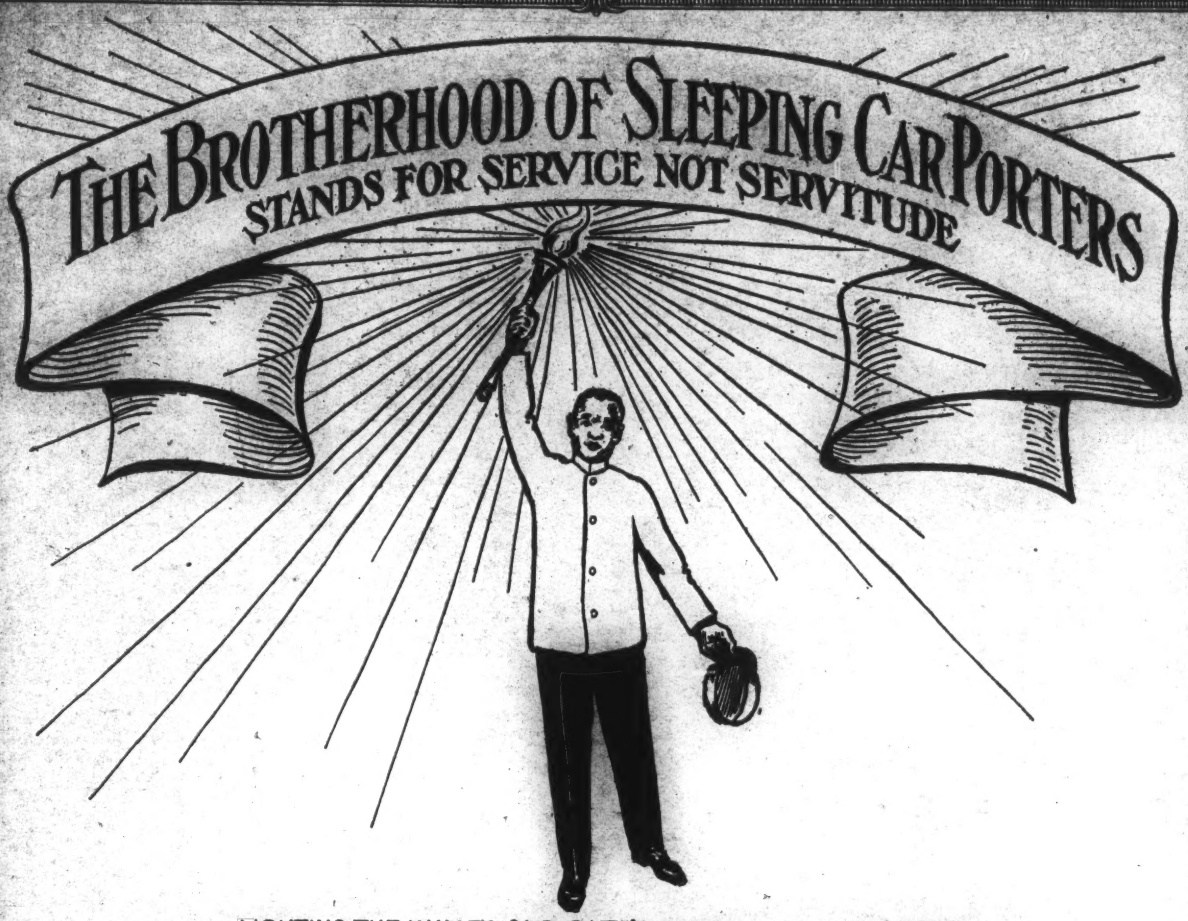


LIGHTING THE WAY TO OUR RACE'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

MANHATTAN CASINO -:- DECEMBER 3, 1926

BROWN BUNNY'S GIFTS NORMA'S LINGERIES

Ethel's Beauty Salon

2354 Seventh Avenue

Audubon 4694

Engagements by Appointment

DR. HORACE D. WORRELL
Chiropodist

With "ETHEL"

THE BROTHERHOOD

ON the 25th of August, 1925, in the City of New York, THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS was born. In the home of W. H. DesVerney, Roy Lancaster, A. L. Totten and the writer foregathered to plan the movement to organize the Pullman porters and maids. Joined by Brothers Frank R. Crosswaith and S. E. Grain the battle began.

It sprang out of a burning desire of the porters for the right and power to redress and correct long-existing wrongs that were naturally practiced upon them in the absence of their own organization. It was a resolute revolt against the Employee Representation Plan, an organization of, by and for the Pullman Company, which had utterly failed satisfactorily to settle their grievances. It had failed because the porter officials of the Plan were not free to speak up in the interest of their fellow-aggrieved porters because of the fear that they too, the porter officials, would be asked to turn in their keys.

It is significant that in less than a year The Brotherhood won an eight (8) percent wage increase, change in the Time Sheet and better treatment generally for the porters and maids, results that have taken many unions ten and fifteen years to achieve. And this was done in the face of the bitterest and most determined opposition, backed by hundreds of millions of dollars of the Company, which bought up spineless Negro leaders and corrupt editors. And despite the importation of a few Filipinos to serve on Club Cars as a *scare* to the men, to break the morale of the organization, The Brotherhood men, with their heads erect, souls undaunted and heart throbs attuned to the hymn of solidarity, are moving steadily and victoriously forward. Out of every encounter The Brotherhood has emerged holding aloft the banner of victory.

But the struggle of the Brotherhood is far more significant than the benefits it has won and will win for porters and maids. Its influence and power have wide and deep ramifications in every phase of Negro life, developing and crystallizing a new hope, a new promise, a new courage and a new spirit of self-reliance, of independence and the *will to win* justice, economic, political and social, regardless of cost.

Brotherhood men are one hundred per cent union men. Their aim is to give one hundred per cent service as well as to demand one hundred per cent justice. Realizing that a Winner never quits and a Quitter never wins, The Brotherhood bows to the public with the slogan: Service not Servitude as the chart and compass of its struggle for simple economic justice, a struggle which will be long and determined since a practical consideration of the question leads to the conviction that the Company will fight for its Plan to the last ditch. But if we will work and not grow weary, fight and not lose the faith, we cannot fail. Long Live the Brotherhood! Long Live the New Negro! Long Live the Spirit for Economic Freedom!

Faithfully yours,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

GREETINGS

To the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

from their

Comrades and Fellow Workers

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS UNION

of Greater New York

22 EAST 22nd STREET

ONWARD TO THE SOLIDARITY OF ALL WORKERS

BEN GOLD, Business Agent

MORRIS COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

The Hesperus Club—The Brotherhood's Auxiliary, is the first Negro woman's organization of its kind in the U. S.

Wainwright & Daniels

E. W. WAINWRIGHT

Funeral Directors

Notary Public

MARION A. DANIELS

162-164 WEST 136th STREET

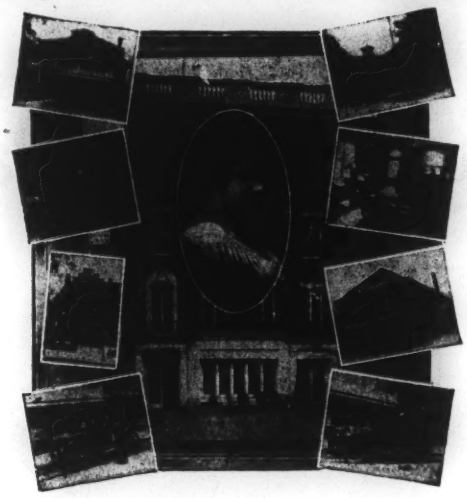
NEW YORK CITY

Phone, BRAdhurst 0512

Funeral Parlor Free to all Patrons

The Funeral Home owned by Wainwright & Daniels is one of the Oldest and Largest Homes in New York City

Our Motto is Satisfaction and Economy to Every Customer



The Mme. C. J. Walker Beauty Shoppe

All lines of Beauty Culture given and taught

110 WEST 136th STREET

Hours: 9 to 6 and By Appointment Telephone, Bradhurst 0678

Telephone, Audubon 8562

SILVER FURNITURE CO.

FURNITURE — BEDDING — RUGS — ETC.

525 LENOX AVENUE

Bet. 136th and 137th Streets

Wishing You All a Pleasant Evening

Hordes of Men Wear Hordes Clothes

ALL OF OUR GARMENTS ARE DESIGNED AND TAILORED IN OUR OWN WORKROOM. MADE OF A LARGE SELECTION OF FIRST GRADE MATERIALS.

JOSEPH HORDES, Inc.

125th STREET
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

110th STREET
Cor. Third Ave.

30 YEARS IN HARLEM

After 250 years of bondage the Negro is now on the road to self-help, independence, and dignified service

Phones: Harlem 0002-0003

W. F. CUNNINGHAM

Successor to
JOHN F. CRONIN, Inc.

LUMBER and MOULDINGS

1776 PARK AVE.
at 123rd Street

THE RIVOLI EXCLUSIVE

Something Harlem has long needed, a Barber Shop where you feel at home; for Ladies and Gentlemen. Quiet, clean, modern and respectable. The best service that money can buy. Make THE RIVOLI EXCLUSIVE your headquarters for business and social appointments.

The Man Who Knows

T. D. HUDDLESTON

New York City **2350 Seventh Avenue** Near 138th Street.

White workers enjoy high wages, and better working conditions, only because they have union protection

Greeting to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

From

United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Union
of North America

MR. ZARITSKY, General President
MAX ZUCKERMAN, Gen. Sec.-Treas.

621 Broadway, New York City

THE NEW YORK

Amsterdam News

37,500

people are buying the AMSTERDAM NEWS every Wednesday—and these people are of HARLEM'S better element, whose preferences are not founded on the habits of "old timers," but upon the new ideas of the present.

If you would tell your story to these home-happy, active people, use the columns of

The Amsterdam News

2293 Seventh Ave., New York
Tel. Morningside 3701-2

868 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Prospect 6375

Greetings to

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

From New York Clothing Cutters Union "Big 4"

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

M. SIGEL, Secretary

BUSINESS AGENTS:

Joseph E. Shea — George Stone — Hyman Memser

COLORED WOMEN'S ECONOMIC COUNCIL
(The Hesperus Club)

NEGRO men are not alone seeking freedom. Negro women are too seeking freedom. Men are not alone the victims of economic exploitation and oppression, women are too exploited and oppressed. Organization is not alone necessary for the economic emancipation of men, but it is also necessary for the economic emancipation of women. Recognizing this fact, the wives, relatives and friends of the porters came together and formed a ladies' auxiliary of the Brotherhood to be known as the Colored Women's Economic Council.

Its program and mission are primarily and fundamentally economic. It is the first of its kind among Negroes in the world. Its plan is to contribute the knowledge of, and develop the interests in, the labor and competitive movements of America in particular and the world in general, to the Negro women of the country.

Much of the success of the Brotherhood is due to the devoted, loyal, and unselfish spirit and flaming zeal of the Hesperus Club that is composed of some of the race's finest and noblest women.

The Auxiliary has at all times willingly come forward, at every request, and given unsparingly of its time, energy and means, to back the fight of the Brotherhood for fair play. Its work has been exemplary, praiseworthy and constructive.

Long live the Hesperus Club! Long live the Brotherhood! Long live the resolve to sacrifice for a great human principle. Forward to victory!

Faithfully

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
General Organizer

A CARD OF THANKS AND APPRECIATION

THE BROTHERHOOD and its auxiliary herewith express esteemed appreciation to those who have taken space in this Souvenir Program, as an evidence of their interest in the cause of Pullman Porters and Maids in particular and labor in general. We hope that the readers of this Journal will make every effort to show their appreciation to these friends of our cause.

To all those who co-operated with us in making this, our first large social affair, a success, we stand deeply indebted and hope for their continued co-operation in the struggle for a better day for all who do the world's work.

Yours for the next emancipation,

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS.

Since Emancipation about 5000 Negroes have been lynched. More than 5000 Negro babies die each year because the wages of their parents are too low

"MOST POPULAR BECAUSE MOST PROGRESSIVE"!

The Pittsburgh Courier has devoted more space to BOOSTING the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters than all the other colored newspapers combined.

And The Courier is, in turn, proud to say it is more widely read and more heartily supported by the Porters than any other colored newspaper.

We fight for TOMORROW as well as for today. We invite all thinking, ambitious, forward-looking men and women to join our ever-increasing army of readers.

THE Pittsburgh Courier

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

For Sale Everywhere

International Union Bank

Fifth Avenue at 21st Street, New York City

Established by organized labor to serve the interests of organized labor.

4%

INTEREST ON SPECIAL THRIFT ACCOUNTS

RESOURCES OVER $4,000,000.00

Member Federal Reserve System

Greetings to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

From the

International Ladies Garment Workers Union

MORRIS SIGMAN, President
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Sec.-Treas.

3 West 16th Street, New York City

The struggle of labor represents humanity's battle-front. The Negro worker, through the Brotherhood and the Ladies' Auxiliary takes his place in humanity's battleline.

The Metropolitan Clothes Shop

New York's Classiest Clothes Shop

The Home of Smart Clothes and Reasonable Prices

2 EAST 23rd STREET
Fifth Avenue and Broadway

Telephone, Edgecombe 0171

Andrew M. Robinson Co.

Real Estate and Mortgage Loans

ANDREW M. ROBINSON
W. WOODRUFF CHISUM
HERBERT E. GEE

2212 Seventh Avenue

New York City

Telephone, Audubon 3277

Joe Frohlich

"Popular Price Butcher"

Meats, Poultry and Provisions

2667 Eighth Avenue
Cor. 142d St.

New York City

The New Negro is one who hates hypocrisy, lynching, segregation, jim crowism, disfranchisement, and loves liberty, justice and democracy

Your CREDIT *is Good*

Clothes for the Holidays and for Every Day

HyGrade's assortment of clothes for all the family includes everything you will need for play-days and work-days this fall.

All of the season's latest styles, fabrics and colors, are ready and inviting your choice. No need to wait till you have ready cash. At HyGrade you may choose your apparel as you need it and pay for it as your income allows. Convenient terms arranged weekly or monthly as you please.

WOMEN'S COATS, SUITS DRESSES, FUR COATS

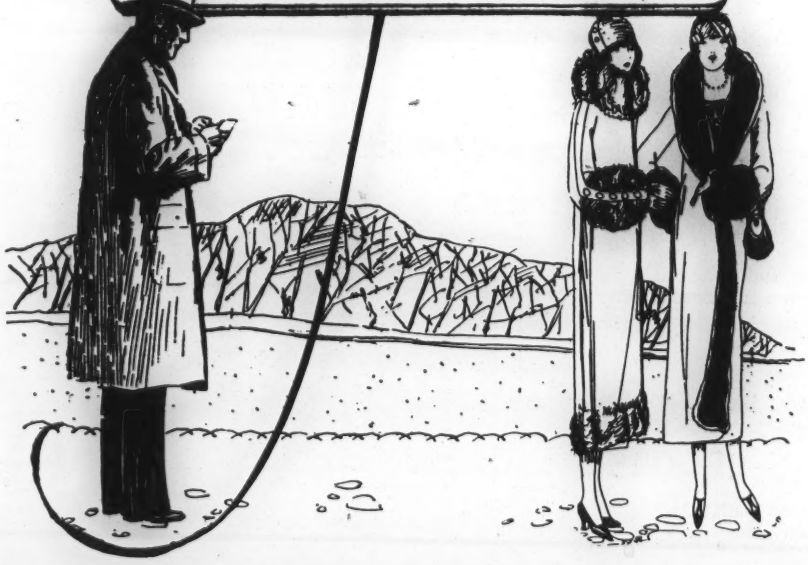
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & OVERCOATS

HY GRADE

SALES CO. INC.

131 WEST 125th STREET

Between Lenox & 7th Aves. OPEN EVENINGS



The New Negro knows that his social wrongs are rooted in the problems of labor, and is resolved to fight with labor to free himself and the workers of every other race

MRS. E. BYRD NIXON
Vice-Pres. of Lady Clubmen Co-Leader Golden Dem. Club

Buckley-Newhall Co.

BLUE RIBBON FURNITURE

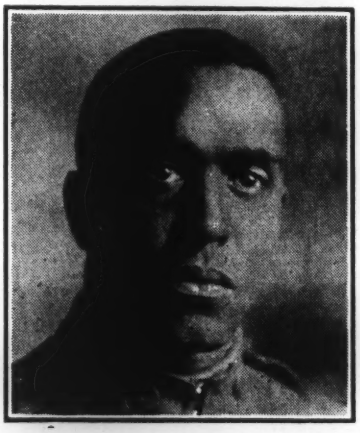
145-147 West 125th St.
Near Seventh Ave. NEW YORK

Near Times Square
Sixth Avenue at 41st Street
New York

Brooklyn Store
1333-39 Broadway
Near Gates Avenue

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings
Until 10 P. M.

Presents
Incomparable Furniture Values



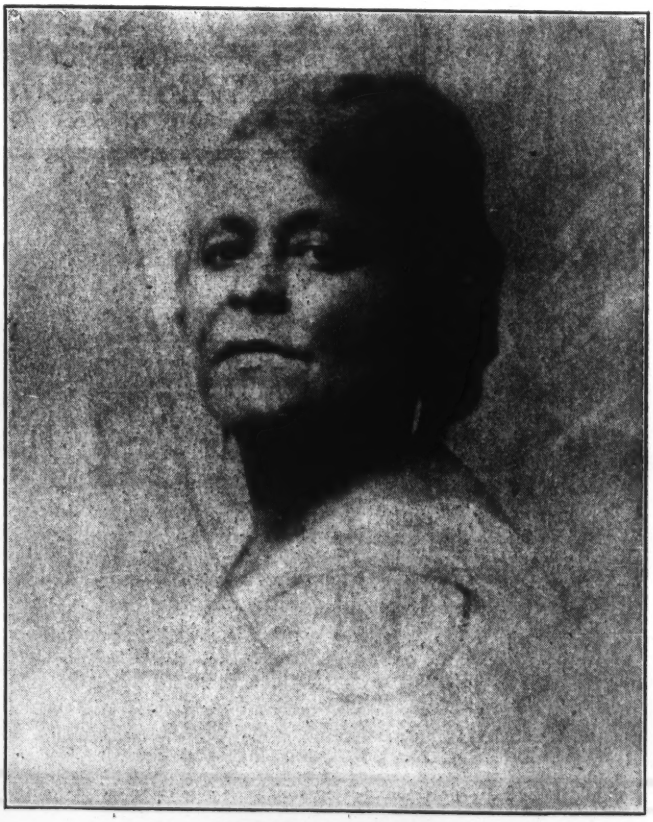
Tel., Morningside 0950

"House of Integrity"

CLINTON BROOKS
Undertaker

MEMBER OF
Monarch Lodge, No. 45, I. B. P. O. E. W.
Cedar of Lebanon, 1864, G. U. O. O. F.
Prince Hall Lodge, No. 38, F. & A. M.

149 West 128th Street
New York



FRANCES R. BUTLER
President, Women's Auxiliary to the Clubmen

M. H. MILLER, President A. G. COHEN, Secretary and Treasurer

Telephone, Cleveland 3842 - 2220

Millacohn Building Corporation

10419 - 118th STREET

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

Telephone, Bradhurst 0166

DUNCAN BROS.

FUNERAL HOME

2303 Seventh Avenue

New York City

Tel., Harlem 0607 Established 1904

Frank & Meyers

(Incorporated)

HARDWARE

House Furnishings Electric, Painters and Janitors Supplies

472 LENOX AVENUE

Bet. 133rd and 134th Streets

New York City

Telephone, Monument 6342

Dave's

CLOTHES SHOP

DAVE MOSCOWITZ

Smart Clothes for Men and Young Men

261 West 125th Street

New York City

Telephone, Bradhurst 1735

Fitzherbert Howell

EXPERT ADVISOR ON

HARLEM PROPERTIES

Mortgages — Loans — Insurance

Real Estate Bought, Sold, Exchanged

215 West 135th Street

New York City

Greetings to

The Pullman Porters

From

AMALGAMATED BANK
OF NEW YORK

in a New Home

11-15 UNION SQUARE—BROADWAY
(Corner 15th Street)

NEW YORK'S FIRST LABOR BANK

Assets close to Nine Million Dollars

Telephone, Wisconsin 5162

Reduce Your Household Labor

Use Modern Electrical Appliances

NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY

L. J. FOWLKES
Only Negro on Sales Force

Room 215
112-114 WEST 42nd STREET

THE LOYAL FURNITURE HOUSE

Main Store
2375 Eighth Avenue
Near 128th St.
Morningside 2224

TWO STORES

Branch Store
220 West 145th Street
Bet. 7th & 8th Aves.
Edgecombe 7319

Quality Furniture at Lowest Prices---
The Reason

Low Handling Cost and
Out of the High Rent District Means a Great
Yearly Saving; Therefore You Can
Always Depend on a Bargain at the
LOYAL FURNITURE HOUSE

BUY BREAD WITH THE BAKERS UNION LABEL

It stands for decent living conditions

BAKERS UNION LOCAL No. 87

Compliments of

Norman Toggery Shop

Harlem's Leading Hatters and Haberdashers

437 Lenox Avenue
at 132nd Street

Chas Moss

JEWELER

40 West 125th Street

BEST FOR SERVICE

Compliments of

Harlem Mortgage Corporation

1472 BROADWAY
New York City

CLEM GONZALES

112 WEST 135th STREET

Compliments to

THE BROTHERHOOD

Keep up the good work

Telephone, Edgecombe 0150

Estates Managed, Rents Collected
Mortgage Loans

John H. Pierce

Real Estate, Insurance and Mortgage Loans

2228 Seventh Avenue
Near 131st Street
New York

Telephone, Bradhurst 7810

Frank De Rose

Traveling Men's Cafe

2398 Seventh Avenue

New York City

DEW DROP IN

To

"DUCK INN"

AT

2348 Seventh Avenue

New York

Oblige
DeROSE and WALKER

Dr. H. Binga Dismond

announces the removal of his clinical offices to

252 WEST 135th STREET

directly across the street from his former location.

Telephone remains Bradhurst 3203

Telephone, Audubon 1955

M. LEVY

Tailor and Furrier

Repairing, Reasonable Prices
Cold Storage Free

2376 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Audubon 7889

LAFAYETTE

Sanitary Hand Laundry

615 Lenox Avenue

Compliments of

BEN'S

DANBURY HATS

Hat-Quarters for Styles

521 Lenox Avenue

Cor. 136th Street NEW YORK CITY

Telephone, Audubon 9462

ELK'S CAFE

GOOD SERVICE

Special Room for Ladies

ANTHONY PERRI, Manager

2418 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Edgecombe 9479

"The Travelers Inn"

ALPHONSO
Proprietor

Seventh Avenue

Bet. 141st and 142nd Sts.

New York City

Quick Service Never Closed

Brownie's Lunch

2434 Seventh Avenue

New York

Wholesome Food Home Cooking

Phone, Audubon 5357

Hirsch

CONFECTIONER

Full Line of Home Made Candies and Apollo Chocolates

2425 SEVENTH AVENUE

Phone, Morningside 0987

Montague E. Marks

Pianos — Players — Phonographs — Musical Merchandise

129 WEST 125th STREET

Telephone, Harlem 9457 EXCLUSIVELY 2 PANTS SUITS

Harvey Clothes

77 WEST 125th STREET, near Lenox Avenue

JOHN J. O'CONNOR

$23.50 (none lower) **$29.50** (none higher)

FRANK PRINCIPE Phone, Wisconsin 4630 JOSEPH WOLFSON

Principe & Wolfson

REAL ESTATE

SUITE 714 — 152 WEST 42nd STREET

NEW YORK

Every now and then they postpone war a few days by holding a peace conference

You are naturally interested in dancing otherwise you wouldn't be here.

BUT DO YOU KNOW

That the World's most beautiful Ballroom with the leading dance orchestras in town offers you

ENTERTAINMENT — FUN — REFINEMENT

Every night in the week and Sunday afternoons for extremely moderate prices

TRY IT ONCE — YOU'LL COME BACK

THEY ALL DO

Savoy

WORLD'S FINEST BALLROOM

Lenox Ave., 140th-141st Streets **New York City**

Dance Order

DECEMBER 3, 1926

PART I

1. MEADOW LARK ..... Fox Trot
   (To our Assistant General Organizer, Mr. W. H. Des Verney)
2. TONIGHT YOU BELONG TO ME ..... Waltz
   (To our Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Roy Lancaster)
3. ROSE COLORED GLASSES ..... Fox Trot
   (To our Special Organizer, Mr. Frank R. Crosswaith)
4. HARD TO GET GERTIE ..... Fox Trot
5. CRAZY QUILT ..... Fox Trot
6. ALWAYS ..... Waltz
   (To our General Organizer, Mr. A. Philip Randolph)
7. ALABAMA STOMP ..... Fox Trot

AWARDING OF PRIZES TO CONTESTANTS BY THE JUDGES

Mr. Bennie Butler, Theatrical and Society Editor of the *Tatler.*
Mr. Lester Walton of the *New York World.*
Mr. Romeo Dougherty, Theatrical and Society Editor of the *Amsterdam News.*
Miss Elise McDougald, Assistant Principal, Public School 89.

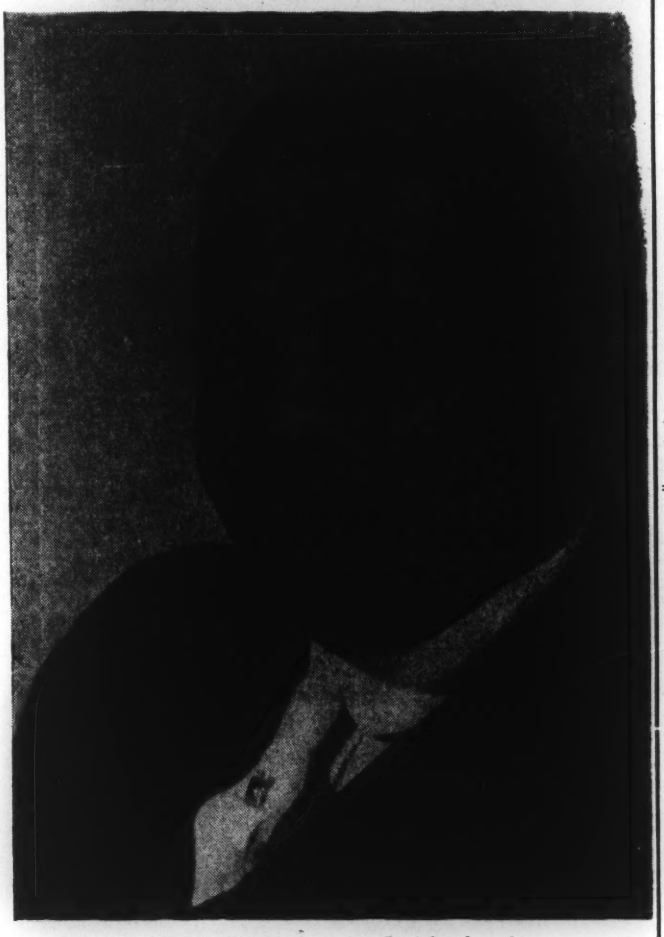
PART II

1. WHO WOULDN'T ..... Fox Trot
   (To our Assistant General Organizer, Mr. A. L. Totten)
2. BLACK BOTTOM ..... Fox Trot
3. EV'RYBODY MESS AROUND ..... Fox Trot
4. WONDER WHAT'S BECOME OF JOE ..... Fox Trot
   (To our Field Representative, Mr. S. E. Grain)
5. HOW MANY TIMES ..... Fox Trot
6. AT PEACE WITH THE WORLD ..... Waltz
   (To our Ladies' Auxiliary—Hesperus Club)
7. LONELY ACRES ..... Fox Trot
   (To our Friends)
8. BYE-BYE BLACK BIRD ..... Fox Trot

HOME SWEET HOME

GOOD NIGHT

Programme arranged and featured by JOHN C. SMITH



Compliments to the Brotherhood
JULIUS M. GREEN, Real Estate Broker
168 West 136th Street, New York City

Real Estate and Mortgages

J. E. MOORLAND

Associated with Pierrepont Davenport,
52 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Why not buy a bargain home in Brooklyn the "City of Homes," or invest in good property and safe mortgages—Courteous treatment, expert advice on all property matters cheerfully given. Every inquiry receives prompt attention. Office near Borough Hall.

Telephone, Triangle 2404 for Appointments

Telephone, Morningside 8748

M. GREENWALD

Maker of

High Grade Men's Clothing

2111 Seventh Avenue
Bet. 125th and 126th Streets
Opp. Alhambra Theatre
New York

Triumph
Silk Hosiery
For Genuine Goodness

M. WEINSTEIN'S

Ladies' Hosiery
Gents Furnishing Shop

2451 Seventh Avenue
Bet. 142nd and 143rd Sts.
New York City

Compliments of

I. B. P. O. E. W.

160 WEST 129th STREET

COME IN AND SEE US BEFORE YOU MAKE YOUR PURCHASE FOR HOLIDAY

Bell & Delany, Inc.

202 WEST 135th STREET Near Seventh Avenue

A Shop where men of taste and refinement make their daily purchases.
We have pleased men of Harlem for over a year.
Holiday Gifts are now on Display

QUALITY : : SERVICE : : FAIR PRICES

Telephone, Morningside 5643

M. Roth

CARPETS, RUGS AND LINOLEUM

Everything for the Floor

143 West 125th Street **New York City**

DANIEL GREEN COMFY SLIPPERS

For over forty years, **Daniel Green Comfy Slippers** have set a standard of quality and workmanship that becomes increasingly apparent the longer the slippers are worn.

Not only does the product of the DANIEL GREEN factory represent a higher standard in appearance and fit, and the little niceties of finish that mark work well done, but in actual wear, they far outlast slippers whose only appeal is a slightly lower price.

We hesitate to say how much longer DANIEL GREEN COMFY SLIPPERS wear than ordinary, cheap slippers, but we are constantly receiving letters that tell of almost unbelievable service.

You can't be disappointed with a pair of DANIEL GREEN COMFYS.

J. J. MARGOLIN

83 West 125th Street **117 West 125th Street**

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

We hope the fuel men never get control of the sunshine

Cuffs Reversed on Shirts Free

LIBERTY HAND LAUNDRY

2421 Seventh Avenue
Bet. 141st and 142nd Sts.

MELODY MUSIC SHOP

Sheet Music

Sacred, Secular, Spiritual, Jazz
Records, Music Rolls and Books

131 West 135th Street
New York City

SAVOY

Hats and Shoes Cleaned
Shoe Repairing

2420 Seventh Avenue
West 141st Street

Telephone, Bradhurst 1131

HOTEL DUMAS

American and European Plan

F. C. FANE, Prop.

205 West 135th Street
New York City

Telephone, Bradhurst 3929

DEMERTGIS BROS.

Fine Delicatessen, Fancy Groceries

Best Teas, Coffees, Creamery Butter
Strictly Fresh Eggs

201 West 141st Street

Telephone, Edgecombe 9196

PARISIAN HAND LAUNDRY

Sanitary Hand Laundry

2411 Seventh Avenue
Cor. 141st Street

Tel., Bradhurst 9340 GEO. EISENBERG

"THE NEW"
Silk and Dress Goods Store

Wholesale and Retail

2635 Eighth Avenue
(Near 140th Street)
New York

Tel., Audubon 9046 "Home Cooking"

THE RENDEZ VOUS CAFE and Tea Room

BANKS and LAWS, Proprietors
Right in Quality, Service and Price

2384 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Telephone, Bowling Green 8199

Manhattan Emblem Co.

11 Broadway

SPECIALIZING IN

BADGES, PINS AND BUTTONS

for all

Organizations and Fraternities

Manufacturers and Designers

Telephone, Bradhurst 1440

WEST SIDE TAILORING

E. M. AMOS, Prop.

CLEANERS and DYERS

All Kinds of Alterations

2360 Seventh Avenue

N. W. Cor. 138th Street NEW YORK CITY

Telephone, Bradhurst 3568

R. G. Heron

Inc.

TAILORS and CLOTHIERS

2380 Seventh Avenue

Cor. 139th Street NEW YORK CITY

Compliments of

Socialist Party Local

New York City

August Claessens

Secretary

OFFICE:

Room 505 Peoples House

7 East 15th Street

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts

Tel., Monument 5133 Established 1907

S. M. FELNER

Custom Tailor

2102 Seventh Avenue
Near 125th Street

New York

Funeral Director

Licensed Embalmer

Collins Funeral House

Funerals Conducted Inexpensively

OFFICE:
106 West 129th Street
Tel., Morningside 0697

RESIDENCE:
24 West 136th Street
Tel., Harlem 1644

JAMES P. COLLINS

Prin. ANNA W. MYERS
Most Noble Queen
2290 Dean Street, Brooklyn

Greetings and Best Wishes for Success

REBECCA CHAPTER No. 16
I. B. P. O. of Moose, Inc.
Prin. ALICE CAMPBELL, Treasurer
Prin. EVA A. GREEN, Financial Secretary

Clothiers to the Family

Pay as Convenient

WEST END CLOTHING CO.

208 West 125th Street
Near Seventh Avenue—One Flight Up

JOHN E. NAIL HENRY C. PARKER

NAIL & PARKER

Real Estate

145 WEST 135th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Telephones, Bradhurst 0670 - 0671

Negro workers are fighting for economic power to re-enforce and strengthen their political and civil rights

Greetings to

THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

From the Shirt Makers Union

621 Broadway **New York City**

Greetings to The Brotherhood

RENAISSANCE PHARMACY

S. H. TOMPKINS, Proprietor

PURE DRUGS and TOILET ARTICLES

Service and Quality

2359 Seventh Avenue New York City

Telephone, Bradhurst 9239

MARVELLO BEAUTY SHOPPE

LAURA S. GIBBS, Proprietor

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY CULTURE

Marcelling — Manicuring — Facial Massage

Apex System

201 West 139th Street New York City

Telephone, Audubon 9239 Motto "Efficiency

(THE FUNERAL CHURCH)

H. ADOLPH HOWELL

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Automobiles for Hire for all Occasions

2332 Seventh Avenue New York City

HAIR CULTURISTS AND CONTESTANTS

MADAME ANNA L. ANDERSON, Hair Culturist, 39 West 128th Street.
Entry: Mrs. Estelle Anderson.

NU-LIFE BEAUTY COLLEGE, 2305 Seventh Avenue, Madame Estelle, Prop.
Entry: Miss Maude Coleman, 2307 Seventh Avenue.

MADAME M. L. JACKSON, 200 West 136th Street.
Entry: Miss Naomi Davis, 200 West 135th Street.

ELITE BARBER SHOP, 2311 Seventh Avenue, Mr. Garrett, Prop.
Entries: Miss Perdetha M. Rogers, 260 West 136th Street.
Mrs. Ruth Norwood, 100 West 137th Street.
Miss Mary Deas, 105 West 137th Street.
Miss Adams, 233 West 135th Street.
Miss A'Lelia Edmonds, 2311 Seventh Avenue.
Miss Gomez, 2311 Seventh Avenue.
Miss Gertrude Williams, 226 West 138th Street.
Miss Ruth Pinn, 192 Bradhurst Avenue.
Mrs. Addia Taitt, 676 St. Nicholas Avenue.

ETHEL'S BEAUTY SALON, 202 West 138th Street.
Entry: Miss Mae Wood.

MADAME C. BRYANT JACKSON BEAUTY PARLOR, 2306 Seventh Avenue.
Entries: Miss Fannie Clark, Miss Sadie Crawford, and Miss Geneva Blaunt.

LAFAYETTE BARBER SHOP, 131st Street and Seventh Avenue.
Mr. John Lewis and Charles Osborne, Barbers.
Two Entries to be announced.

IMPERIAL BARBER SHOP (Rose's) Lenox Avenue and 132d Street.
Mr. George McClain, Barber.
One Entry to be announced.

MISS MAUDE SAMPSON, Hair Culturist, 298 West 138th Street.

MISS BERTHA HARTGROVE, Hair Culturist, Y. W. C. A.

"BOBBIE" Hair Culturist, 201 West 138th Street.

MRS. ANNIE VENICE, Hair Culturist, 152 West 131st Street.

MADAME A'LELIA WALKER, 108 West 136th Street.

MARCIA LANSING, Seventh Avenue and 135th Street.

THE "INS"—IRIS HALL, Seventh Avenue and 135th Street.

MR. ALLEN, 206 West 135th Street.
Entries: Miss Virginia Battles, Bradhurst Avenue.
Miss Myrtle Dunnemann, 103 West 137th Street.
Miss Mae Doar, Miss Una Whitley, and Miss Dorothy Jackson.

EVANS & DUNN, 236 West 135th Street, Madame Evans, Prop.
Entry: Matilda Evans.

Herald—Miss Catherine Dummitt
TWENTY DOLLARS IN GOLD WILL BE AWARDED

Telephone, Edgecombe 8989

Seventh Avenue Flower Shop

2315 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Telephone, Audubon 7900
12 M. to 10 P. M. Daily

Compliments of

Beauty Parlor and School

Young Women's Christian Association

179 West 137th Street

Telephone, Bradhurst 0446

Dr. Maurice Hoenig

Optometrist and Optician

Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted

2313 Seventh Avenue

John S. Rodriquez

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver

Specialty French Clocks and Swiss Watches

2389 Seventh Avenue

QUICK SERVICE NEVER CLOSED

Johnny Jackson's Lunch

DELICATESSEN

Wholesome Food—Home Cooking

2265 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Morningside 4210

G. Fraser Clothing Co.
(Incorporated)

2263 Seventh Avenue

CLOTHING BOUGHT AND SOLD

SUITS . . . . . $8.00 up
Odd Coats, Pants and Vest . . $1.00 up

FULL DRESS SUITS TO HIRE

Down with Company Unions of the bosses and up with the Union of the Workers

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

sends fraternal greeting to the

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Telephone, Edgecombe 9771

Work Called for and Delivered

R and E

CLEANERS and DYERS

Alterations — Tailoring — Pressing

201 West 138th Street

Telephone, Edgecombe 7006

"MILADY'S" VANITY SHOPPE

Latimer's Antiseptic Method

BEAUTY CULTURE

200 West 140th Street

Telephone, Audubon 0159

666

ONLY ONE WAY
WE PLAY SQUARE
EVERY DAY

Stationery, Cigars and Candy

BROWNIE

2394 Seventh Avenue
(Near 140th St.)

Compliments of

M. LOEWENSTEIN

Drug Store

Seventh Avenue and 135th Street

When travelling in the East don't fail to stop over for the week-end at the

McNEAL'S HOUSE

in the heart of the city. Neatly furnished rooms with or without bath; hot and cold water; Southern home cooking. Rates reasonable.

American and European Plan

JOHNNIE JONES, Manager

62-64 Bishop St. Waterbury, Conn.

Greetings from

SILVER LEAF COURT, No. 11

Grand United Order of St. Johns

DON'T FORGET OUR

ANNUAL DANCE

on

January 28th, 1927

100 West 128th Street

at the Beautiful

"ALMA"

SEIFRET TYRRILL, W. C.
ELLA LEINA, Fin. Sec'y

The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones

Telephone, Bradhurst 8464

Try Us Prior to Purchasing
Your Wearing Apparel

PALACE HABERDASHERY, Inc.

Dress Well and Succeed

2397 SEVENTH AVENUE

All Porters are welcome to cash their checks at

RUDY GORDON'S

Men's Shop

619 LENOX AVENUE

Ask Smiley, he will tell you all about it

JOKERS BARBER SHOP

Seven First Class Barbers

First Class Hair Bobbing

611 LENOX AVENUE, Opposite Savoy

JAMES N. LYNCH

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

2351 SEVENTH AVENUE

PARAMOUNT STORES, Inc.

Silks, Woolens, Dress Goods, Cotton Goods, and Draperies

2385 SEVENTH AVENUE
Bet. 139th and 140th Sts.

Phone Bradhurst 6370

Branch: 216 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

While out, don't forget to visit the

NEW DOUGLAS SOUTHERN LUNCH

630 LENOX AVENUE
Corner 142nd Street

All Home Cooking
Never Closed Tables for Ladies

R. LESTER, Prop.

J. FLICKER

LADIES' and GENTS' TAILOR

101 WEST 136th STREET

Telephone, Bradhurst 8954

CAPITAL CIGAR STORE

102 WEST 140th STREET

Perhaps also it would be desirable to see others as we see ourselves

Telephone, Bradhurst 1440

WEST SIDE TAILORING

Cleaners and Dyers

E. M. AMOS, Prop.

200 West 138th Street

Greetings to The Brotherhood

BERGEN'S DRUG STORE

463 Lenox Avenue

Pure Drugs and Toilet Articles at Cut Prices

Service and Quality Our Motto

PRESCRIPTION SPECIALISTS

Tel. Edgecombe 9632

Orders Promptly Delivered

ABE MOSKOWITZ

High Grade Groceries

Butter—Cheese—Eggs

2429 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Edgecombe 7307

STEINER BROS.

Meat, Poultry and Provisions

2429 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Audubon 9363

E. TUFO & CO.

Delicatessen, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables

2427 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Mott Haven 0508

DIAMOND BROS.

GROCERS

2703 Third Avenue

Telephone, Bradhurst 3568

R. G. HERON, Inc.

Tailors and Clothiers

2380 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Pennsylvania 0244

PETER MENCHER

Insurance Broker

1440 Broadway

PRAUSE & SPREEN

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HOME MADE CANDIES

505 Lenox Avenue Bet. 135th and 136th Sts.

Negro workers want more than higher wages and better working conditions. They want freedom, more manhood and independence

Compliments of

C. H. JACKSON

J. W. HOOD

984 Morris Avenue

PORTERS' HEADQUARTERS
OF BRONX

Compliments of

Dr. NATHAN FOX

2143 Seventh Avenue

Compliments of the

VITHANA PHOTO STUDIO

Photography in all its Branches

2389 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Audubon 6261

D. ENGELSON

Hardware and Housefurnishings

Locksmithing in all its Branches

2662 Eighth Avenue

Telephone, Bradhurst 2873

MACK TWITTY REALTY CO.

2372 Seventh Avenue

Represented by:
Mack Twitty F. A. Brown W. A. Harris

Telephone, Regent 4688

$23.50 None Lower

$29.50 None Higher

100% ALL WOOL

ROXY CLOTHES SHOPS

981 Third Avenue

World over $35.00. Course for $15.00. Bob Gloss 50 cents; Men's Straightner and Gloss Oil, $1.75; Dye Salve, $1.50.

"MME. RHODA"

130 West 139th Street

New York City

Pub of Newsie Little Eye, 10 cents

Agent for Holy Incense, brings good luck. 25 cents to $2.00

FREE!

LUCKY DOG African Fixed Lead Stone Charm; Lovers Lane Oil Perfume; given with our White Gold Ring (latest style) and Handsome Stick Pin, all for $4.90; rush while they last.

CALIF. JEWELRY

2708 Olive Ave., N. W.

Washington, D. C.

25 Holy prayer Incense for disturbed homes. Forecast Reading, send date of birth and 25c.

Telephone, Harlem 0821

A. DELIS

SIGNS

Signs from A to Z

426 Lenox Avenue

Good Will

LOUIS

Cigars and Stationery

426 Lenox Avenue

Notary Public Lady Attendant

Telephone, 8782 Morningside

GRANVILLE O. PARIS

Undertaker and Embalmer

151 West 131st Street

Morningside 6417 Notary Public

C. FRANKLIN CARR

Funeral Director

110 West 131st Street

J. H. GORDON

Groceries

206 West 146th Street

SMALL'S BAKERY and LIGHT LUNCH

Milk and all Kinds of Drinks

246 West 146th Street

Attention **Attention**

SAVOY

Cleaners and Dyers

Also Pressing and Tailoring

2340 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Audubon 4790

Compliments of

BEN'S

Danbury Hats

521 Lenox Avenue

Hat-Quarters for Styles

Telephone, Harlem 2333

DR. HECTOR POLK

SURGEON DENTIST

488 Lenox Avenue

Compliments of

your

DRUGGIST

R. B. ROBBINS

539 Lenox Avenue
(Near 137th St.)

First Class Delicatessen
at Right Prices

HERMAN FELDMAN

2363 Seventh Avenue

KEESER BROS.

BAKERY

2381 Seventh Avenue

MAX THE TAILOR

Ladies and Gents Tailoring

CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING

OLD FURS MADE NEW

173 West 141st Street

Compliments of

LAFAYETTE

BILLIARD EMPORIUM

ENTRANCES:
2237 Seventh Avenue
—and—
168 West 132nd Street

UP-TO-DATE HAIR BOBBING—Latest Styles
Ladies and Gents Electric Massaging

SHOP NO. 1
The Antiseptic Tonsorial Parlor
101 West 135th Street

SHOP NO. 2
The Tonsorial Emporium
2502 Seventh Ave., cor. 145th St.

WM. L. PEACE, Prop.

Telephone, Bradhurst 3725

CAESAR W. WAY

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE

Houses Bought, Sold, Leased, and
Rents Collected

MONEY TO LOAN

on First, Second, and Third Mortgages

301 WEST 140th STREET

Compliments from

A FRIEND

Telephone, Bradhurst 3103

Open a Charge Account at Once
at the
IMPERIAL APPAREL SHOP, Inc.
2523 Eighth Avenue

LIBERAL TERMS — BEST PRICES
We Solicit Your Trade

Telephone, Bradhurst 5351

Dr. RENOLD B. LIGHSTON
Physiological Therapeutist

2194 Seventh Avenue

THE HARLEM BAKERY

Strictly Home-Made
Pies, Cakes, Rolls and Fancy Pastries

2210 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Audubon 7281

THE CLUB DINING ROOM

2370 Seventh Avenue

ARTHUR H. TAYLOR
Counselor at Law

322 Lenox Ave.

Telephone, Harlem 4627

A. T. ANDERSON & CO.
REAL ESTATE

322 Lenox Avenue

BROWNIE'S LUNCH

Wholesome Food

2434 Seventh Avenue New York City

Telephone, Bradhurst 0730

JOHN C. SMITH

Modern Dance Orchestra

135-137 West 135th Street

Telephone, Morningside 5895
Night Phone, Harlem 4190

W. C. WALL'S

Local and Long Distance Moving

101 West 128th Street

Compliments of

R. J. BRANDON

77 West 135th Street

Telephone, Morningside 8150

The Bachelor's Best Friend

EQUITABLE HAND LAUNDRY

475 Lenox Avenue

Compliments of

A FRIEND

Telephone, Bradhurst 0679

Yuletide Greetings from the

GRAY BEAUTY PARLOR

222 West 135th Street

Telephone, Edgecombe 5194

P. B. JOHNSON

2381 Seventh Avenue Market

Fresh Fish of all Kinds

Telephone, Morningside 2533

L. S. GONZALEZ CO.

Mfg. Jewelers and Watchmakers

429 Lenox Avenue

COSTEN PHARMACY

Dr. W. Luzerne Costen

99 Bishop Street

Waterbury, Conn.

Telephone, Edgecombe 8519

138th STREET FLORAL SHOP

Funeral Designs a Specialty

Fresh Flowers Daily

560 Lenox Avenue Cor. 138th Street

Compliments of

WILLIAM MITCHELL

P. E. R. Monarch Lodge No. 45

Telephone, Audubon 8430

RICHMOND MARKET

Meats and Poultry

2326 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Morningside 7942

CHRIS CATACOSINOS

Fancy Fruits and Groceries

2197 Seventh Avenue

PRAUSE & SPREEN

Fine Home-Made Candies

505 Lenox Avenue

Telephone, Morningside 1450

DR. A. L. CAMPBELL
Surgeon Dentist
2138 Seventh Avenue

J. FLICKER
Ladies' and Gents Tailor
101 West 136th Street

GLORIA NEW YORK BEAUTY SHOP
Poro System
42 Winyah Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Telephone, Bradhurst 0347

TURNER UNDERTAKING CO., Inc.
Funeral Directors
128 West 136th Street

Telephone, Bradhurst 8621

MME. RICHMOND
Scientific Scalp and Hair Culturist
201 West 141st Street

Telephone, Audubon 8477

MME. OBRYANT JACKSON
Poro System
2306 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Audubon 9046

THE RENDEZ VOUS CAFE
and Tea Room
2384 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Bradhurst 1234

EL MODELLO
Cigar Manufacturers
2330 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Audubon 2913 Est. 1908

A. HOROWITZ
Tailoring
2322 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Audubon 1847

SAMUEL I. AGREE
Cigars and Stationery
2320 Seventh Avenue

Compliments of
K. B. MIMMS
51 West 137th Street
Mrs. Williams.

Telephone, Bradhurst 8221

ST. GEO. V. CORINALDI
Diamonds and Jewelry
2394 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Bradhurst 6544

J. E. CYRUS
Studio of Fine Art and Training School of Photography
2376 Seventh Avenue

Telephone, Edgecombe 7796

PROF. STEWART CUMBERBATCH
Stage and Ballroom Dancing
226 West 137th Street

Telephone, Audubon 7693

I. SPERLING
Meat and Poultry Market
2488 Seventh Avenue

Success and Prosperity
to the
PULLMAN PORTERS
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. E. Perkins
157 West 123rd Street

Do You Know

that the Commercial Printing Department of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle is one of the biggest and best equipped printing plants in this country?

You will quickly find out why this is so when you entrust your next printing order to us. . . .

Commercial Printing Department

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE

305 Washington St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS

to

All members of the

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Apply

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 East 15th Street. Tel. Stuyv. 3094

Morningside 9087 Hours: 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays by Appointment

Dr. J. P. BAILEY

Registered Podiatrist Chiropodist

Office: 148 West 131st Street

BEN WALKER

CUSTOM TAILOR

Cleaning and Dyeing

2294 Seventh Avenue

Chiropractic for the prolonging of health as well as getting sick people well. Investigate this science.

W. H. KLASS

Chiropractor

180 Edgecombe Avenue

HOOK'S

Lunch and Billiard Parlor

34 West 135th Street

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit, from pole to pole,
I thank whatever God's may be
For my unconquerable soul.

McAuliffe & Booth

Incorporated

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

265 West 126th Street, East of Eighth Ave.

Telephone, Morningside 0494

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!—LONGFELLOW.

WITH BEST WISHES

to the

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

from

VEST MAKERS UNION

PETER MONHE, Manager
Mr. GREENBERG, Secretary

Compliments of

The Office Staff of The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

With renewed interest, we are united to work whole-heartedly with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Like the Brotherhood we stand for Service, Fidelity and Co-operation.

HELEN V. DAVIS
Bookkeeper

WILHELMINA S. WHITE
Secretary to Publicity Manager

ARABELLA S. DENNISTON
Business Secretary "The Messenger"

FREDRANA DAVIS WARING
File Clerk

ANNA B. WALES
Secretary to Mr. Lancaster

LILIAN MARTIN
Secretary to Mr. Randolph

Bobbed Hair and Bobbed Brains

Bobbed Hair is very often attractive and becoming.
Bobbed Brains, however, are a serions handicap to anyone.

Bobbed Hair has enabled many a girl to gain a hubby, but
Bobbed Brains have often caused a girl to lose one.

The Remedy for Bobbed Hair is to let it grow.
The Remedy for Bobbed Brains is the same,
But it is so much easier to grow hair than brains.

To Grow *Brains* one must have a *select* diet of
Mental Nourishment and *Stimulant* carefully prepared
By keen intellects conversant with life in all of
Its many phases and culture in all of its ramifications.

As History, current, modern, medieval and ancient
Clearly shows, *nine* out of *ten* people (physically
Adults) have *Bobbed Brains*—Brains *cut short* in infancy;
Brains that are *stunted* and *stagnant*.

If you want to grow hair, you should patronize a *Hairdresser*.
If you want to grow brains, read *The Messenger*.

THE MESSENGER

World's Greatest Negro Monthly

Editors
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH *and* CHANDLER OWEN

Assistant Editor
GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Business Manager
ROY LANCASTER

Official Organ of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

On sale in all parts of the United States, $1.75 a y
15 cents a copy

"Dedicated to the nourishment and stimulation of brains since 19

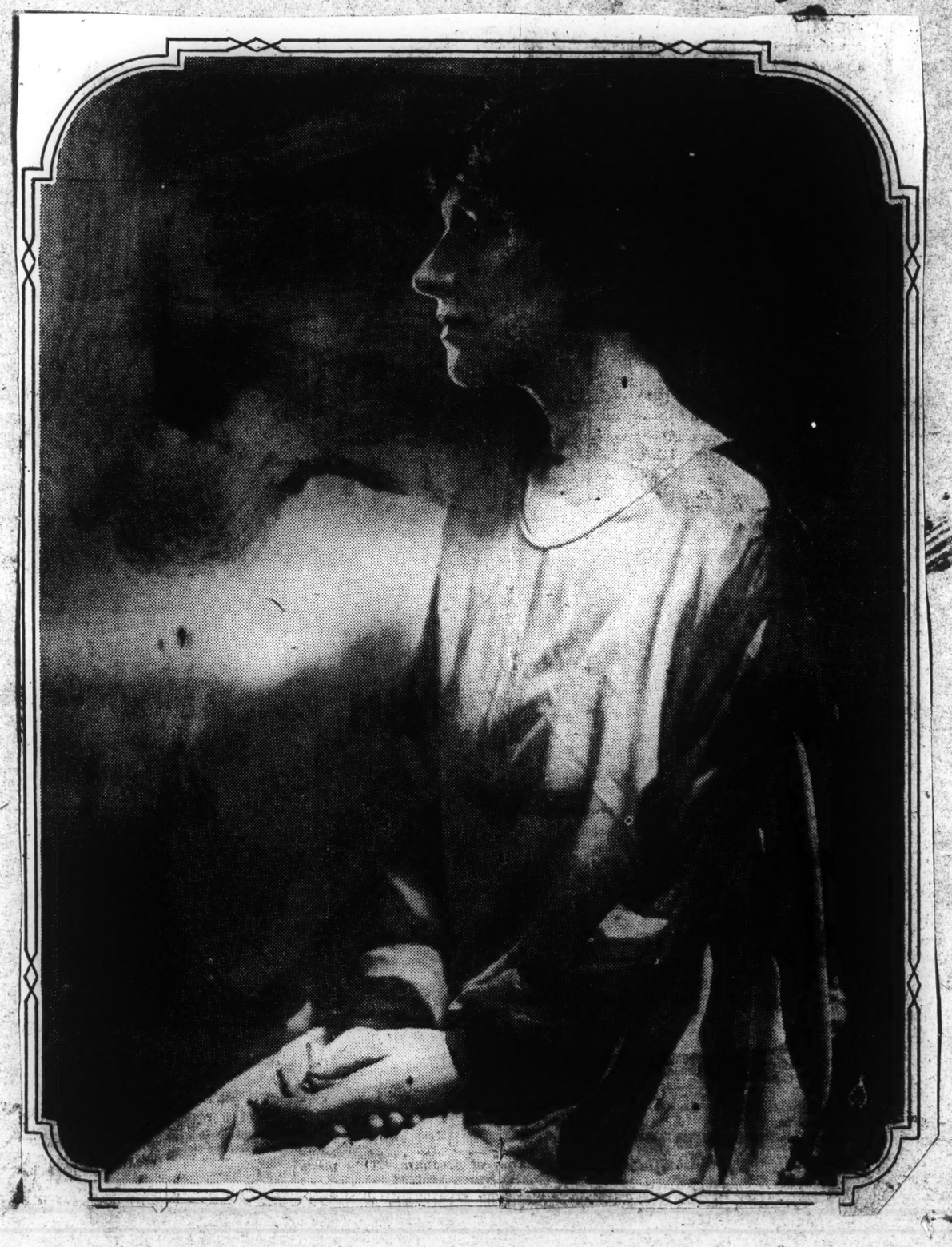
A Plantation Family

PART FOUR
The Literary World
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1927
Books of the Day—Art

BOOK SECTION
Boston Evening Transcript

JULIA PETERKIN—IMPRESSIONS AND A CONVERSATION

Zeda at Work



A Novelist Who Is Also the Mistress of a South Carolina Plantation, and Who Lived Before She Began to Write

By Dale Warren

[illegible] emergence of a new author, [illegible] publisher has an op- [illegible] produce a first novelist [illegible] initial gesture to youth. [illegible] precious expatriates write [illegible] of America, and Village poets [illegible] twenty blow off steam [illegible] easily as [illegible] exhale smoke from their ciga-[illegible]

[illegible] Peterkin's son was twenty-three [illegible] old when her first novel, "Black April," was published. She had been "married," as they still say in the South, [illegible] through school, and given in marriage. Although her looks and youthful humor belie it, she had been mistress of a plantation in South Carolina for nearly a quarter of a century. She had known happiness and recognized grief and assimilated experience. She had lived before she began to write. Then, without [illegible] blare of trumpets, she produced a piece of work considered by many to be the calmest piece of tragedy since "Ethan Frome."

"But I am really not a writer," Mrs. Peterkin told me with emphasis. "I am a housekeeper, a mother. I like to work with my hands, in the kitchen, in my garden. I like to ride and hunt, I like to play poker, I like to talk. Writing is an art to some people, I suppose, but I have never had time to acquire it or to [illegible] things objectively. Life is so much more interesting, and it is only during the last few years that I have done any writing at all."

Mrs. Peterkin had intimated that her work was not something creative, and I knew that she did not write merely for amusement or a pastime. "Why, then, do you write?" I impertinently asked this woman whose life seemed to stand complete as it was.

"I don't know whether I'll tell you or not," she said in that slow, Southern [illegible] of hers. "You might not believe me, you might laugh at me. I write" [illegible] hesitated, "to get rid of the things that disturb me. I know it sounds [illegible] to you, but that is the reason. On the plantation I am very close to life. It is all about me—several hundred negroes, in fact. It's their lives that I've known. I have seen sickness and death and superstition and frenzy and desire. My eyes have looked on horror and misery. And these things have stayed with me and upset me. I have had to get rid of them, so I have written them out. It It is all really quite simple."

If Freud himself made this state[illegible] it could not have carried more [illegible] conviction. I had marvelled at the a[illegible]tic detachment of ther writing, yet this was to me only satisfying explanation of "Black April" that I could have heard. Realism, indeed, had a new champion. Small wonder that Carl Sandburg was quick to recognize her touch.

When Mrs. Peterkin came north this summer, she stayed for a week in a New York hotel, paid a visit to Boston (where the law says that "Black April" may not be read), went to the MacDowell Colony in Peterborough, and motored in the New Hampshire hills. "I don't want the plantation to get me," she explained, "so my husband and I both try to have a change each year."

She had already said in the course of an earlier interview: "I don't see why so many writers live in New York, away from their sources, nor why there is not more love of the soil among them. Our people live in the houses in which they were born. That is what I miss in New York. Everyone is so far away from the soil. In the South we live on a piece of land which feeds us and to which, when we die, our bodies return."

This quality of continuous life in the lowlands of South Carolina finds full expression in "Black April." Reviewers glibly call it a 'saga' or an 'epic,' not fully understanding the significance of either term. Yet both are justifiable. The earth speaks, and so do the children of the earth. Black children, because Mrs. Peterkin says that although much had been written about the negro, nothing had been written that described or applied to the negroes on her plantation. There is not a white character in the book. "I shall never write of white people. Their lives are not so colorful."

No, I thought, not so colorful. Pictures rose up of hog-killing and duck-hunting; of 'possums and wild turkeys; of birth-night suppers and "quiltings"; of barnyards and moonlight and cotton-fields; of song and prayer and the endless boll-weevil; of love-making and fights to the death; of the life inside those little log cabins "that nestled under great moss-hung oaks close to the river's edge."

Mrs. Peterkin handles a rich, mellow dialect with notable ease and in her writings brings out that admixture of humor and pathos so characteristic of the speech of the negro:

"'It's the other side o' Jordan we got to fix for. Dem sweet fields in Eden, yonder in Canaan's land. Dat's de country I'm aimin' to reach. You boys must try to reach 'em too.'

"'Uncle, you believe any white folks is in Heaben?'

"'Gawd knows, son. White folks is mighty smart people. Dey knows a lot o' tricks we don' know.'"

I asked how much of the book were fact and how much fiction.

"That is difficult to say," she answered. "It goes by the name of a novel, but a large part of it is fact. I got the habit of utilizing incident when I wrote the sketches that Mr. Knopf, on Mencken's recommendation, published in my other book, "Green Thursday." I had written these sketches as the facts on which they are based had crystallized in my consciousness and had to be given form. In "Black April," incidents, of course, are blended together in the hope of achieving continuity. You see when you are writing out of your experience you don't have to rely to any great extent upon your imagination. I have lived among negroes. I like them. They are my friends, and I have learned so much from them. The years on the plantation have given me plenty of material, my life has been rich, so why try to improve on the truth?

"Blue Brook Plantation, in the book, is just another name for my own home, Lang Syne Plantation, at Fort Motte. April, Zeda, Cousin Big Sue, Breeze, Maum Hannah, Sherry, Joy, Uncle Isaac, even Julia the mule—they are all a part of my life. The plantation is a world of its own. I was with April when his toes came off and floated around in the tub, and it was my father—to whom the book is dedicated—who amputated his legs. I was with April often when he came back from the hospital and lost his spirit and died. What he said at the end was true, every word of it. He said it to me:

"'Bury me in a man-size box—You un'erstan'?—A man—size—box—I been—six feet—fo'—Uncle—Six feet-fo'!'"

"Maybe you see now why I had to write."

"Yes," I said.

"It isn't easy work for me, but it is the release that my spirit demands. What I need to learn chiefly is how to weed the unessential from the essential. I hope that my next book will be better."

"Your next book?"

"Oh, yes, I'm working on it now. That is why I went to Peterborough. When I wrote 'Black April,' I thought it would be the only novel I should ever write. So I tried to put everything into it, and that is what makes it incoherent. But I had to leave out a lot. There wasn't room for it. That is why I am writing another book."

"I suppose you will call it 'Mule Monday.'"

"No," she laughed [illegible] recollection of the Southern [illegible], "but I will tell you [illegible]. It is to be about my Zeda in 'Black April.' Do you remember her?"

I remembered Zeda. No one could forget her. Just one of her remarks, if no other, would give her a claim to fame in any gathering. I quoted it for Mrs. Peterkin's benefit: "No man livin' is worth one drop o' water dat dreans out a 'oman's eye.'"

"Oh, I see you do remember Zeda," she said. "When you come to visit me you can meet her. You'll like her. She's magnificent—a real Diane de Poiters."

During the course of a recent trip to New York, I lunched with Herschel Brickell, the Mississippi literary critic whose work I so much admire. He was the first Southerner to whom I had talked since reading "Black April." I wanted to know how the book impressed someone who was more familiar than I with the country below the Mason and Dixon line, and at an opportune moment mentioned the name of Julia Peterkin.

"Are you in love with her like all the rest of us?" was the first thing he asked.

My reply can easily be imagined.

I do not remember how long we sat talking about "Black April" and its author, but I do remember a number of the points that Brickell made to bear out his enthusiasm:

"Of all the Southerners who have written of the negro, particularly in recent years, this South Carolina woman has achieved the cleanest break with any suspicion of the old attitude toward black folk as conventional comic characters. First of all, she writes of negro life as a thing apart. She does not rely for her tragedy or her comedy—this latter element she has neither neglected nor overemphasized—upon the relations of white and black.

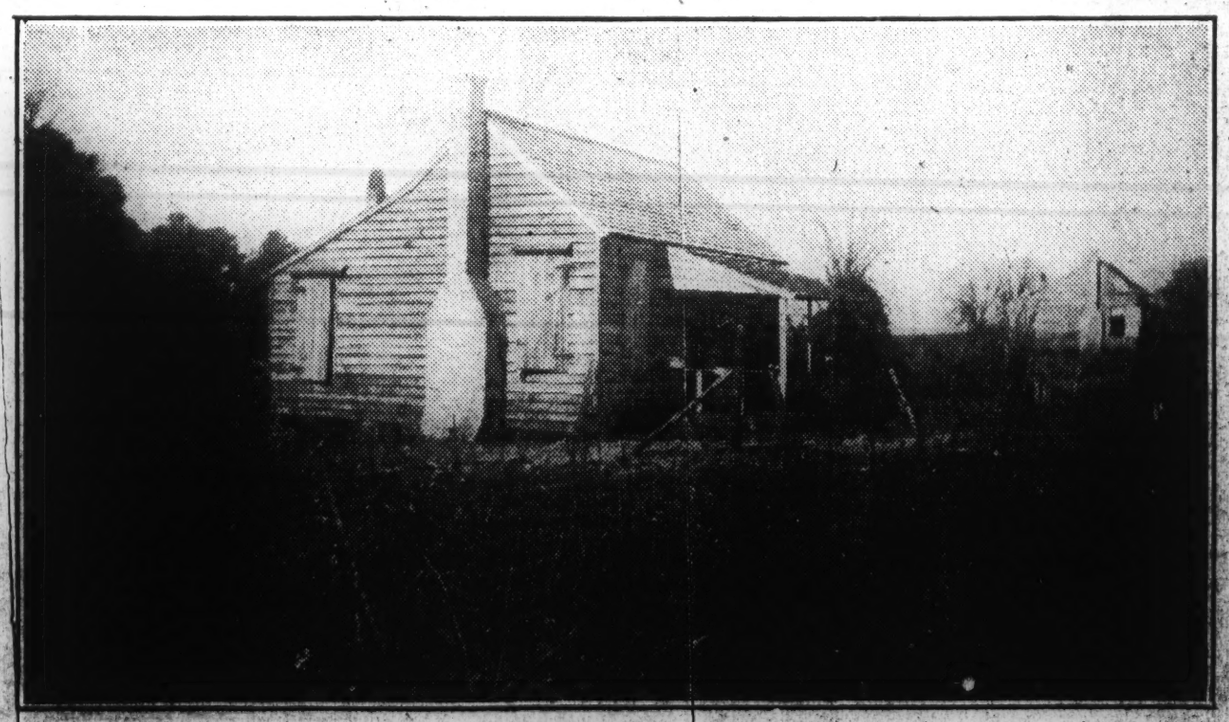
"Mrs. Peterkin has woven a background rich in the colorful pattern of folkways which survive among the Gullah negroes of the Carolina islands in unmodified African form. A. E. Gonzales, another South Carolinian, who knew Gullah talk and Gullah ways, saw the blacks as vastly amusing children; Mrs. Peterkin strikes much deeper into human values. The strangeness of the interplay between superstititon—black magic—and the Christian religion in the life of plantation negroes has never within my knowledge been so well and so thoroughly brought out as here, where it is skillfuly made a part of the tale. As a picture of the routine of life in a remote Southern plantation, 'Black April' is flawless; I could shut my eyes and think myself back on Bee Lake which I knew so well in childhood. . . .

"Mrs. Peterkin has penetrated the lives of her black folk with a sharpness and a depth that will be properly appreciated only by those who, knowing the negro well, realize how shrewdly he keeps his private affairs from the whites. She has created character with a sure touch: Cun Big Sue, April, Little Breeze, Zeda, Uncle Bill, Uncle Isaac, Maum Hannah, the pathetic Joy, are as far removed from the conventionalities of colored fiction as their quaint Gullah talk is from the educated English of Harlem highbrows. The elemental passions are here; drama is made of birth and death and jealousy, all stripped of the trappings of civilization; at least of white civilization.

"Mrs. Peterkin might be a Scandinavian author writing about the natives of the heart of Africa for any concern she displays with anything except the telling of a tremendously interesting and moving story. Her detachment is in itself no small achievement. It is no exaggeration to say that the publication of 'Black

Julia Peterkin

Mighty Lak a Rose



A Plantation Cabin

April' is one of the outstanding events of the South's present literary Renaissance."

I have speculated at some length on Mrs. Peterkin's wisdom in writing only of the blacks. Aside from the sheriff who figures in the story "Ashes," the first of the "Green Thursday" sketches, no other white character enters her pages. "Ashes" [illegible] was not so successful as the [illegible] which followed it, and it [illegible] One [illegible] materia[illegible] her the [illegible] nomaly that has no place in the literature she is creating.

Many times have I asked people if they have read "[illegible]," explaining that it was [illegible] about the negro, to hear the reply, "No, but I've read "Nigger Heaven." One might as well begin talking of Mrs. Wharton and "The Age of Innocence" as to parry with a reference to the Harlem nights of Mr. Van Vechten, for April bears about as much resemblance to Florence Mills as the latter to Lindbergh. But for a real hot time I will back a birth-night supper at Blue Brook against any cabaret north of 125th street.

By the same token, no comparison can be made between Mrs. Peterkin's work and that of Paul Green, the Pulitzer Prize winner, whose play, "In Abraham's Bosom," was recently acted in Boston. Abraham's tragedy is as great as it [illegible] greater than April's, but it is a tragedy diabolically invented by "civilization." One leaves the theater in a state of spent emotion, but it is the quality of emotion felt when a [illegible] enters a hen-yard. Mrs. Peterkin leaves the whites to themselves and the half-whites to the mercy of Providence. She works rather in the common clay which, through an ironic gesture of fate, has been flung from darkest Africa to the lowlands of South Carolina. The passions with which she deals are elemental. Du Bose Heyward's "Porgy," if a comparison must be made, is probably closer to "Black April" than anything yet written.

If one wishes to trace Julia Peterkin's history it is necessary to go back to 1880, the year in which Dr. and Mrs. Julius Mood were presented with a daughter, Julia, who chose Hallowe'en as the auspicious night on which to arrive. Her mother died young, and the care of her bringing up was divided by her father, her grandmother, and an old negro of whom she speaks with a reverence that is really more than reverence. I have a suspicion that it was this ebony saint to whom Mrs. Peterkin dedicated "Green Thursday"—"To the memory of Maum Lavinia Berry"—but this is merely conjecture. She graduated from Converse College at sixteen and received her Master's degree from the same institution a year later. Then followed a short career of teaching, and her marriage to William George Peterkin, a widely known and successful planter. Lang Syne Plantation has claimed her practically all the time ever since.

How fortunate that she was not carried north by some commercial cavalier to make a pretense at home-making in a New York apartment! There is only one place for Mrs. Peterkin and that is the South. "Honey, you' skin may be white, but you' heart sho is black." That is one of the memories of her childhood, although it remained for me to hear it from other lips.

I wonder what Mrs. Peterkin would think if I said she looked like a Greek Goddess. Southern women respond to flattery and Mrs. Peterkin is true to type. Yet she might not take it as a compliment. I mean it that way, however, and will stick to my point. Majestic, statuesque, she enters a room like some high-born Juno. Her features are strong and her profile distinguished. Her abundant golden hair—red or Titian, if you prefer—is coiled in a knot. You look for a fillet and half expect a very up-to-date costume to change to the whirling robes of the Grecian frescoes. Minerva, balancing the scales of justice, Ceres, bountiful and compassionate, Diana, fleet of foot—you somehow think of these when you are face to face with Julia Peterkin.

[illegible] life, she says. Let [illegible] courage and grace. [illegible] to do the things I [illegible] to do," she said to me once. "I have no idea how well it works." Here is bravery and the will to conquer, but there is no blindness in her make-up and no vestige of sentimentality. One of her Southern friends told me not long ago: "Mrs. Peterkin has more common sense than anyone I know." Life is not all pleasant. I remember her saying with a quiet conviction: "It seems to me that we were never made for happiness, else there would be more of it."

Just after she got home this fall, she wrote me: "The plantation always frightens me when I come back to it. Here, life is so untamed. In September, the fields are too lush, too green for comfort. This is the time when snakes go blind and walk boldly in the open. We have to watch where we step. And the red old earth has a canny look as it lies so still, so mute, waitng for us all. Oh, I hope I shall die while the sun shines and not in one of these dead black nights when the tide of the year is full, and so strong."

Mincing words is not Mrs. Peterkin's long suit. She says what she thinks. Why not? She generally says it in short, epigrammatic sentences, turned with no conscious effort to be clever. In popular parlance, she gets away with her remarks; said by another, one might take exception to them. If they do not bring ready acquiescence from the listener, they are certain to arouse comment or argument. Never rebuttal. She regards her success as a novelist with the modesty that sometimes comes with achievement: "The world has forgiven me for 'Black April,'" is all she says. Throughout her writing she does not hesitate to call a spade a spade, and several of them are as black as the faces of her own Uncle Isaac and April Breeze. Yet she is withholding many things to be told some time in the future "when the truth shall cease to offend."

Leda and Her Family

UNITED WE STAND — DIVIDED WE FALL!

Pullman Porters and Maids!

The Brotherhood is your only Salvation

ONWARD—FORWARD—UPWARD
ONE YEAR'S ACHIEVEMENT
THE GLORY OF A STRUGGLING RACE

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
Headquarters: 2311 Seventh Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Food for Thought

1. **Because** in the Brotherhood you are **organized of, for, and by yourselves.** In the Employee Representation Plan, you are divided into seven or more zones that are separate and independent **in order to keep you from getting together to organize.**

2. **Because** the leaders of the Brotherhood are honest, intelligent and independent. They can speak out for you because they are responsible to you and not to the Pullman Company.
   In the Plan, the officials are employees of the Company and hence responsible to the Company. They dare not frankly speak up for their fellow-porters, if their superiors are opposed, for their jobs are at stake. REMEMBER, "HE WHO PAYS THE FIDDLER CALLS THE TUNE."

3. **Because** the Brotherhood got you a wage increase of 8 per cent or $64.80 more a year. You pay in at $10.00, a recent rate, to join and $12.00 dues—$22.00 the first year. You make on your investment $42.80, the difference between $64.80 and $22.00, or very nearly 200 per cent. Next year you pay $12.00 more in dues or you put in $34.00 in all. However, the next year you get another $64.80, of course, you will get another wage increase, but assuming that you did not, The Brotherhood has gotten for you $129.60 in two years, and you have put into the Brotherhood only $34.00. You have made on your investment in the Brotherhood over 300 per cent in two years. If you had put your $34.00 in the bank at the current rate of interest of 6 per cent, you would have received only $4.08 in two years. Now, be a man, be honest and sincere. **Has the Brotherhood been a benefit to you or not?** Of course, it has.

4. But suppose it had not gotten you this increase. Would it still deserve your support? Of course, it would. It is only one year old. **One year is too short a time to test the value of any organization.** Be honorable and admit it. The American colonies were seven years forming a union. No church, or school or political party or business corporation can be justly judged as to its value in **one** year's work. Isn't that true?

5. Of course, stool-pigeons will tell you that the Brotherhood has not done anything; that porters a[illegible] r money away when they put it into [illegible] ow much progress the Pullman Company had made one y[illegible] ter it was organized? It is organized, too, you know. Ask them also who is **paying them** to spread such propaganda? Of course, you know, don't you? Who would benefit from such propaganda? Think! Don't be like dumb, driven cattle. Be like the Pullman conductors, the engineers, switchmen, etc. Stand up like men, and the public, the Pullman Company, and the white organized workers will respect you.

6. Now, you must beware of rumors about your leaders running away with your money or running through it or of your leaders fighting among themselves. This is all bunk. One who spreads such rumors may be well-meaning but misguided, speaking from rumors or hearsay. You have lived long enough to know that your leaders are above the appeal of money or else they could have gotten plenty of it, much more than they could get from porters, isn't that so? Of course, it is. But they are not purchasable at any price. Ask the Company propagandist what proof has he that what he says is true? This will silence him. Again, one who spreads such rumors may be a malicious Pullman Company agent who is paid to create and spread dissension and unrest in the ranks in order to break up your organization. Some of them will pose as friends of the Brotherhood in order that you may be deceived into believing that the rumors are true. **Remember that the truth about your organization can only be secured from its officials.** Remember that every effort of the enemies to break up the Brotherhood has failed and failed miserably. Now the last weapon which is being used against it is the the creating of dissension through rumors and by spreading propaganda that you can't win. **No movement which remains united and whose cause is just can fail.**

Every porter who is not a member should join now and the members should pay their dues. Every member and non-member should sign the Questionnaires for the Referendum. The more we get, the stronger we are. **As soon as they are signed and returned, we will call for a conference with the Company. If we are refused, we will take up your case with the Mediation Board.** And it will be properly handled. **Walsh and Richberg are your legal representatives.**

The Pullman Company's reports, according to the Wall Street Journal show that in 11 months ending June, it has a revenue of

[illegible] wage out of these big profits [illegible] order that your family shall not depend upon charity for a living. The Brotherhood will not injure the Company, it will help it, it does not counsel insubordination but discipline, efficiency, industry, courtesy and honesty. If white workers are organized, why shouldn't black workers organize?

Don't wait to see what the other fellow is going to do or what the Brotherhood is going to accomplish—Do your part by joining now and paying your dues regularly. Don't be content to live in a house somebody else builds. Be men! and put your shoulders to the wheels and help build it yourself. The world is run by those men who say ("I can")—not by those who say ("I can't"). What others have done, you can do. Remember, Brethren, you deserve no more than what you are willing to demand and fight for. The world will take you at your own measure, so will the Pullman Company.

Let us not think of failure, brethren. The will to win **will win.**

Let us work and not grow weary, fight and not lose the faith.

The eyes of the world are upon us. We must make good for the cause of race progress. May we ever remember that a QUITTER NEVER WINS AND A WINNER NEVER QUITS!

FORWARD TO VICTORY.

Your faithful servant,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
General Organizer

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE MESSENGER"

so that you may get it direct through the mails and read about the fight it is making for YOU. Get copies and send to porters you know. Knowledge is power! The truth will set you free!

BULLETIN

SHINING SHOES AND THE BROTHERHOOD

Vol. I "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" No. 9A

It has come to my attention that the Pullman Company is asking porters this question: **Are you in favor of continuing to shine shoes as you are now doing?** Your answer should be, **Yes, I am in favor of continuing to shine shoes as now.** Should you say **No,** the Company may spread the propaganda that the Brotherhood is trying to lower the standard of service by advising porters not to shine the passengers' shoes. You should leave the matter of changing working conditions to the Brotherhood to handle through the U. S. Mediation Board with the Pullman Company.

Besides, shining shoes is a part of the service on the cars. The Company inaugurated it and you should let the Company abolish it on its own accord if it so desires.

Remember, you work for the Pullman Company and you serve the public. It is the Brotherhood's policy and demand that all Brotherhood men do efficient work and give high grade service. Brotherhood men must and should take pride in the work and **service** they render. Remember, Brethren, that the Brotherhood is a service organization as well as a **fighting** organization for more wages and better working conditions. If you never lose sight of this fact, pay your dues, round up the slackers, spread the gospel of the Brotherhood, fight and faint not, the Company cannot defeat you.

Your object is not to do less work but to get more pay for the work you do as well as to get better working conditions.

Don't be disturbed about the little wait on the next step of the United States Mediation Board. Your case is not the only one before the Board. You must wait your turn. It is sure to come. Your case is listed C-107, according to a resolution adopted by the Board. **The main cause of the delay with the Brotherhood's case is the fact that only three (3) of the mediators appointed are now active; one died, and one resigned on account of illness.**

Don't permit false Pullman Heebies Jeebies propaganda about the Brotherhood's calling a **strike** to disturb you. Rely only upon information about the Brotherhood **you get from Brotherhood officials.**

Don't be disturbed about propaganda that the Pullman Company will not recognize the Brotherhood. All railroad companies have said this same thing about all railroad unions at the beginning, but the railroad companies changed their minds. Organization did the trick. So will the Pullman Company change its mind. The Pullman officials know this. The Pullman officials are certainly not going to tell you to organize although they know they can't prevent you from organizing if you wish to organize.

Brethren, the success of the Brotherhood is entirely up to **you. Nobody can defeat you but yourself. Nobody can win for you but yourself.** In your own hands lies your salvation. Your officials can and do guarantee you honesty and efficiency in the handling of your money and organization. That is all any organization can be assured by any group of officials. This has shocked the Company. The Company at first thought they could buy your officials. But now they know the Brotherhood and your officials are not for sale. This is a lesson the Company will never forget. The Company now knows that all black men are not purchasable.

Also remember, Brethren, that no contract which the Company may seek to get you to sign as individuals for an increase in pay if you don't join the union, is valid in a court of law, nor is it enforceable either by the Pullman Company or the porters. The Brotherhood is more valuable to you than a $1000.00 increase in pay would be. Why? Because if the Company should raise your pay it may and could reduce it, unless you were organized. A union is for the purpose of preventing reductions as well as to get increases, in wages. Agreements must not only be secured, they must be enforced. Only an organization can enforce an agreement with the Pullman Company.

Again, remember, Brethren, that a winner never quits and a quitter never wins; that he who would be free must himself first strike the blow.

Since December 30th, the Brotherhood has enrolled over 900 new members, and they still flow in. We must and will get 98 percent of the porters. The public and organized labor are with you.

Thus, let us rejoice and be thankful for victory is as sure to come as it is that the night will follow the day. Forward to victory!

Your faithful servant,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,

General Organizer.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

2311 Seventh Avenue **New York City**

HIGH POINTS OF DEEP INTEREST IN

"The Pullman Porters' Struggle"

(*The story of a race's exploitation*)

THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS IS THE FIRST AND ONLY NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR UNION IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS SUCCESS WILL INFLUENCE GREATLY THE FUTURE OF NEGRO WORKERS IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND MAKE FOR BETTER RACE RELATIONS.

Issued By

THE BOSTON CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

6 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

REV. SIDNEY LOVETT, *Chairman*

EDGAR P. BENJAMIN, *Vice-Chairman*

ROLFE COBLEIGH, *Secretary*

ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, *Treas.*

A STATEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE

Several generations ago the people of New England, especially of the State of Massachusetts, played a prominent role in the struggle to achieve the emancipation of the Negro from chattel slavery. No citizen of Massachusetts can recall the names of such illustrious sons as Thaddeus Stephens, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Whittier, Lowell, Garrison and others without feeling a sense of deep pride in the part these men played to rid the Republic of that blot upon its banner.

With the freedom of the Negro many problems arose to haunt his life such as segregation, lynching, jim crowism, disfranchisement and civil injustice. Happily these evils are being gradually attacked and bid fair to finally being solved. However, the economic life of the Negro is still utterly insecure. In many instances he is systematically kept from earning a livelihood; whenever permitted to work, it is usually at a wage below that paid a white worker doing the same kind of work, his working conditions are generally less humane than those afforded the workers of other races. As a result the Negro race has remained the one very noticeable group of American citizens always in need of the charity of friends. This condition is also happily changing. The Negro is himself beginning to stir, to practice self-help. One of the most brilliant examples of this fact is the organization of the Pullman porters and maids into a union of, for and by themselves, known as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Realizing the deep import and significance of this Movement to the future of the Negro in the United States and to white Americans generally, we, a Committee of Citizens of both races, herewith proclaim our faith in the justice of the cause of the Pullman porters and maids, and we call upon all the citizens of New England, without regard to race, creed or color, to lend their moral and financial support to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which, according to the provisions of the new Railway Labor Act is lawfully proceeding along orderly lines of collective bargaining, to raise the status of Negro families morally, intellectually and socially through increasing the income of 12,000 Pullman porters and maids, from $72.50 per month to a living wage, thereby ridding them of the necessity of degrading their spirits and destroying their manhood through the practice of begging the public for tips for a living.

In lending our aid to this group of faithful public servants who safeguard the honor of American womanhood on Pullman cars with such unerring faithfulness and dependability so that their own homes are no more secure, we are but continuing the glorious and illustrious tradition begun by self-sacrificing school-marms, the flower of New England life, who left their comfortable home surroundings and went to the aid of the freedmen after the Civil War, carrying the torch of education and religious training, as well as the matchless heroism and noble devotion to principles of her sons.

FACTS ABOUT THE BROTHERHOOD

There are approximately 12,000 porters and maids in the Pullman service.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was organized in New York City, August 25, 1925. The present membership (June, 1928) is about 7,500.

The Brotherhood maintains National Headquarters at 2311 Seventh Avenue, New York City, also local offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Washington, Portland, Oakland, Los Angeles, Seattle, Boston, Jacksonville, Salt Lake City, St. Paul, Denver and Omaha.

Citizens Committees are organized to aid the porters in the following cities: New York, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and Boston.

Mr. Stuart Chase, certified public accountant, is the official auditor for the Brotherhood.

WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS OF THE PORTERS AND MAIDS

Minimum wage, $72.50.

Average monthly tips, $58.00.

Average occupational expense, $33.00 per month.

The porter purchases his uniform, shoe blacking and food in transit and at termini.

Porters and maids are paid upon a mileage basis (11,000 miles being the base). Because of this mileage arrangement, porters contribute several hours of work each trip without pay. This is known as **Preparatory Time.**

Porters running "in charge" (doing conductors' work) receive only $10.00 per month additional pay. A conductor's pay is from $160.00 to $198.00 per month.

DEMANDS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Recognition of the Brotherhood.
A living wage instead of tips.
Abolition of Preparatory Time.
Pay for overtime.
240 hour work-month.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS

With a majority enrolled, the Brotherhood qualified to present its case before the United States Mediation Board July 10, 1927.

The United States Mediation Board recognizes the Brotherhood and recommends arbitration of the dispute by a board jointly created by the Pullman Company, the Brotherhood and the public as provided by law.

The Company flatly refused to arbitrate, while the Brotherhood gladly accepted.

Unable to adjust the dispute between the Brotherhood and the Company, the Mediation Board ceased its efforts and notified the Company and the Brotherhood of the fact.

Under the law the next step was to threaten a substantial interruption of interstate commerce, thereby necessitating the establishment of an Emergency Board by the President of the United States acting upon the recommendation of the U. S. Mediation Board.

Accordingly the Brotherhood proceeded to ballot its membership on the question of a strike resulting in the unprecedented vote of over 6000 for, and less than 50 against.

With this definite mandate from its membership, the Brotherhood then set June 8 as the date when the strike would go into effect and called upon the Mediation Board to examine the strike ballots and make its recommendation to President Coolidge. The Board however, apparently permitted the opinion, expressed by the Pullman management that "There is no emergency" to influence it against making its recommendation for an Emergency Board. The Board had previously recommended the establishment of an Emergency Board in the case of only 600 white employees of the Kansas, Mexico and Orient Railroads.

With the Mediation Board's regrettable failure to function with equal dispatch in the interest of Negro Pullman Porters and Maids, the Brotherhood was prepared definitely to interrupt transportation by calling upon all porters and maids to strike Friday, June 8th, at noon. At this point, Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, telegraphed the officers of the Brotherhood "to postpone the strike until a campaign of education and public enlightenment regarding the justice of their case and the seriousness of their grievances could be organized which would win for them public support and the backing of organized labor." THE PORTERS ARE AT THIS STAGE IN THEIR STRUGGLE.

Having exhausted every reasonable, legal and honorable means peacefully and amicably to settle their grievances with the Pullman Company, and being reluctant to resort to a strike which would work immeasurable

hardship and inconvenience upon their best friends, the travelling public, whose generosity alone has enabled the porters and maids to exist for well-nigh sixty years, they now rest their case before the bar of public opinion with the utmost faith in the justice of their case and the friendship and interest of their fellow citizens of all races, creeds and colors.

THE BOSTON CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Chairman.....SIDNEY LOVETT
Vice-Chairman.....EDGAR P. BENJAMIN
Secretary.....ROLFE COBLEIGH
Treasurer.....ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE

Publicity Committee

Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee, Chairman
Alfred Baker Lewis
Ben. Gerig
Mrs. Alice D. Crawford
Rev. Herbert D. Greene

Finance Committee

Rev. C. A. Ward, Chairman
George E. Roewer
Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul
Mrs. George W. Coleman

Meetings

Rev. George L. Paine, Chairman
Pres. Mary E. Woolley
David K. Niles
Charles F. Weller
Clarence R. Skinner
Rev. W. L. Clayton

Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams
Mr. S. A. Allen
Miss Carolyn E. Alling
Mrs. Gertrude Anthony
Mr. Joseph Bearak
Mr. Edgar Benjamin
Miss Alice Stone Blackwell
Miss Louise Brooks
Mr. E. B. Barco
Mr. W. W. Bryant
Mrs. Walter Barrell
Mr. Rolfe Cobleigh
Mrs. E. A. Codman
Mr. Albert S. Coolidge
Mrs. Alice D. Crawford
Mr. David Crawford
Rev. Wolcott Cutler
Mrs. George W. Coleman
Rev. W. L. Clayton
Dr. O. J. Derritt
Mrs. Elizabeth G. Evans
Mr. John H. Fahey
Mr. Robert Fechner
Prof. Felix Frankfurter
Mrs. A. H. Fitz-Allen
Mr. G. H. P. Ganaway
Mr. Ben. Gerig
Mr. Eugene Gordon

BULLETIN

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"

STOOL PIGEONS

Stool pigeons are variously known as spies, company men, confidence, under-cover and shake-down, men.

Their nefarious trade consists in snooping around Pullman porters and maids velvet-footedly, gathering private, personal material given confidentially and innocently, with a view to placing such information into the hands of the Pullman Company.

Sometimes, the company agent, with a suave, oily and hypocritical tongue, pretends not to be opposed to the Brotherhood in order to worm himself into the confidence of the strong Brotherhood men.

There are black and white stool pigeons whose notorious and vile business is to frame-up black and white employees suspected of union leanings in order to break their morale.

Thousands of dollars are wastefully expended for stool-pigeons service which well might be used to help increase the low wages of employees which is the reason for the unrest, stool-pigeons are hired to spy on and remove.

A few men whose jobs require them to do the dirty work of stool-pigeons, mean well. They don't like to injure the Brotherhood, but they are, by the very nature of their work, compelled to live the *life of a lie*. It is possible for a strong man, however, even employed as a company-agent, not to permit his manhood to be shamelessly compromised as is the case with most Negro Pullman officials, who play the role of Judases to their own race and Annaniases to the Pullman Company, all for $150 or more a month.

Perhaps the lowest, meanest, foulest, the most reprehensible trick which one man can practice upon another is to permit himself to be used to lie on that man and cause him to lose his job which enables him to buy food, clothing and shelter for his wife and children. And Negroes oppressed as they are by every other race, who will commit this unpardonable sin against other Negroes for white men cannot be painted in vile enough terms. History will set them down as the sinister pirates of the race who sought, with vicious underhand methods, to *stab* the greatest manhood movement of their race *to death,* as parasites who feed upon the filthy lucre and the ill-gotten gain of those who would arrest the Negroes' progress.

A stool-pigeon is so detestable that no living man will admit that he is one, realizing that his own children would learn and grow to hate and despise him, that his neighbors would shun him. He is ashamed of himself and distrusted by the Company. It stands to reason that the Pullman Company will not trust a Negro official whom it can hire to lie or oppose a movement for the betterment of his own race. Nor do the Negro stool pigeons trust the Company, for they realize that the Company cannot in reason, honestly trust them, that they will eventually be discarded and pitched upon the scrap-heap of useless Pullman derelicts. When two parties are engaged in the conducting of affairs that will not bear public inspection neither cannot and will not trust each other, it is because each realizes that he is not doing unto his fellowman as he wishes his fellowman to do unto him.

The only reason that the Pullman Company hires Negro stool-pigeons is that they have successfully fooled the Company into believing that they can break up the Brotherhood. They boastfully tell the Company that the men won't stick, that Negroes haven't the back-bone to go through with such a big undertaking, that they won't pay their dues as white union railroad workers do. Of course, this is just what the Company wants to hear. The Company has not yet realized the necessity and value of knowing the TRUTH and the stool-pigeons are afraid to tell it the truth, fearing less they be fired. The Brotherhood, not the selfish, cowardly, ignorant stool-pigeons, will be found by the Pullman Company to be the very best asset it can have in maintaining the highest standard of service.

Next meeting Tuesday, January 11th at St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th Street.

Faithfully yours,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, *Special Organizer.*

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS, 2311 Seventh Avenue, New York City

Extra!! BULLETIN Extra!!

MEDIATOR MORROW BEGINS INVESTIGATION OF BROTHERHOOD'S CASE

Vol. I "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" No. 12

Dear Brethren:

Let us rejoice and be exceedingly glad. We have reached another mile-post. We have won another victory. Doubting Thomases have been routed again. Sceptics have been beaten. Judases have been put to flight, and our harvest of triumph has just begun.

On the 3rd of May, Hon. Edwin P. Morrow, member U. S. Board of Mediation, assigned to handle the Brotherhood case, telephoned the Brotherhood's office from the Waldorf Astoria Hotel that he had arrived to institute the hearing on our case. On Thursday, May 4th at 2:55 p. m. he stepped into 2311 Seventh Avenue, the National headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and began the investigation. Stick a pin here. This is not a dream or a wish, it's a fact.

Now our negotiations will take time and they must be backed with your money and moral might. **It is not enough to say that I am with the boys.** The question now is: **what are you going to do to help the boys fight?** What are **you doing to help** the boys **pay for their fight?** Let us be men, red-blooded, he-men, who are not content to shelter ourselves from a storm in a building we were too cowardly to help build.

But how can you help to build the Brotherhood which will protect you from the storms of adversity? You can help by paying up your dues in full or as much as you can today without delay. You can help by paying your assessment or a part of it today without delay.

The Pullman Company has millions to carry on its fight and you must sacrifice, if necessary, to pay for your fight which means your salvation.

Your organization is costing you less to put it over than any other railroad union in the history of organized labor. The fight of other unions cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars, yes, millions. But justice and freedom are sweet at any price. But it is never given to anyone. It must be paid for.

Thus, you must realize that your fight will cost you money, plenty money, which you alone must supply since you alone will enjoy the fruits of your fight together with your family and your race.

Remember, brethren, that the eyes of the race are watching you. The eyes of the white world are watching you. The eyes of the organized labor are watching you. The eyes of the Pullman Company are on you. The public believes in your cause. Do you believe in it? The Pullman Company realizes that you can win if you fight on and faint not. Do you realize it? The Company knows you have got them licked. They are watching now to see whether you are worthy of the victory you are winning, the power you are building, the respect you are receiving.

Let us show by precept and example that we don't only want to win more wages and better working conditions, but that we are just as much interested in maintaining a high standard of service as the Pullman Company is.

Let us prove that we too are interested in economies for the benefit of the Company. Let us prove that we are ready and able to serve and protect the Company's property. Let us prove that Brotherhood men are upstanding, honest, honorable, industrious, manly, courteous and efficient, that a union porter is worth much more to the Company than an irresponsible scab porter, who desires the same things Brotherhood men desire, but who hasn't the heart, the guts, the manhood to stand up and fight for their rights like men.

Again brethren, remember that a **quitter never wins and a winner never quits,** and that **he who would be free must himself first strike the blow.** Your fight proves these statements to be true.

Think, brethren, what it means to have built an organization which **cannot be bought by all the millions in America!** It means everything! Away with the Shannon Bunk—It is bought and paid for by Pullman gold.

Yes, stony the road we trod, bitter the chastening rod, but by the **help of God and solidarity** we shall march on till victory is won.

Your faithful servant,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
General Organizer.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

2311 Seventh Avenue New York City

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

4231 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON HOURS

Line No. _____

Between _____ *and* _____

Report for duty _____ *M.* *Leave* _____

Arrive _____ *M.* _____ *Day*

Relieved from duty _____ *M.*

Number of hours on duty before train leaves _____

Returning:

Report for duty _____ *M.* *Leave* _____ *M.*

Arrive _____ *M.* _____ *Day*

Relived from duty _____ *M.*

Number of hours on duty before train leaves _____

Total number of hours on duty during trip _____

Total number of trips per month _____

Total number of hours per month _____

Name _____

Address _____ *District* 7M

BULLETIN

PULLMAN REPRISALS FAIL TO HALT BROTHERHOOD

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall set you free"

The Brotherhood grows **STRONGER** daily. The Pullman Company realizes that it is a real factor now. It has long since **CEASED PRETENDING TO IGNORE IT.**

When it was called upon by Hon. Edwin P. Morrow and T. E. Bickers, mediators of the U. S. Mediation Board to show why the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters should not represent the porters and maids in the negotiation of an agreement on wages and rules governing working conditions, it vividly and forcibly dawned upon the Company that the Brotherhood is no **DREAM** but a reality. It realizes that the Brotherhood means serious business, that it is no fly-by-night affair, but that it is here to stay and the Pullman Company must deal with it. There is no other way out. Why? Because the Brotherhood represents **POWER** and no corporation can ignore the power of organized workers, be they white or black, grizzly or gray.

But, of course, the Pullman Company just as any other company will hold out against recognizing the union as long as it possibly can. The railroad companies tried to hold out against the standard railroad unions as long as they could, but failed and had to **KICK IN.** The Pullman Company will be compelled to kick in, too. It is completely and beautifully **LICKED,** and it knows it too well. Unfortunately some of the weak, timid porters don't realize it. But they will too. Every porter now cut out of the Brotherhood will be compelled to kick in and like it too.

Since our preliminary hearing with the U. S. Mediation Board, the **HARD TO BE CONVINCED, HARD-BOILED** porters whose minds have been poisoned by Pullman propaganda that the Pullman Company is the porter's best friend, are falling in rapidly. They are at last awakening to the fact that the porters, **WHEN ORGANIZED, ARE THEIR OWN BEST FRIEND.**

In desperation the Company is trying to stave off the inevitable, namely recognition of the Brotherhood by imposing drastic penalties upon some porters who are suspected of being Brotherhood men, and especially if they did not vote for the "Company Union." This will be duly and carefully handled with the Mediation Board.

Upon flimsy and unreasonable grounds, a porter is vicitimized, in order to break the spirit of the men and frighten them away from the Brotherhood. That this policy of reprisals is unfair and un-American, is shown by the fact that the Company will not admit that it has fired a porter because of his union affiliations. It knows that the public would not stand for it. It gives a blanket reason of unsatisfactory service, which may mean anything.

But be it said to the eternal credit of the **NEW NEGRO SPIRIT,** reprisals or no reprisals, penalties or no penalties, the Brotherhood **WILL WIN. IT CANNOT LOSE. TRUTH AND JUSTICE ARE ON ITS SIDE, AND IT HAS POWER, AND IS REPRESENTED BY SOME OF THE BEST LEGAL BRAINS IN AMERICA.** Citizens Committees of One Hundred prominent white and colored public spirited persons are being formed all over the country to back our fight. The company cannot long continue to resist this mighty force. It will realize it is not good business.

Every Brotherhood man must pay his dues and assessments and get the slackers to join our ranks. They must and will join.

Beware, however, of **ONE** Freeman who has been running extra on the Century. He is one of the "Big House" Negroes. He can't be trusted. Beware too of one W. P. Smith, porter instructor of St. Louis. He is also a "Big House" Negro. He is the slave of Burr and Kouples. You can't trust him. Think of a negro, carrying news to white men in order to cause a member of his own race to lose his job!

There are a number of stool-pigeons masquerading as porters whom you cannot trust, too. Our agency is getting the **LOW-DOWN** on them and I will call them by name so you may avoid them just so soon as we hear of one trying to frame a Brotherhood man.

We propose to turn the search light of publicity upon every crooked Negro in the country who tries to hamstring the Brotherhood. Remember that Brotherhood men are bound by a sacred oath to be honest, honorable, efficient and industrious. We must give 100 per cent service. We must not refuse to **DOUBLE** when required so as to avoid complaints.

And remember that a **QUITTER NEVER WINS AND A WINNER NEVER QUITS.** Stand on this principle and you will teach the Pullman Company a lesson it will never forget and compel it to respect you and your race as it has never done before. Long Live the Brotherhood.

Your faithful servant,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
General Organizer

THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

2311 Seventh Avenue **New York City**

1927

Pullman Porters' Fight for Freedom

THE CASE OF THE PULLMAN PORTERS' UNION
against
THE PULLMAN COMPANY

To the Public, Porters and Maids and the Pullman Company:

On July 11, representatives of the Brotherhood were advised by Edwin P. Morrow, member of the United States Mediation Board, to come to Chicago to proceed with mediation of the dispute between the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Pullman Company.

Mediation has gone on from that time until August 9, whereupon Mr. Morrow advised the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Pullman Company that his efforts at mediation were unsuccessful and then attempted to induce the parties to the dispute to submit said dispute to arbitration. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters agreed to submit dispute to arbitration, but the Pullman Company refused to submit dispute to arbitration.

During mediation

The Brotherhood contended:

That it represented the Pullman porters and maids because it had a majority of the Pullman porters as members.

The Company contended:

That the Employee Representation Plan represented the Pullman porters and maids, because 85 per cent of them had voted for the Plan in the last election, November, 1926.

The Brotherhood replied:

That the porters and maids voted for the Plan under intimidation, interference and coercion, it offered in evidence 1,000 affidavits, proving its contention.

The Company contended:

That it had a contract with its employees through the Employee Representation Plan or Company Union.

The Brotherhood contended:

That said contract was null and void because it was signed under intimidation and coercion by alleged representatives of porters who were selected under intimidation and coercion by the Pullman Company.

The Brotherhood characterized the contract with a contract which is signed by a man at the point of a revolver, in which event, there is no meeting of minds to the contract nor are the parties free agents to express their desires relative to the nature, form and content of contract.

The Brotherhood further contended:

That the Employee Representation Plan has no lawful standing under the new Railway Labor Act, since it is Company organized and Company controlled, whereas the Railway Labor Act provides for the self-organization of employees and the selection and designation of representatives without coercion, influence and interference.

The Company's refusal to arbitrate is based upon their claim that:

There is no dispute, although the United States Mediation Board says there is.

The Brotherhood also contended:

That granting that there was a contract between the Company and the employees through the Plan, the employees have a right to change that contract when they so desire by giving due notice to the Company. Even the plan provides for a change in the contract, after giving 30 days notice.

If there is no dispute the Board of Arbitration would so declare it, if there is a dispute it would declare that a dispute existed and arbitrate same, in either event, the Company is bound by the spirit and intent of the law to submit the question to arbitration and abide by the decision.

Alfred P. Thom and Donald R. Richberg, counsels for the Association of Railway executives and the Standard Railway Unions, respectively, who agreed

upon this legislation, maintain that when mediation fails the parties to the dispute are bound to submit same to arbitration. The Western Railway Managers, in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen's case, took the position that arbitration should follow mediation.

All other railroad companies have submitted to the law and gone to arbitration when mediation failed, except the Pullman Company.

Is the Pullman Company Above the Law?

This question naturally arises, in view of the Company's amazing defiance of the U. S. Mediation Board's recommendation that it arbitrate the dispute with the Porter's Union. In order that all of the facts relative to this matter may be clearly set forth to the Pullman porters, the public and the Pullman Company, I am, herewith, presenting the letters which were exchanged between the Mediation Board, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Pullman Company on the question of arbitration, to-wit:

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION
Washington

August 9, 1927.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
Chicago, Illinois.
Dear Sir:

You are advised that my efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation of the dispute between the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Pullman Company have been unsuccessful.

It being my duty under the Railway Labor Act to endeavor to induce the parties to this controversy to submit the same to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the law, you are therefore requested to promptly advise your wishes concerning arbitration.

Yours very truly,
EDWIN P, MORROW,
Member, Board of Mediation.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
Chicago Division—224 E. Pershing Road

August 10, 1927.

Honorable Edwin P. Morrow,
U. S. Mediation Board,
Congress Hotel,
Chicago, Illinois.
Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of the 9th inst., in which you advise me that your efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation of the dispute between the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Pullman Company have been unsuccessful, and in answer to your question as to our wishes concerning arbitration, you are herewith advised that it is the desire of this Organization to submit our dispute with the Pullman Company to the determination of a board of arbitration who can and will hear the entire matter and settle the same under the terms and provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

We, therefore, respectfully request that you urge the Pullman Company to join with us in submitting the dispute to arbitration.

Sincerely yours,
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
General Organizer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION
Washington

Chicago, Illinois,
August 10, 1927.

The Pullman Company,
Chicago, Illinois.
Gentlemen:

In connection with the dispute between the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Pullman Company as to the right of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to represent porters and maids in the employ of the Pullman Company, you are advised that my efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment of this dispute through mediation have been unsuccessful.

It being my duty, under the Railway Labor Act, to endeavor to induce both parties to this controversy to submit the same to arbitration, in accordance with the provision of said law, you are requested to advise me of your wishes concerning arbitration.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in a letter of August 9, addressed to me (copy of which is hereto attached), expressed their willingness and desire to submit this controversy to arbitration, and have requested me to urge you to join in such a submission, I therefore respectfully request that you join in such a submission to the end that this controversy may be settled by arbitration, under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

Most sincerely,
EDWIN P, MORROW,
Member U. S. Board of Mediation.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY
Office of Vice-President and General Manager

Chicago, August 12, 1927.

Hon. Edwin P. Morrow,
Member U. S. Board of Mediation,
Chicago, Illinois.
My dear sir:

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, advising me that your efforts to bring about an adjustment, through mediation, of an alleged dispute between the Pullman Company and the persons designated in your letter as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as to the right of such persons to represent porters and maids in the employ of the Pullman Company, have been unsuccessful, and in which letter you state:

> "It being my duty, under the Railway Labor Act, to endeavor to induce both parties to this controversy to submit the same to arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of said law, you are requested to advise me of your wishes concerning arbitration."

Permit me to quote my letter of June 21, 1927, to the United States Board of Mediation, as follows:

"June 21, 1927.

"To the Honorable
United States Board of Mediation,
Washington, D. C.
"Gentlemen:

"In further reply to your letter of October 20, stating that the Board of Mediation has received a communication from certain persons designated as a Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, alleging

> 'that a dispute existed with your company regarding their failure to obtain conference with the representatives of the Pullman Company for the purpose of effecting an agreement concerning rates of pay, rules and working conditions, in behalf of the employees they represent,'

"and in which letter you say:

'The board will be glad to receive any comment you care to make regarding this assertion and any other helpful information you may wish to provide.'

"I desire to advise you that when the Railway Labor Act was passed, under the provisions of which your honorable board came into existence, there was in effect; and now is in operation, an agreement between the Pullman Company and its porters and maids. This agreement fully meets all the requirements of the law and both parties are maintaining and complying with its provisions. It was negotiated on behalf of the employees by their elected representatives in conference with representatives of the Company, and both the Company and its employes have done and are now doing everything which the Railway Labor Act contemplates and requires. A board of adjustment composed of an equal number of representatives of employees and the management has also been established, and all questions arising are being adjusted harmoniously and effectively.

"No dispute, and therefore no situation requiring mediation, exists between the Pullman Company and its employees of the classes mentioned. Should any dispute arise, the agreement referred to provides ample machinery for conference and settlement. Under this agreement the rights of the employees are safeguarded, and the high standard of service which the Company is obligated to furnish to its patrons, the traveling public, is being promoted and protected.

"In these circumstances, and because of the existence of the agreement above referred to, the Company cannot properly confer with the persons mentioned in your letter.

"(Signed) L. S. HUNGERFORD."

The agreement referred to is in effect, is binding upon both parties, and it is being adhered to and maintained by both parties. It seems clear, therefore, that the Company cannot properly depart from its provisions or adopt other methods of dealing with its employees of the classes named which are not in consonance with its terms.

There has been no change in the situation since my letter of June 21st. As no dispute existed at that time which required mediation and the status not having changed, it follows that there is now no dispute and therefore no cause for arbitration.

Yours very truly,

L. S. HUNGERFORD.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION
Washington

Chicago, Illinois,
August 12, 1927.

The Pullman Company,
Chicago, Illinois.
The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
New York City.
Gentlemen:

On August 9th and 10th I advised you that my efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation of the controversy existing between you had been unsuccessful.

In compliance with the law, I endeavored, through letters of said dates, to induce both of you to submit your controversy to arbitration.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, on August 10th, signified in a letter to me its willingness and desire to submit the controversy to arbitration.

The Pullman Company, in response to my letter of August 10th, requesting that it join the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in arbitration of the said controversy, advised me on August 12th, that its position in the matter was that no dispute existed and, therefore, there was no cause for arbitration.

You are, therefore, advised that my final required action, to-wit: to induce the parties hereto to submit their controversy to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act have been unsuccessful.

Copies of the official correspondence, i.e., my letters to the parties requesting arbitration and the response of both parties thereto, are made a part hereof.

Yours,

EDWIN P. MORROW,
Member U. S. Mediation Board.

DONALD R. RICHBERG
Lawyer

August 15, 1927.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
General Organizer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

The letter of August 12th from Mr. L. S. Hungerford, General Manager of the Pullman Company, to Mr. Edwin P. Morrow, member of the United States Board of Mediation, invites a few comments:

1. Mr. Hungerford asserts that the Pullman Company has an agreement at present with some of its porters and maids and therefore he asserts that the Company has no dispute with any of its porters and maids which is subject to mediation or arbitration.

As I explained in my letter of January 20th, the Pullman Company has no agreement with any of its porters and maids complying with the law. Employees of the Pullman Company are not bound by any agreement except one made by representatives designated and authorized to act for them without interference, influence or coercion exercised by the Company.

2. Mr. Hungerford asserts that no dispute exists between the Pullman Company and its employees.

The United States Board of Mediation, after extended investigation, determined that a dispute did exist. Mr. Morrow's letter of August 12th, addressed jointly to the Pullman Company and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters refers frequently to the controversy existing between the Company and the Brotherhood, reports that the Brotherhood has agreed "to submit the controversy to arbitration" and states that his effort to induce the Company likewise to submit the controversy to arbitration has been unsuccessful. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, representing a majority of the porters employed by the Pullman Company, has asked the Company for a conference to which the representatives of the employees are entitled under the law. The Company refuses to confer. The employees ask for the services of the United States Board of Mediation. The Board of Mediation investigates and ascertains that the Brotherhood represents a majority of the employees and is entitled to a conference and that a conference having been refused, a dispute exists, which the Mediator being unable to settle, requests the parties to arbitrate.

In the face of all these facts the General Manager of the Pullman Company blandly asserts that there is no dispute and no cause for arbitration. The position of the Pullman Company is simply that it will not comply with the law and will not confer with the duly designated and authorized representatives of the employees.

3. Mr. Hungerford asserts that there is an agreement in effect which is binding upon the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, although no such agreement exists.

4. Mr. Hungerford asserts that the Company has no dispute with the Brotherhood although the United States Board of Mediation has found there is an existing dispute which should be settled either through mediation or arbitration.

a fair trial of strength, has confessed its weakness and retired from the field of arbitration provided by the Railway Labor Act. As soon as you have developed the program now in preparation I think the Company will find itself compelled to meet the Brotherhood in another field of controversy far more unfavorable to the Company than the field of arbitration from which it has run away.

Very truly yours,

DONALD R. RICHBERG.

DRR:LH

The foregoing letters clearly show that the position of the Pullman Company is indefensible, untenable, definitely un-American and un-democratic. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters desires a settlement of this dispute through peaceful arbitration. The Pullman Company has ignored the law enacted by Congress and signed by President Coolidge and committed itself to the principle of brute force. **The Brotherhood shall now envoke the last remedy of the New Railway Labor Act, namely, the Emergency Board.**

Instead of weakening the Brotherhood, the Pullman Company's intolerant and unreasonable attitude has strengthened its position before the bar of public opinion.

It is a notorious fact that the Company is now arbitrating the case of the Pullman conductors—why does it refuse to arbitrate the case with its Pullman porters? **Is there any reasonable grounds for this flagrant discrimination? Can the Pullman Company, a public utility, flout the law of the land with impunity? Is the will of the Pullman Company above the will of the people as expressed in Federal legislation.** The ing all principles of sanity and reason to prom[illegible] industrial peace and equity. Its attitude is an open admission of the utter weakness of its case, for all of its contentions, if true, would be upheld by a board of arbitration; if not true, they would be set aside, in which event, the Company should not feel aggrieved.

The demands of the Brotherhood are for a minimum wage of $150.00, as against the present wage of $72.00 a month and the degrading tipping system; 240 hour work-month instead of nearly 400 hours of work monthly on the 11,000 mileage basis, and recognition as a bona fide union to negotiate agreements on wages and working conditions.

Pullman porters all over the country have shown hot resentment to this master and slave relationship which the Pullman Company wants to maintain. They want to be self-respecting citizens, industrious, respectable, courteous, honest and efficient employees, but the Pullman Company wants them to remain **beggars and serfs. The Pullman porters are determined that this shall not be and they feel that the American people are with them in their fight.**

Respectfully,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,

General Organizer.

Issued by the

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

2311 7th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Issued at

CHICAGO DIVISION

224 E. Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

M. P. Webster, Chicago Division Organizer

Reprinted from The Light and Heebie Jeebies, March 26, 1927

A Message from a

PORTER *to* PORTERS

By GEORGE C. SHANNON
Member Bureau of Industrial Relations

It has always been my purpose to state and deal with facts and not fiction; therefore, I propose to set forth in this article the actual conditions of the Pullman porter in his relationship both to the Pullman Company and the public. Some porters think that I am inclined to accept the conditions under which we work without trying to improve them, simply because they were put into effect by the management of the Pullman Company—this is entirely erroneous.

The records of the U. S. Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions and of the Great Northern Railroad and the Pullman Company, will show that I was one of the very first of our group to take an interest and an active part in the effort made during the period of Federal control to increase the wages and improve the working conditions of the sleeping car porters, and that I appeared before the U. S. Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions in Washington for that purpose.

The records of the U. S. R. R. Labor Board will show that I presented before that board the last case that was appealed to them in behalf of the sleeping car porters.

I am just as conscientiously concerned now as I was then about the affairs of this group and just as keenly alert to promote the cause of my fellow porters and the welfare of our race, but I want to go about it in the practical way, which history and experience have shown to be the most productive of results.

Those of us who were working in behalf of the sleeping car porters during the period when our matters came under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, and later under the jurisdiction of the U. S. R. R. Labor Board, were anxious to obtain some form of recognition of the principle of collective bargaining for our group by the Pullman Company. This recognition was granted two years after the war closed, under the Plan of Employe Representation, which gives us the right to elect by secret ballot from among ourselves representatives of our choice who will represent us on the local and gener[illegible]mittees, and also on the Bureau of Indust[illegible]tions, the court of last resort in the ad[illegible] and settlement of grievances or disputes.

Under this plan we have also exercised [illegible] of selecting from among our own number[illegible] special secret ballot, delegates to represe[illegible] negotiating to improve wages and working co[illegible]tions by collective bargaining through conferences with representatives of the management.

So we have achieved our purpose of obtaining recognition of our group and of establishing our right to collective bargaining, and we have accomplished this through the Plan of Employe Representation without disrupting friendly and co-operative relations between the company and its employes; thus solving the greatest problem with which the Negroes employed by the Pullman Company were confronted.

Our first applications for a general conference to negotiate revisions of wage rates and working conditions were made in December, 1923. As a result of these petitions, the management increased our

(Over)

The Truth About

THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

When Organized

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was organized August 25th, 1925, New York City, N. Y.

Who Organized It

As a result of a speech by the writer at the Pullman Porters' Athletic Association, the porters of New York were aroused. Immediately thereafter, Mr. W. H. DesVerney interviewed the writer on the matter of organizing the porters. He called a meeting at his home at which Messrs. Roy Lancaster (at the time, recently discharged), A. L. Totten and the writer, were present. The question of organization was discussed and the grievances of the porters told the writer. Upon the facts received in that conference, an article was written in the Messenger Magazine on the case of the Pullman porter. It stirred the porters throughout the country. It was followed up with another article, more comprehensive.

Why the General Organizer Was Elected

First, because he was generally known as a consistent advocate of the cause of labor; second, because he was not a Pullman porter and consequently had nothing to fear from the Pullman Company. It is a matter of common knowledge that porters have been fired who were merely suspected of being active in organization work. Third, because he was the editor of a publication which could be used to spread the propaganda in the interest of organization; fourth, because he was known as being fearless and independent.

The right of employees to select any one they desire to represent them whether working for their employer or not, is recognized by the United States Railroad Labor Board in decision No. 218, Docket 404. It reads: "The Labor Board also holds that the employees may vote for representatives who are not employees of the carrier, if they so desire, just as the carrier may select a representative who is neither a director or a stockholder."

Why Organized — Wages

1. To get a living wage.
   (a) The present wage is $67.50 a month. It is graduated upward over a period of 20 to 30 years to $90.00.

Preparatory Time

2. Pay for preparatory time.
   (a) By preparatory time is meant time spent in making ready the car and receiving passengers before the departure of the train.
   (b) Example: A porter leaving New York at 12:30 midnight for Washington, D. C., reports for duty at 7:30 P. M. Although he works five (5) hours for the Company preparing the car to depart, his time does not begin until the train leaves the terminal station. Upon a basis of his monthly wage of $67.50 he receives 25 cents an hour. Thus five hours spent in preparatory time represent $1.25, which the Company deprives the porter of every time he makes this trip. A porter on this run makes the trip twelve times a month, which means that he enriches the Company at his expense to the extent of $15.00. Over a period of a year, this represents a loss of $180. This is quite an item to a worker whose yearly wage is only $810, or, according to the United States Department of Labor, $1,278 below the income which is required of the average family in order to live according to a decent American standard. A porter running out of Omaha, reported for duty at 3 P. M. and worked until 2:30 A. M. the next morning before his train departed or his time or wages began. When it is considered that this is being done by thousands of porters throughout the country, it is easy to estimate what a great profit the company derives out of this practice.
3. Conductor's pay for conductor's work.
   (a) There are what is known as "in charge" porters or porters who do conductor's work and porter's too. "In charge" porters are in complete charge of the car. They do the same clerical work of a regular conductor. But they only receive $10.00 additional pay for said work. Therefore, on each "in charge" porter, the Company saves $145 a month, since the minimum conductor's pay is $155 a month. The rule is that when a porter has two cars, he should get the minimum conductor's' pay, but the custom is that when there are two cars to be handled, a conductor is there to take charge. The conductor's union protects them to this extent. There are several thousand "in charge" porters in the service. But estimating on only one thousand, it is clear what a great advantage the Company reaps by paying them only $10.00 additional instead of the minimum conductor's pay of $155. On one thousand such porters, the Company saves $145,000 every month or $1,740,000 every year.

Hours — Delayed Arrivals

4. Pay for delayed arrivals.
   (a) At present the average porter's train may be late several hours every trip during the month, but he receives no pay for hours spent on duty beyond his regular scheduled hour's run because the hours he is late are required to be put in his accumulated mileage column and since he must make 11,000 miles or nearly 400 hours each month, he makes no overtime by being late.
   (b) Example: A porter is running on parlor car from New York to Washington, D. C. The porter makes 13 round trips or 26 trips per month. The mileage from New York to Washington is 227 miles or 454 miles for a round trip. Now 13 round trip times the round trip mileage of 454 equals 5,902 miles.

   The minimum mileage required for a porter to make a month for $67.50 before over-time is paid is 11,000 miles.

The specified lay-over is from the time the train is due to arrive to the time the train is due out.

The rule reads: Road service performed on specified lay-over to be paid as doubles at 60 cents per 100 miles.

The porter running to Washington is due to arrive at 6 P. M. who arrives at 9 P. M. must put late arrival of three hours in accumulated mileage column. If he is three hours late at New York and Washington each trip during the month, he will be late 78 hours. Now 78 hours times 30 miles, the mileage hour rate of the train will equal 2,340 miles. Add 2,340 to 5,902, the mileage between New York and Washington, a porter makes during a month, and it totals 8,242 miles. Subtract 8,242 from 11,000, the minimum mileage a porter is required to make and the remainder is 2,758 miles, the porter is yet required to make before he is paid overtime.

(c) The Brotherhood demands 240 hours or less in regular assignment as the basis of the porter's monthly wage. This provision will regulate preparatory time, station duty and delayed arrivals.

The Pullman conductors have the 240 hour month.

Doubling

5. Doubling is injurious to the health of the porter. Doubling means leaving for another point immediately after the porter's arrival off a run, however long. It is injurious to his health. It throws a regular porter out of line and he earns less.

(a) Example: A porter operating a line car between New York and Chicago. From the 1st of October to the 25th, he makes five trips with lay-over period which expires on the 25th day. At the rate of $67.50 per month, he earns $56.25. It happens, however, that on his arrival at New York, on the night of the 23rd, he is required to double out to Boston on the night of the 24th, and consequently is not able to cover his run on the 25th day.

By doubling to Boston, he is placed on the mileage basis and only earns $1.44, which is less than his day's pay or 60 cents times 240. He returns from Boston in service on the night of the 25th, and arrives in New York on the morning of the 26th, and earns another day's pay of $2.25 which expires on the night of the 27th.

He is now out of line, and has to lay around until the 30th, when his line is due out without pay. He then leaves New York on the 30th and arrives in Chicago on the 31st and earns $2.25, another day's pay. His total month's wages by doubling equals $64.44. $56.25 is the pay received for time put in from October 1st to 25th, $1.44 is amount received for doubling to Boston, and $6.75 for three days put in thereafter at $2.25.

Now if he did a full month's work in regular line, he would earn $67.50. But by doubling he only gets $64.44 or $3.04 less than his monthly wages. By one month's work in regular assignment, he, on a 31 day's month, covers 11,532 miles, an excess of 532 miles over the monthly mileage, a porter is required to make before he is paid for over-time. When 532 miles are multiplied by 60 cents, the rate allowed for excess mileage, one gets $3.18. Thus if the porter had stayed on his regular run, he would have earned $67.50, his monthly wage plus $3.18 pay for excess mileage, or $70.68. By doubling he loses the difference between what he makes, $64.44 and what he would have made if he had not doubled, $70.68 or $6.24.

Porters should receive adequate rest before they are to double out. They should not be required to double out during their lay-overs, except where necessity is very pressing. At present, a porter running from St. Louis or Chicago to New York, is often required to double right out to Boston or to some other point, before he sees his family, gets anything to eat, freshens himself up or changes his clothes. During rush periods such as holidays, he is given bad hot coffee and buns. This is palpably against the health of the porter.

Conditions

6. Sleep.

(a) Example: A porter leaving Boston at 6:10 P. M., en route to Chicago, a run of 23 hours, gets three hours sleep on the run; whereas a Pullman conductor on the same train, gets off at Buffalo, a run of 11 hours, and gets four hours sleep during that run.

(b) Porters are never assured of sleep since they are always subject to a call by the passengers.

(c) No provision is made for the porters sleeping unless supper No. 1 is not taken. If it is taken he must steal naps in the smoking room in the glare of the lights. Nor can he take those naps until every passenger has retired.

(d) Special provision should be made for the sleep of the porters. This could be arranged through a system of relief porters.

Extra Porters

7. Extra porters are not paid if they report for duty and there is no line for them to be sent out on. This is obviously unfair. Extra porters who are required to report at the yard for duty should be paid whether they are sent out or not. They are required to report regularly or be put off the list. An extra porter is one without a regular line.

Regular Porters

8. Regular porters who miss their line as a result of having doubled out, are not paid during the time they are lying around waiting to catch their line. This is unjust. They should be paid for this time spent waiting for their line since they were thrown out of line accommodating the Company.

Example: If a regular porter running from New York to Chicago is doubled out from New York to Atlantic City upon his return from Chicago to New York, his home district, he will miss his line when he returns from Atlantic City to New York. Hence he must lie around for one or two days until his regular line returns. He is not paid during that time. A regular porter is only paid when he reports for duty and is not sent out if he is in a foreign district, that is, not in his home district.

Shoe Polish

9. Porters are required to buy the polish and equipment for shining the passengers' shoes. If he does not shine their shoes, he is given 15 or 30 days on the street, and if he shines them and requests pay for same, he is penalized. Polish and equipment should be supplied by the Company.

Maids

10. Maids don't receive the same lay-overs as porters. Having the same run they are entitled to the same lay-overs.

Lay-Overs

11. Whenever a porter is compelled to report for investigation, he does so on his own time. Facilities should be so provided that a minimum of time is lost, since the lay-overs of the porters are their rest periods, and the time for attending to their personal business.

Deadheading

12. Example: A porter was assigned to a dead-head car, that is to say, a car not in line service. He carried no passengers and had no opportunity to receive tips while en route. When assigned to the car, however, he was told by the clerk that said car was going to some other destination, to return in service. His car was cut off at some station near Rhode Island where there is no Pullman district or agency. He could not plead shortage of funds or refuse the car, because in doing so, he would violate the instructions contained in his rule book and would be subject to immediate dismissal for insubordination of duty.

He was held at this place three days and had no way with which to obtain food or to wire his superintendent. He was hungry, his car was cold, and he felt miserable. The rule says he must remain with his car, but starvation forced him to desert it, hence, he took the first dead-head train back to his district, and reported the condition under which he was made to suffer. The assistant superintendent was indifferent. He took undue advantage of his official capacity to assail him unnecessarily in very harsh terms. The porter was not able to defend himself in a diplomatic way. The effort is to make the porter bow his head, and usually he does.

Finally the porter was required to accept a penalty which must be acknowledged by his own signature. Thirty days suspension was the verdict and this penalty appears against his record, for the rest of his term of service. He refused, and asked permission to see the superintendent or local supervisory officer. The assistant superintendent hastened to the office of the superintendent and presented his side of the dispute. The porter was then called in only to find the superintendent was inclined to uphold the action of his assistant. He explained his case to no avail.

The superintendent recommended his dismissal or suggested that he resign from the service. In the latter case, he refused and was told that he could not go out on the road. Under the Plan of Employee Representation, he has the right to take his case before the Committee on Grievances. But the local officials felt that he had no grievance. They blocked his efforts to adjust his case by means of delay. He went repeatedly to the office only to find it hard to interview them. Weeks passed and he was out of work.

Finally he got a hearing and was permitted to take his case to the Committee on Grievances. He discovered that the same official who was in the first part of the dispute was also a member of the Committee. With him were four others, as against an equal number of porter representatives. The result was dismissal from the service.

Note another concrete instance of how the Employee Representation Plan works against the interests of the porters receiving justice.

The Case of A. L. Totten

The dismissal of Mr. A. L. Totten from the Pullman Service as a porter is one of the latest evidences on the part of the Pullman Company to deal unfair with its employees.

Mr. Totten was an active and able worker on the Employee Representative Plan, and a national character among Pullman porters. He was the only member of the committee in the New York District who sought to make the plan function. His sole ambition was to win at least one case for the porters which would give them faith in the plan.

Wholly because of his determination to seek justice for the men, who always voted for him to represent them on the committee, he was despised by the management and singled out as a dangerous character. The true story which comes from Mr. Totten himself is as follows:

"On the morning of October 1st, a porter was dismissed from the service, and feeling that he was unjustly treated placed his case in my hands, asking that he be given a hearing before the committee on grievances, which is under the plan of employee representation. I asked him to explain his side of the case, and felt that if all he said was true, he should be given the privilege of a fair opportunity to defend himself.

I discovered from the outset an inclination on the part of the chairman of the committee to accuse the porter of being under the influence of whiskey when he applied for his grievance blank, a condition that did not exist at the time. This action on his part stimulated me with great interest to seek justice for the porter who had just been married and was the father of a baby a few weeks old.

I have never felt satisfied with the mode of procedure in these committee meetings, because whenever a case is brought before that body there is always an attempt on the part of the management to withhold the facts, and deny the representatives of the defendant a fair chance to make a thorough investigation of the charges preferred.

When on the morning of Oct. 15th, the committee met I was astonished to learn that the porter was dismissed on the charge of being boisterous at the Pullman porters' House in Chicago and for annoying the older men with his solicitations.

By reason of the fact that the charge as presented was rather weak and without any explanation as to what was meant by the term "solicitations," I took the attitude that the committee could not vote intelligently on it until we had investigated the custodian of the Porter's Home who should have some knowledge of the matter. According to the custom the management moved for the executive session and requested that the porter should leave the room and attempted to discredit him in his absence.

They showed his record card with four minor derelictions and based their contentions on the ground that his services were unsatisfactory. I found that some passenger whose name and address is unknown to the committee had written him up for unsatisfactory service.

The management insists that complaints from passengers be charged up as bad record against porters in absence of solid concrete facts. Another passenger wrote him up for being asleep for half an hour in the afternoon between 4 P. M. and 5 P. M., at a time when there were no beds available for passengers or anyone else for that matter.

He was also charged for smoking on duty, despite the fact that Pullman conductors and service inspectors steal their smoke when on duty. An inspector riding on his car reported that he had seen him wipe the hand rails with a pillow slip.

Home.

Incidentally there were some other matters in connection with the rules governing this plan which I desired to take up with the supervisor and be benefited by his opinion. I desired to carry out this mission without the knowledge of the local officials whom I knew had good reasons to hinder me.

So on Monday, Oct. 19th, I wrote a letter of request to work a car to Chicago, leaving New York on Friday the 23rd, and it was granted me by their assistant superintendent at the yards. Immediately on arrival at Chicago, on the afternoon of the following day, two men grabbed me at the station and demanded that I take a train leaving immediately for New York.

I had worked twenty-three hours on the road and was without proper rest. To return immediately meant further loss of sleep and no opportunity to get a good meal. Besides I had come on a mission which was a matter of concern to the management if there is any honesty of purpose in their Employee Representation Plan. I argued that I was a representative of the plan, and I had the legal right under its ruling to stay and carry out my mission, and therefore questioned the authority of anyone who would thus try to bully me.

After the train had backed up to the yards, they attempted to use force to make me return to New York, denying me even a chance to get a cup of coffee. It was then that I decided to remain on solid ground in the capacity of a representative of the plan of employee representation and not as a porter.

After I had interviewed the persons whom I came to see and obtained the necessary information, I reported for duty and was handed discharge papers for unsatisfactory service."

The Brotherhood Not Backed By Moscow

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is not backed by Moscow, nor has it any communistic connections, sympathies or interests; it is purely a Pullman porters' union, organized, controlled and financed by Pullman porters. The Pullman Company, through its hired agents, has attempted to create public sentiment against the union by falsely saying that it was a Communist proposition. But nobody believes this who either knows the General Organizer or the rank and file.

Negro Government Official Hired By Pullman Company to Oppose the Movement

Mr. Perry W. Howard, Negro Special Assistant to the United States Attorney-General, has been employed by the Pullman Company and is on its payroll for the purpose of preventing the Pullman porters from organizing lawfully to get a living wage. This is obviously a com-

The Brotherhood is receiving the moral support of the American Federation of Labor and the Big Four Brotherhoods. These groups have faithfully sent speakers to the porters' union whenever requested. Such speakers as Mr. Hugh Frayne, representative of the A. F. of L. of New York; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; H. E. Wills, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, etc., have rendered great service to the movement.

Other Aims

The Brotherhood aims to develop a higher type of porter and to render cooperation with the management effective in creating more efficient service for the traveling public. It does not counsel insubordination but efficient discipline. It makes mandatory on the part of the members, sobriety, honesty, reliability and industry. It seeks to relieve the porters of the stigma of relying upon the charity of the public, in the form of tips for a living for his wife and children.

The Public

Believing that the principles of the right to organize and the right to a living wage will meet and merit the approval of the American public, and realizing that these principles are sanctioned in both Federal and state statutes, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters have embarked upon the mission of lawfully achieving these ends for the benefit of the porters in particular and the Negro race in general, trusting that the public will stand by them.

Join today; don't delay. You have nothing to fear, nothing to lose, but everything to gain. Be men, stand firm, let us not lose strength or faith or courage or zeal or action. Truth and justice which are mightier than the legions of men are our Captains and we shall not fail.

Faithfully and steadfastly yours,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
General Organizer.

Subscribe for the Messenger

so that you may get it direct through the mails and read about the fight it is making for YOU. Get copies and send to porters you know. Knowledge is power! The truth will set you free!

HEADQUARTERS:
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
2311 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
PHONE: BRADHURST 0454

McAULIFFE & BOOTH, INC. NEW YORK

THE PULLMAN COMPANY

"A leading common stock investment"

BASIC ELEMENTS OF OUR NATIONAL PROSPERITY

It can be safely said of the United States that there has not been in the world's history a nation whose people have been more uniformly happy and more uniformly prosperous nor who enjoyed greater contentment.

It has been said that we are the world's great "materialistic" nation. It has been said that we worship the "almighty dollar" to the extent that we have no time for the finer instincts and the finer arts in our pursuit for material gain.

Yet, anyone who has taken the time to analyze the thoughts, the ambitions and the spirit of the American people will find that our highly developed industrial efficiency is not an end in itself but a means of rendering the greatest possible service, and a means to the end of the widest distribution of those things which add to our comfort and convenience and produce in us all a greater measure of happiness and contentment.

It is not so much our vast and intricate industrial machine as it is this dominating spirit of service which drives the machine which has made us the most prosperous nation in the world's history. If it were necessary, anyone could cite illustration upon illustration in proof of this. Just take a look, for instance, at the General Motors "family."

We are a nation organized and coordinated for service. And, a review of our leading enterprises will show that their leadership is based upon the ability of its management to find new avenues in which to render worth while service, and as a people, we recognize this service and we are glad to pay for it, and we are glad to see prosperous the organization or the individual which renders it.

Our great industrial machine can be resolved for practical purposes into three parts:

(a) the direct service division.
(b) the manufacturing division.
(c) the production division.

PULLMAN

How High Should Pullman Sell?

Pullman primarily falls into the direct service division. Its manufacturing activities are based chiefly upon the requirements associated with the service which the "parlor and sleeping car service" Company renders, contributing what may now be termed an indispensable service in the present state of our economic development.

The Pullman Company has some twenty thousand odd shareholders which represent a little army engaged in rendering a service, striving constantly to improve that service through a management approved by the majority if not by all, and seeking a fair return for the capital employed in rendering this service.

With the constant increase in our population, with the momentum of our prosperity, with the greater facility of travel as well as the growing desire for more comfort in travel, Pullman shareholders are justified in looking forward to a steady increase in the value of their equities.

Why should it be necessary to wade through this background in order to arrive at the question, "How high should Pullman sell?"

It is necessary for the reason that if all the Pullman shareholders were of a speculative bent of mind, just looking for the most logical jumping off point, or anxious to ~~see~~ sell their holdings at the highest price possible, instead of appreciating in value, the weight of liquidation of a supposedly undesirable investment would carry the price of the stock to lower levels instead of giving it an opportunity to establish the market values which basic and other subsidiary conditions might warrant for it.

For it must be remembered that while basic factors are of prime importance, this importance must be reflected through the law of supply and demand which is the principal factor in establishing market values for a security or in determining the public valuation placed upon it.

On the basis of the company factors indicated, it seems most reasonable to form the conclusion that Pullman is entitled and may be expected, other things being equal, to attain a market value of from $40 to $50 per share above the present price for the stock.

Latest Earnings

Pullman reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission a gross revenue for April, 1927, of $6,328,601 against $6,325,735 for April, 1926. Net income after taxes for April (1927) was reported as $690,665 against $169,364 for April, 1926.

For the four months ended April 30, 1927, gross revenues were reported as $26,052,366 against $25,851,614 in the first four months of 1926. Net income after taxes for the four months ended April 30, 1927, were reported as $2,532,286 against $2,253,729 for the same period in 1926.

The company, for the three months ended April 30, 1927, reported net income of $2,591,700, or $1.92 a share on the capital stock. Against this, dividends totaling $2,699,792 were paid. However, these earnings included the earnings of the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation only to the extent of dividends actually received by the Pullman Company.

For the year ended December 1, 1926, Pullman reported net earnings per share of $10.46 against $13.94 per share reported earned in 1925. These earnings also did not include the total earnings of the manufacturing division, the excess of which over dividends paid to the parent company, were equal to $2.83 a share in 1926 and $2.64 a share in 1925, if applied to the stock of the parent company.

Depreciation and Assets

Through the Pullman policy of charging against earnings large amounts for depreciation, the book value of the Pullman assets is far below the actual present day value or the replacement value. The company claims that a fair revaluation of its equipment would add about $55,000,000 to assets and surplus, and with the additional $20,026,600 hidden away in the car manufacturing subsidiary, the Pullman balance sheet surplus would be increased by about $75,000,000. The balance sheet surplus of the Pullman Company as of July 31, 1926, stood at $33,267,296. Thus the intrinsic value of Pullman can be placed very conservatively at around $180 a share.

Pullman long has followed an exceedingly liberal depreciation policy. According to the balance sheet, $86,432,333 of earnings have been charged into the company's equipment depreciation account.

Its cars and equipment valued at $196,841,691 thus have been written down to $110,409,358.

Equipment Valuation

Some idea of how the company consistently has diverted earning power into hidden assets may be gained by comparing cost of new equipment with the book valuation placed upon the old.

The cost per car of 546 new cars added during the fiscal year ended July 31, 1926 was $31,638.

The cost value of the 8,739 cars and equipment as of July 31, 1926 including the above additions made during the fiscal year just closed figures at $22,522 per car.

But, the net value at which these cars and equipment are carried on the balance sheet after deducting depreciation, is placed at the low figure of $12,634 per car.

It is estimated that a fair average value per car would be about $18,916.

Reorganization Plan

Under the reorganization plan, the new company would have not less than 3,375,000 shares of capital stock, two and a half shares of the new being exchangeable for one share of the old.

This plan, in effect, is a segregation of the manufacturing division and other activities not directly connected with the business of operating sleeping and other cars on railroads. This manufacturing company, in turn, is to be the holding company.

The result of this plan simply is to exchange the relationship between the subsidiary and the parent companies. Formerly, Pullman Company, the sleeping car "service" company, was the parent company, and the manufacturing division the subsidiary.

In consequence, the earnings of the manufacturing division had a direct bearing upon the status of the Pullman Company in the questions arising out of rate regulation.

Under the new plan, the parent company as a manufacturing company will not be subject to rate regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but only the subsidiary which will be the sleeping and parlor car operating division will be subject to Interstate Commerce Commission rulings and in the consideration of the earnings of this subsidiary, the manufacturing company's earnings and earnings from other sources cannot militate against the Pullman Company's just endeavor to obtain fair rates for the profitable conduct of its sleeping and parlor car service business.

Probable Results of Reorganization Plan

Pullman stockholders will be, thereafter, stockholders primarily in a manufacturing business. The service division will be a subsidiary to this manufacturing division. On this basis, it would seem that there should be a greater disposition on the part of the management to show the real earning power of the company, especially as it will no doubt be found that the real earning power of the sleeping car business itself, if based upon a fair revaluation of the equipment used in this business and so upon the capital invested is not higher than what is considered a fair rate of earnings on the value of the assets employed in rendering the service which produces these earnings.

Another result will be that the manufacturing division will be able to move around more freely, expand its operations and develop its earning power in as many fields as may be deemed desirable without fear of the possibility that these increased earnings would be used as a pretext to force lower rates for the sleeping car service which the company renders.

In other words, it will be possible for the Pullman shareholder to feel that whatever increased earning power the company management may develop, actually will accrue to the Pullman shareholder and not to the public, who thus would derive a benefit to which it is not entitled, because there is no direct relationship between the earnings of the manufacturing company and a fair return for operating the sleeping and parlor car service.

Future Dividends

Various conjectures have been made as to the probable future dividend policy of the new company. Some reports claim that the new stock will be placed on a $4 dividend basis, the equivalent of $10 a share on the old stock. It would be foolish to hazard a guess as to what the immediate future dividend policy will be.

It does seem reasonable to expect an increase in the present rate, and on the basis of the facts developed above, it will be seen that the foundation now is being laid whereby it will be possible to reflect more adequately the

latent earning power of the corporation so that there may well develop a greater earning power and a more liberal dividend policy than heretofore.

To the investor in this enterprise as such, in the true sense of the word, there is indicated a most favorable outlook for his holdings.

To the speculator who is interested in the stock in order to catch a ten or twenty or thirty point move, the only thing that can be said is that his guess is probably as good as anyone else's as to when these moves will develop and to what extent they will carry.

There is always a limit to every move and Pullman, as every other common stock, is subject to certain fluctuations in market value. The investor in a company of this type, with high grade management such as directs Pullman, can well afford to disregard the intermediary price fluctuation in anticipation of the greater returns which may be expected from stock ownership in the enterprise over a period of years.

CAMERON, MICHEL & CO.
Incorporated
8 West 40th Street New York

BULLETIN

Richberg Writes Randolph on Employee Representation Plan

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"

DONALD R. RICHBERG
LAWYER

Associates
LEO J. HASSENAUER
DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

LONDON GUARANTEE BUILDING
360 North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO
Telephone Central 1311

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
General Organizer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
2311 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

January 20, 1927.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

You have asked me for an opinion as to whether the porters employed by the Pullman Company can be legally represented, in accordance, with the company's so-called Employee Representative Plan. I will answer briefly that representation through the company's plan does not comply with the law, but is in violation of the law for the following reasons:

The Railway Labor Act makes it the duty of the Pullman Company and its employes to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements and to settle all disputes through conferences "between representatives designated and authorized so to confer," and then sets forth the only lawful manner in which such representatives can be chosen in this language:

> "Representatives, for the purpose of this Act, shall be designated by the respective parties in such manner as may be provided in their corporate organization or unincorporated association, or by other means of collective action, WITHOUT INTERFERENCE, INFLUENCE, or COERCION exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other."

It cannot be denied that if the Pullman Company through "interference, influence or coercion" brings about the organization of the employes and the designation of their representatives, the resulting organization and its officers cannot represent the employes under the terms of the law. I understand that it is admitted that the form of organization called the Employee Representation Plan was devised by the Pullman Company. Ample evidence has been presented to me to show that so-called representatives of the porters have been selected at an election brought about by the company, in which employes were influenced and coerced into voting by representatives of the management. Representatives so chosen have no authority whatsoever under the law. They cannot make agreements. They cannot negotiate settlements of disputes that will have any moral or legal force, or be binding upon the employes. Such representatives are not entitled to establish an adjustment board, or to invoke mediation, or to submit a controversy to arbitration.

Let it be understood that if an individual employe, or a group of employes, voluntarily desire to make a contract with their employer, they are at liberty to do so and they can bind THEMSELVES. But representatives who can bind other employes than themselves must be chosen in accordance with the requirements of the law, that is, they must be chosen as the result of the collective action of the employes themselves and not through an organization prepared for the employes by the Pullman Company, in which the porters are induced to participate through the interference, influence or coercion of the management.

It is quite evident from the records which you have shown me that a majority of the employes have voluntarily become members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and that they are seeking through this organization to designate representatives authorized to act for them, in accordance with the Railway Labor Act. Through this organization these employes of the Pullman Company are seeking to exercise rights secured to them under a federal law—the Railway Labor Act. The Pullman Company is represented in the Association of Railway Executives which joined with the railway labor organizations in drafting this Act and in asking Congress to enact it into law. Therefore, in my opinion, the Pullman Company is morally bound to comply with the law in good faith, to recognize the self-chosen representatives of the employes, and morally bound to cease the effort to compel the porters to accept a company devised plan of representation.

It should also be pointed out that it is a violation of the laws of the United States for persons "to conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same." Any mis-guided porters who may be attempting to join with representatives of management in a conspiracy to deprive their fellow-workers of the free and uncontrolled representation to which they are entitled under the law should be informed that they are engaged in not merely a wrongful, but in an illegal procedure.

In conclusion, let me state that according to the information and evidence which has been presented to me, it appears that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is the only organization legally entitled to represent the porters in making agreements or in negotiating the settlement of disputes with the Pullman Company in behalf of the porters employed by that company.

Very truly yours,

DRR:LH

[Signed] DONALD R. RICHBERG.

NOTE: Mr. Donald R. Richberg is the co-author of the new Railway Labor Act which set up the Mediation Board. He represented the 18 standard railroad unions before Congress. He is the greatest living authority on railroad labor law.—Ed.

Pay your dues and assessments, organize the slackers—and if you realize that a QUITTER never WINS and a WINNER never QUITS, and that he who would be FREE must HIMSELF FIRST STRIKE the BLOW, you CANNOT fail. Forward to Victory!

Your faithful servant,,
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, Gen. Organizer.

Our Slogan -- "Service, not Servitude"

READ! READ! READ!

Pullman PORTERS and MAIDS

Governors, U. S. Senators, Judges, Congressmen, Ministers, Educators—men and women in every walk of life have endorsed our fight for elementary American rights: The right to organize and deal collectively with our employer, the right to a living wage, the right to be treated like free men, and not like the slaves of yesteryear. WE CAN BE FREE! WE WILL BE FREE!

CAN THE PULLMAN COMPANY SUCCESSFULLY BUCK PUBLIC OPINION BY DENYING TO 12,000 NEGROES THE RIGHTS ENJOYED BY ALL OTHER WORKERS ON THE RAILROADS?

Hear the answer at a

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION

ST. LUKE'S HALL

125 WEST 130th STREET

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14th

At 8:30 P. M. SHARP

SPEAKERS:

HON. HENRY T. HUNT, Ex-Mayor of Cincinnati and member of the old Railroad Labor Board.
FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, Special Organizer, B. S. C. P.
MacALISTER COLEMAN, Labor Journalist
ROY LANCASTER, Secretary-Treasurer B. S. C. P.
"CY" TAYLOR, Veteran Porter of the Penn. District

COME EARLY TO GET SEATS

LADIES INVITED **ADMISSION FREE**

Reserve Friday, December 3rd for the gayest and most popular social event in Harlem's history.

Information at National Headquarters

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

2311 Seventh Avenue New York City

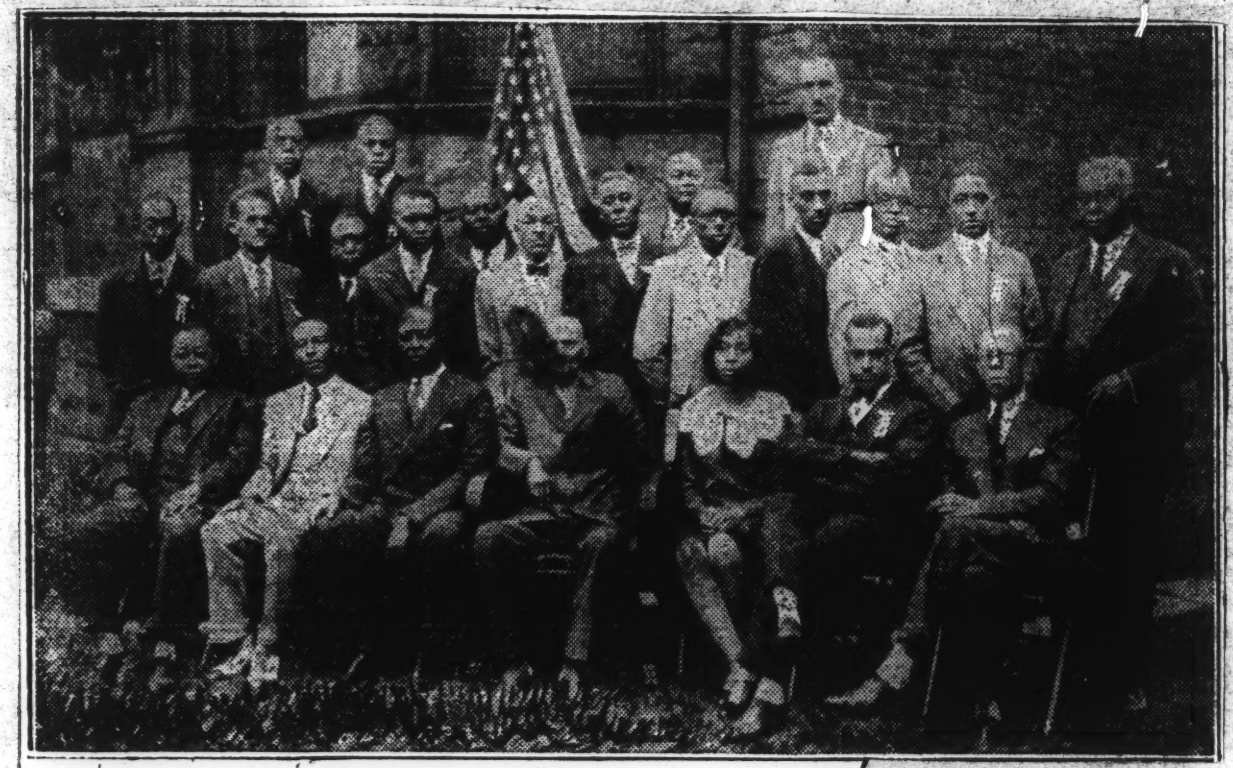


PHOTO BY R. D. JONES

PULLMAN PORTERS MEET IN CHICAGO—First annual convention of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, organized by A. Philip Randolph (second from left, seated), opened Saturday, Sept. 14. Sessions were held at 4231 Michigan Blvd., Chicago, headquarters of the association.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
TO
PULLMAN PORTERS AND MAIDS

The FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS WILL BE HELD IN CHICAGO THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 15th to 21st.

All PULLMAN PORTERS AND MAIDS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS HELD AT BROTHERHOOD HEADQUARTERS, 4231 MICHIGAN AVENUE, DURING THAT WEEK.

Sunday Afternoon, September 15th, 3:00 P. M. Public Meeting. Speaking and Musical Program.

Monday Evening, September 16th, 8:30 P. M. Open meeting for all Pullman Porters and Maids. Ladies especially invited.

Tuesday Evening, September 17th, 8:30 P. M. Talks by Representatives of Trainmen and A. F. of L. Unions. All Porters and Maids invited.

Wednesday Evening, September 18th, 8:30 P. M. Regular Monthly Meeting for members. A. Philip Randolph, President and General Organizer, will obligate and initiate all new members.

Thursday Evening, September 19th, FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION BALL AT WARWICK HALL. DANCING UNTIL 2:00 A. M. MUSIC BY HERB BYRON'S ORCHESTRA. Get tickets from Secretary Clark. Admission Fifty Cents.

Friday Evening, September 20th, 8:30 P. M. Final Meeting. Open to all Pullman porters and maids.

Matters of the most vital importance will be discussed at these meetings by representative organization men. You are urged to be present.

Delegates from all Brotherhood locals will be present at this convention.

The business sessions of the Convention will be held daily during the week at Brotherhood Headquarters at 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

CHICAGO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, 4231 South Michigan Ave.
M. P. WEBSTER, President **GEORGE W. CLARK, Secretary**

SPECIAL NOTICE: A new insurance proposition is being offered to you. Come to headquarters and talk it over before you sign on the dotted line.

Now, finding all of its previous efforts of no avail, it has hired a notorious labor spy and a venal Negro editor to launch a double attack on the Brotherhood.

This labor spy and "union buster" is to receive a large sum to get "Yellow Dog" contracts signed and probably to "frame" the leaders of the Brotherhood.

It is rumored that a venal Negro editor has been given $10,000 to handle lying publicity against the Brotherhood.

We must combat this latest and greatest menace. We need funds to do it, much more than we have ever required before. We must not fail for want of the pecuniary sinews of war.

Will you help us? In order to meet this latest and greatest menace, we must spend thousands and thousands of dollars in an effort to inform the public and our men of what is transpiring. In order to keep the morale of our members high, we must reach them more regularly than ever before.

This Brotherhood is the greatest labor organization American Negroes have ever built up and stands

as a monument attesting to the determination of 8,000 Negroes to get a living wage and attain industrial democracy.

Will you help?

Give as liberally as you can afford.

Give without delay; your financial help is needed right now. As liberal a contribution as you can make will help us to combat this latest attack of the Pullman Company which is seeking to keep the public paying ITS employees.

Send all contributions immediately or when you are able to do so, to:

THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
DEFENSE FUND

Roy Lancaster, General Secretary-Treasurer

2311 SEVENTH AVENUE
New York, N. Y.

EXTRA! Monster Mass Meeting EXTRA!

PULLMAN PORTERS AND MAIDS

Down with Mitchell Tyranny

Do Not Vote Under the Employee Representation Plan

You are legally and morally justified in refusing to vote.

Report to our Headquarters immediately any effort to force you to vote.

Your Brothers in every district are refusing to vote. In Los Angeles alone 208 out of 288 refused to vote for their and your own enslavement.

HEAR

A. Philip Randolph

just returned from the West with Flaming Message

At ST. LUKE'S HALL

125 West 130th Street

Wednesday Even'g, November 3rd

Eight-thirty o'clock

December 3rd, Manhattan Casino, the night we won't forget to remember.

HEADQUARTERS:

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

2311 Seventh Avenue — New York City

Extra! Stepping on the Gas! Extra!

Pullman Porters and Maids

Another Monster Rally

AT

ST. LUKE'S HALL

125 WEST 130th STREET

Thursday, September 23rd

At 8:30 P. M. SHARP

SPEAKERS:

? ? ? (Another Surprise) ? ? ?

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, General Organizer B. S. C. P.

ELIZABETH G. FLYNN, America's Foremost Woman Trade Unionist

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, Special Organizer B. S. C. P.

? ? (More than a Surprise) ? ? Don't miss it.

Bring your family and friends. Come early to get seats. Bring a new member to the Brotherhood and get a referendum ballot signed. WATCH YOUR DUES.

At the last meeting of the Brotherhood, St. Luke's Hall was packed. We must overflow the Hall on this occasion. The Brotherhood is now the beacon light on the industrial horizon—leading the way to Negro economic freedom. It represents the most militant and constructive expression of a struggling race.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

Headquarters:

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

2311 Seventh Avenue New York City

CONSTITUTION OF THE PULLMAN PORTERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE 1.—NAME.

The name of this Association shall be PULLMAN PORTERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE 2.—OBJECT.

The object of this Association is to mutually improve and uplift the moral and financial condition of its members, thereby elevating the service and employment in which they are engaged and rendering the same attractive to the best elements of the negro race; to cultivate fraternal and brotherly regard among the members and their families; to form local associations or lodges with ritualistic form of work; to provide comfort and aid to members and their families in time of illness or distress; to provide by means of assessments or dues from its members funds, not for profit, from which benefits shall be paid to members in the event of disablement through illness or bodily injury, or to designated beneficiaries in case of death, to defray funeral expenses when not otherwise provided for, and expenses incident to the conduct and operation of the Association; and generally to transact the business and exercise the powers and privileges necessary and proper to advance and carry out these objects.

ARTICLE 3.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any negro male person of good character and in good general health, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-four years, inclusive, who has been for not less than three (3) months, and at the time of admission to membership is in the active service of The Pullman Company, in good standing, shall be eligible for membership in this Association.

Persons forty-five years of age or over in active service and who entered the service of the company before having reached the age of forty-five years shall be eligible for membership provided they make application within ninety (90) days from February 1, 1921.

ARTICLE 4.—GOVERNMENT.

Section 1: The government of this Association shall be vested in a representative body to be known as the Grand Association, composed of duly elected and qualified delegates from all local lodges. The Grand Association shall meet annually at Chicago, Illinois, on the third Tuesday in November. It shall, through the Board of Directors, have supreme supervision and control of the Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America, and shall have supreme jurisdiction over all local lodges. It shall have the power to make the Constitution, By-Laws, rules and regulations of this Association and to prescribe the Constitution, By-Laws, rules and regulations which govern the local lodges. Its decision on all matters pertaining to the Association shall be final.

Section 2: The Board of Directors shall consist of seven (7) members, one of whom shall be Grand Chairman of the Association, and the remaining six (6) shall be elected by

the Grand Association. Three of the directors at the time of organization shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, and three for a term of one (1) year, and thereafter all directors elected by the Association shall be elected for a term of two years or until their successors are provided for.

Section 3: The officers of this Association shall be a Grand Chairman, a Grand Vice Chairman and a Grand Secretary elected by the Grand Association, and a Treasurer and a Comptroller elected by the Board of Directors. All officers shall be elected for a term of two years or until their successors are provided for.

ARTICLE 5.—ORGANIZATION.

The first meeting of the Grand Association shall be composed of delegates in annual meeting assembled from existing organizations of Pullman Porters' Benefit Association of the following zones: Chicago Eastern, Chicago Western, Eastern, Northeastern, Pacific Coast, Southeastern, Southwestern.

Upon the adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws and organization of Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America it is the declared intention of said delegates to report that fact to the several zone associations hereinbefore named, and to recommend the dissolution and the discontinuance of the benefit provisions of said associations at 12 o'clock Midnight, January 31, 1921, and the winding up of the affairs and discharge of all obligations as soon thereafter as possible, in order that the members of said associations in good standing may become members of Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America. No obligations or liabilities of said zone associations

shall be assumed by Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America, except as provided in the By-Laws. For the purposes of organization of the work of the Association this Constitution and By-Laws shall take effect upon the date of adoption thereof; the provisions relating to assessments and to sick, accident and death benefits shall take effect at 12:01 o'clock A. M., February 1, 1921.

ARTICLE 6.—CO-OPERATION WITH COMPANY.

This Association is organized for the benefit of its members, who are employes of The Pullman Company, and for the elevation and improvement of the service and employment in which they are engaged. The company is therefore requested to make it possible for the attendance of delegates to the Grand Association and of directors and officers at general or special meetings, to assist so far as possible the officers in the discharge of their duties, to contribute a fair proportion of the amount necessary to pay the expense of conducting the business operations of the Association in order that assessments and dues of members may so far as possible be used for the payment of the benefits provided, and generally to co-operate in the furtherance of the objects of the Association.

ARTICLE 7.—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended by two-thirds vote of all members of the Grand Association at any regular session, notice of the proposed amendments having been sent by the Grand Secretary to all local lodges at least sixty (60) days before the meeting at which the proposed amendments are to be acted upon.

BY-LAWS OF THE PULLMAN PORTERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Section 1: There shall be an Executive Committee, a Benefit Committee, and such other committees as the Grand Association or the Board of Directors shall provide.

The Executive Committee shall be composed of three directors, one of whom shall be the Grand Chairman of the Association, and the remaining two shall be elected by the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee shall ascertain if all of the objects of the Association are being carried out, shall keep itself informed as to the financial condition, examine the books and records, fix the amount of and approve the bonds of officers required to be bonded, and shall make recommendations to the Board of Directors for the general welfare of the Association.

The Benefit Committee shall be composed of the Grand Chairman, Grand Secretary, Treasurer and Comptroller. It shall supervise the handling of all benefit funds, and shall hear and consider all grievances of members with respect to payment of benefits.

Section 2: The Board of Directors shall meet immediately after election and shall elect its own chairman and all officers and committees provided by the By-Laws. The Board shall have supervision and control of the work of the Association; shall have power to suspend or expel members, fill vacancies in any office or committee, remove officers, fix the

compensation of officers who are allowed compensation; determine by vote of all Directors the amount of assessments when changes in the rates are found necessary; and shall transact any other business which may come before it. The Board shall hold not less than two regular meetings each year and such special meetings as the interests of the Association may require. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or any three members of the Board. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Grand Secretary shall act as Secretary for the Board.

Section 3: The Grand Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Grand Association and shall be Chairman of the Benefit Committee, issue charters to the local lodges attested by the Grand Secretary, and shall perform such other duties as the interest and welfare of the Association may require.

Section 4: The Grand Vice Chairman shall keep in close touch with all the affairs of the Association and shall be ready at all times to perform the duties of Chairman when required. In the absence of the Grand Chairman he shall preside at meetings of the Grand Association and act as Chairman of the Benefit Committee, and perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Grand Association.

Section 5: The Grand Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of meetings of the Grand Association and of the Board of Directors; he shall issue and keep an accurate record of all certificates of membership; shall turn over all moneys received by him to the Treasurer; attest and keep a record of charters

issued to the local lodges; keep in safe custody all papers and records; perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Grand Association or Board of Directors, and shall devote his entire time to the work of the Association. He shall give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his duties in the amount required by the Executive Committee.

Section 6: The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds of the Association. He shall deposit daily all money received by him in a bank designated by the Executive Committee in the name of Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America. All payments of money for benefits shall be by checks signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Comptroller on vouchers of the Benefit Committee, approved by the Grand Secretary, and other payments required in the conduct of the business of the Association shall be by similar checks or vouchers also approved by the Grand Secretary. The Treasurer shall keep accurate records of all transactions and shall give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his duties in amount required by the Executive Committee. In the absence of the Treasurer or Comptroller, checks may be either signed or countersigned by the Grand Secretary, in which event, or in the absence of the Grand Secretary, all vouchers shall be approved by the Grand Chairman. All payments of money must be authorized by at least three separate officers.

Section 7: The Comptroller shall have active charge of all matters relating to benefits, subject to the Benefit Committee and the Board of Directors, and shall devote his entire

time to the work of the Association. He shall countersign all checks for the payment of money, subject to the provisions of Section 6, and shall keep accurate books and accounts of all business of the Association. He shall furnish a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his duties in the amount required by the Executive Committee.

Section 8: All officers shall make full and complete reports of the work of their offices to the Grand Association. The Grand Secretary, the Treasurer and the Comptroller shall be allowed compensation for their services, to be fixed by the Board of Directors, and may employ such assistants and clerical help as may be found necessary, subject to the approval of the Board. No other officers or members of the Association shall receive any money for profit or otherwise except such as may be awarded to them under the benefit provisions.

Section 9: Local lodges may be formed in any Pullman district or agency where there are twenty-five or more members. Not more than one lodge shall be formed in a single district or agency. All lodges shall be under the control and jurisdiction of the Grand Association and shall operate under charter granted by the Grand Association. When any chartered lodge shall be reduced in membership to less than twenty, the Grand Association may cause the membership to be increased or may withdraw the charter and declare the remaining members to be members at large of the Association, or may affiliate the remaining members with any other adjacent lodge. The lodges shall have ritualistic form of work, provide for the social, fraternal and benevolent welfare of members and their families, and aid the Benefit

Committee with respect to the proper disposition of benefit funds. One delegate to the Grand Association shall be elected from each lodge of fifty or more members, who shall make full reports of the work of his lodge to the Grand Association and shall report to his lodge the proceedings of the Grand Association in order that there may be full co-operation between all branches of the government of the Association. Lodges with membership of less than fifty may be represented at meetings of the Grand Association by the delegate elected from a lodge in the nearest district, or two or more lodges of less than fifty members each in adjoining districts may jointly elect one delegate. Such joint representation shall be carried out only by order of the Grand Association. It is the intention that each lodge may either separately or jointly with another lodge have a voice in the government of the Association.

Section 10: There shall be elected annually by each local lodge a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. Primary elections shall be held in each lodge, at which all members in the active service of The Pullman Company shall be privileged to be candidates for office, and the three candidates for each office receiving the largest number of votes shall be placed on the final ballot for election, and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for each office shall be declared elected. Lodges entitled to delegates in the Grand Association shall also elect in the same manner a delegate, and an alternate delegate whose duty it shall be to represent the lodge in the event of absence or disability of the regular delegate. Lodges subject to joint representation shall have a voice in the election of

delegates in such manner as may be prescribed by the Grand Association. The Chairman shall appoint such committees as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the lodge.

Section 11: Applications for membership, signed by the applicant in his own handwriting and witnessed by two members of the Association, shall be filed with the local lodge in the district in which the applicant resides. If approved by the lodge the application shall be certified to by the District Superintendent or Agent of The Pullman Company as evidencing employment in good standing in the service of the company. It shall then be forwarded by the lodge to the Grand Secretary and when received by him shall be subject to such approval as the Board of Directors shall prescribe. When approved the Grand Secretary shall issue a certificate of membership which shall, from and after twelve o'clock Noon, Standard Time at Chicago, of the date of issuance, entitle the person designated to the full privileges of membership in the Association and to all benefits provided. All certificates of membership issued prior to February 1, 1921, shall take effect as of that date at 12:01 A. M., Standard Time.

Forms of application and of certificates of membership shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors. The form of application shall require full information with respect to the applicant, his length of service with the company, occupation, address, age, condition of general health, whether married or single, name of beneficiary and alternative beneficiary, and such other facts as may be prescribed. Any misrepresentation or concealment of facts made or done by or on behalf of the applicant in order to obtain any benefits of the Association,

or his failure to comply with any of the requirements of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, shall render void any certificate of membership and defeat any claim for benefits thereunder. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to cancel the certificate of membership of any member whenever he becomes undesirable for membership on account of conduct which would tend to injure the Association or bring it into disrepute, or whenever the best interests of the Association would in its judgment suffer by his continued membership. Discharge from the service of the company for criminal or dishonorable conduct shall be sufficient cause to render continuance of membership undesirable. A hearing shall be granted in such manner as the Board may provide before cancellation of any certificate of membership. Any member whose certificate of membership has been canceled shall be entitled to refund of the unexpired portion of his assessments or dues under regulations prescribed by the Board.

Members who leave the service of the company in good standing may retain their privileges of membership and rights to benefits provided by prompt payment of their assessments, but they shall have no vote in the affairs of the Association and may not hold any office.

Any member desiring to transfer his membership to another local lodge on account of transfer of employment may do so at any time upon written application to the Grand Secretary, approved by the local lodge from which he desires to be transferred, and subject to the approval of the local lodge with which he desires to affiliate.

Persons entitled to membership situated at points where there is no lodge may join a

lodge conveniently situated or may present their application for membership to the District Superintendent or Agent of the company, who, after certifying, shall forward it to the Grand Secretary, and upon approval such applicant shall become a member at large and entitled to all benefits of the Association.

Persons who are on the retired list or pension roll of The Pullman Company on February 1, 1921, are not eligible for membership except as provided in Section 14. But this shall not be construed as affecting the continued right to membership of members who shall subsequently be placed on the retired list or pension roll.

Section 12: To provide for the payment of benefits to members and for the expenses of the Association all members of the Association who are in the active service of The Pullman Company under the age of forty-five (45) years shall pay each year four (4) equal assessments of Seven Dollars ($7.00) each. Such members, after reaching the age of forty-five (45) years shall pay each year four (4) equal assessments of Eight Dollars ($8.00) each.

Assessments of members who have left the service of the company (except those placed on the retired list or pension roll), commencing with the first quarterly assessment after leaving the service, shall be increased fifty per cent over the amounts provided for members in active service, but the assessment of such members, after reaching the age of sixty (60) years, shall be reduced twenty-five per cent under such increased amount, and such members thereafter shall not be entitled to sick or accident benefits.

The assessments of members in the service or on the pension roll of The Pullman Com-

pany, shall be deducted by the company from wages or pension allowance upon a written order signed by the member authorizing such deduction, and the amount of assessments so deducted shall be paid by the company to the Treasurer of the Association. When no amount or an insufficient amount is due the member from the company for the payment of the assessment when due, payment shall be made direct to the Treasurer of the Association, notice to be given by the Grand Secretary, but failure to receive notice shall not excuse payment.

The assessments of members who have left the service of the company and of any who do not have amounts due to provide for deduction of payments by the company shall be paid direct to the Treasurer of the Association.

The Grand Secretary shall notify members who have left the service of the company by mailing a notice to the last address given by the member thirty (30) days in advance of the date on which the assessment is due, but failure to receive such notice shall not excuse payment.

Any member failing to pay the amount of his assessment when due shall, after sixty (60) days' notice, forfeit his membership in the Association, unless there are good and sufficient reasons, approved by the Benefit Committee, for failure to make payment when due. Any notices required by the provisions of this section may be mailed or given to the local lodges for delivery to members.

Any unpaid quarterly assessments due shall be deducted from sick or accident benefits before payment to members, and any unpaid assessments for the year shall be deducted

from death benefits before payment to beneficiaries.

The Board of Directors may, in case of emergency, in order to meet the payment of benefits due or to become due, increase the rate of the assessments herein named, but no such increase shall continue beyond the date of the next annual meeting of the Grand Association without the approval of the Grand Association. The amount of the assessments may be increased or diminished by the Grand Association according to the requirements necessary to provide for payment of benefits to members and for expenses, it being the intention to prescribe only such assessments as appear necessary for the purposes named and not to create a fund beyond the apparent existing requirements for proper discharge of the obligations of the Association.

Section 13: Whenever a member of this Association in good standing shall become disabled by reason of illness or injury due to accident causing incapacity for work, a weekly sick or accident benefit of $10.00 per week shall be paid such member for the period of such incapacity as hereinafter provided. Each local lodge (or where there is no local lodge, the District Superintendent or Agent of The Pullman Company where the member is employed) shall appoint a committee of three (3) members whose duty it shall be to investigate all cases of illness or injury, and if found worthy the committee shall obtain a doctor's certificate certifying the nature of the illness or injury and the duration of disablement. This certificate and the report of the committee, both certified by the District Superintendent or Agent of The Pullman Company where the member is employed, shall be forwarded to

the Grand Secretary. Upon approval by the Benefit Committee a voucher approved in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 shall be made and passed to the Treasurer, who shall issue check in favor of the member for the amount of the benefit due. No benefit shall be allowed for the first five (5) days of disablement, nor for disablement of more than twelve (12) weeks duration after the first five (5) days, nor for more than twelve (12) weeks in one calendar year. Worthy cases of longer duration may be specially considered by the Benefit Committee, and if they shall find the need of assistance imperative and worthy they may extend the benefits for such longer period as in their judgment they deem proper.

Reports of all benefits paid shall be made quarterly to the Board of Directors, who shall have authority to order the discontinuance of any benefits which are being paid after the expiration of the period of the twelve (12) weeks herein provided.

Injuries due to accident which cause permanent physical disability and impairment of earning power may be specially considered upon reports by the local lodge committee, certified by the District Superintendent or Agent of The Pullman Company where the member is employed, and the Benefit Committee may authorize payment, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, of such additional benefit not to exceed Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($250.00) as may in their judgment seem proper. Reports of all such additional benefits paid shall be made quarterly to the Board of Directors.

Any misrepresentation, fraud or concealment made or done by or on behalf of a member in making claim for any benefit shall render such

claim void, and no payment of benefits under such claim shall be made. No payment of accident benefits shall be made if the injury under which claim is made was self-inflicted or was due to criminal act of the member in violation of law.

Section 14: Upon the death of a member of this Association in good standing a death benefit of an amount not to exceed One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00), or such other amount as is hereinafter provided, will be paid from the funds of the Association to the designated beneficiary or beneficiaries appearing in the records of the Association at the time of death. In case of death of a member the local lodge (or where there is no local lodge, the District Superintendent or Agent of The Pullman Company where the member was employed) shall forward to the Grand Secretary a death certificate and proof of death certified by the District Superintendent or Agent, together with receipts from the undertaker for all funeral expenses, or the bill therefor if such expenses remain unpaid and no provision is made for their payment. Upon approval by the Benefit Committee a voucher approved in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 shall be passed to the Treasurer who shall issue a check, first in payment of the unpaid funeral expenses for which no provision is made, and second in favor of the designated beneficiary or beneficiaries for the remainder or all of the death benefit as the case may be.

Any member in good standing of any of the zone associations named in Article 5 of the Constitution who at the time of dissolution of such association may be in such condition of general health that his application for membership in Pullman Porters Benefit Association

of America cannot be approved, or who on February 1, 1921, is on the retired list or pension roll of The Pullman Company so that he is not eligible for membership in this Association, shall automatically become a limited member of this Association, entitled to a death benefit only, of such amount as his beneficiary would have received from the zone association of which he was a member at the time of dissolution of such association, and the amount of his assessments shall be such proportion of the assessments herein prescribed as the amount of such death benefit bears to the death benefit of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00).

The death benefit of any member other than limited members of this Association who at the time of admission to membership is forty-five (45) years of age or over, as provided in Article 3 of the Constitution, shall be reduced below One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) two per cent for each year of his age over forty-four (44).

(Thus, the death benefit of a member 45 years of age at the time of admission to membership would be reduced 2 per cent, making the death benefit $980.00; if 46 years of age, 4 per cent, making the death benefit $960.00; if 59 years of age, 30 per cent, making the death benefit $700.00; if 69 years of age, 50 per cent, making the death benefit $500.00.)

Such members forty-five (45) years of age or over at time of admission to membership shall pay the regular assessments prescribed for members after reaching forty-five (45) years of age and shall be entitled to all sick and accident benefits.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions with respect to the reduction of death benefits

of members forty-five (45) years of age or over, no member in good standing of any of the zone associations hereinbefore named at the time of dissolution of such association shall have his death benefit reduced to an amount less than his beneficiary would have received from the zone association of which he was a member at the time of dissolution of such association.

Any female member in good standing of any of the zone associations at the time of dissolution of such association shall, upon proper application, be entitled to a death benefit only of such amount as her beneficiary would have received from the zone association of which she was a member at the time of dissolution of such zone association, and the amount of her assessments shall be such proportion of the assessments herein prescribed as the amount of such death benefit bears to the death benefit of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00).

Section 15: Every member of the Association in filing application for membership shall designate a person or persons who shall be the beneficiary or beneficiaries to whom payment of any death benefit is to be made in case of death of the member, and an alternative beneficiary or beneficiaries to whom payment of the death benefit is to be made in case the first named beneficiary or beneficiaries do not survive the member.

Such beneficiary or alternative beneficiary shall be confined to: The wife of the member, his children, his parents, his brothers or sisters, other blood relatives, or persons dependent upon him for support. In the event that none of the designated beneficiaries survives

the member, payment shall be made as follows:

First: To the widow.

Second: If there be no widow, then to the children, in equal shares, grandchildren taking equally the shares of their deceased parents.

Third: If there are no children, then to the surviving parent or parents.

Fourth: If there is no surviving parent or parents, then to the brothers and sisters, in equal shares.

Fifth: If there be no widow, children, parent, brothers or sisters, then the amount of the benefit shall remain in the Association and no payment shall be made.

Members who so desire may change their designated beneficiaries by notice to the Grand Secretary, in such form as the Board of Directors may prescribe, made in writing, signed by the member and witnessed by two members of the Association in good standing, approved by the local lodge, or where there is no local lodge, approved by the District Superintendent or Agent of The Pullman Company where the member is employed. No change of beneficiary shall take effect until received by the Grand Secretary and, subject to such approval as the Board of Directors shall prescribe, entered on the records of the Association.

Properly designated beneficiaries shall have a right to death benefits only after death of the member, and shall have no vested right in such benefit prior to death of the member. An estate may not be a beneficiary, and no claim for any debt of a member, except debts incurred during the last illness of the member,

may be allowed against any death benefit. No beneficiary or other person shall receive any benefit if the death of the member was caused or contributed to by any criminal act of such beneficiary or person.

No assignment of any sick, accident or death benefits shall be valid, and no payments shall be made thereunder, without the approval of the Benefit Committee.

Section 16: All moneys received from members through assessments are the property of the Association, and all payments of benefits to members or their beneficiaries shall be made from such funds as directed by the Association.

Section 17: The certificate of membership issued to a member, the application for membership signed by the applicant, and the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, with all amendments to each thereof, shall constitute an agreement between the Association and the member, and any changes, additions or amendments to the Constitution or By-Laws made subsequent to the issuance of the certificate of membership shall be binding upon the member, his beneficiary or beneficiaries, and shall govern and control the agreement in all respects in the same manner as if such changes, additions or amendments had been in force at the time of the application for membership.

Say, Hello! Wake up There Fellow you're sleepin' over your rights. "Organize-stick and pay your Union dues like his guys and stop whining and you'll get your rights.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
2311 - 7th Avenue
N.Y.

Dear Brother:

Let no one accuse you of sleeping over your rights. Let no one accuse you of seeking a shelter from storms you didn't have the manhood to help build.

Officials of the United States Mediation Board have visited the offices of the Brotherhood and begun the hearing on our case. We will be called to Chicago around the first of June to continue the hearing. This is a mile-post. Organization won it, and organization will win our demands, if you stick and back the Brotherhood by paying your dues and assessment. We have convinced the Pullman Company that the Brotherhood is not for sale, and we must now convince the Company and the entire world that black men have guts to fight and pay for their fight as white men do.

Remember the meeting, Wednesday May 18th, 8:30 P.M. at the St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th Street. Every Brotherhood man should come and bring his family to hear the facts about the Mediators visit to the Brotherhood's offices.

Your faithful servant,

A. Philip Randolph

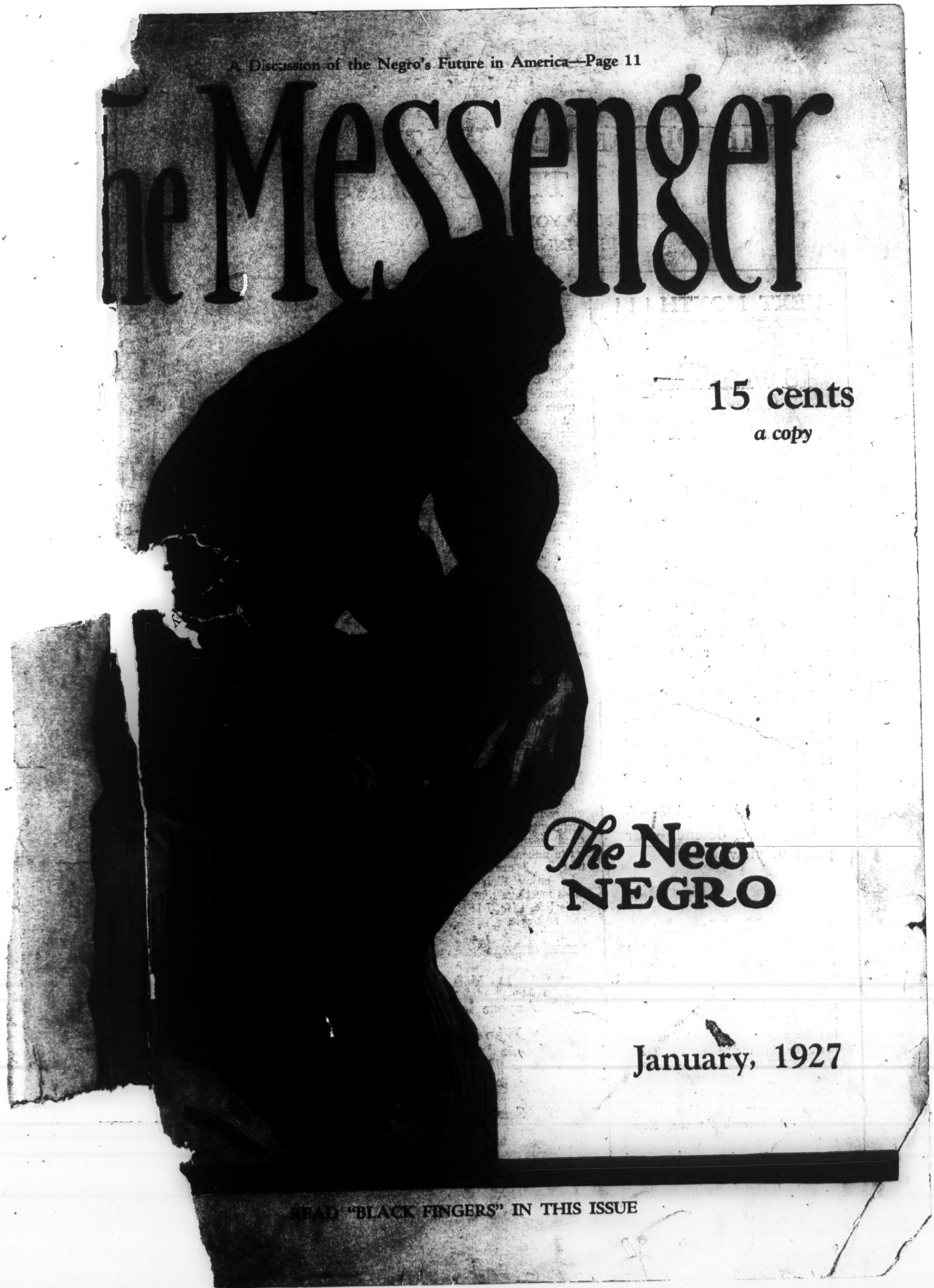
A. Philip Randolph,
General Organizer.

APR:AW

A Discussion of the Negro's Future in America—Page 11

The Messenger

15 cents
a copy



The New NEGRO

January, 1927

READ "BLACK FINGERS" IN THIS ISSUE

THE DECEMBER PRIZE ESSAY, IT WON TEN DOLLARS

WE ASKED NEW YORK NEGROES WHY THEY LIKED HARLEM. THE WINNING ANSWER APPEARS BELOW.

NEXT MONTH ! ! !

"Is Marriage A Failure?"

$10.00
FOR BEST ANSWER

Thousands and thousands of people are asking this question every day.

It is discussed from a thousand platforms and in a thousand books.

Modern industrialism has changed people's viewpoint profoundly on the subject of matrimony.

You must have an opinion one way or the other.

Why not defend your point of view?

RULES:

(a) Answers must not exceed 500 words. (b) Only one side of sheets must contain writing. (c) Name and address must be written plainly in upper left hand corner of each sheet. (d) Typewriting is preferred but ink may be used. (e) Answers must be in the office of THE MESSENGER before midnight, January 12th, 1927. Address all answers to George S. Schuyler, The Messenger Publishing Company, 2311 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Why I Like Harlem

By IRA DE A. REID,
204 W. 136th St., New York, N. Y.

Harlem—one has to like it. And not because it is the "Mecca of the New Negro," rather because it is the "Maker of a New Negro." It is a part of all it has met—Grand Boulevard, Beale Street, St. Antoine Street, Birmingham, Atlanta, Little Rock, London, Paris, and The Islands; social leaders, bums, erudite students, fanatics, rich-man, poor-man, beggar-man, thief. An immense picture in all colors.

Harlem—its strained family relations, its seeming lack of social direction, the hierarchy of its churches, the pathos of its economic plight, its "protected" government, its cultural groups, its masses, its attempts at reform—is Life. It is Black Life perfected. In its few blocks lie all the varieties and realities of one's existence—growth, action, beauty. To its constituency yesterday is already a dream—not of happiness, but of what might have been—tomorrow is only a vision—not of hope, but of what ought to be. But today, TODAY is the day—and it is well-lived.

One never knows what to expect in Harlem. This throbbing, pulsating, vibrating community often suffers from palpitation. Epileptic, I would say. The parades, funerals, cabarets, policy games, bootleggers, blind tigers, "literati," "millionaires," all show evidences of straining at the traces.

Crowds of faces—black, brown, yellow, white, parading Seventh Avenue, Harlem's "Boule Mich"; women clad in elegant finery followed by their less pretentious sisters in gaudy imitations; workers who "pass" returning to Harlem for association with kindred spirits; writers who enjoy us and write uncensored recollections; rent parties that laugh at the H.C.L.; street-speakers who enjoy their exhorting; protest and mass meetings that die aborning. Harlem! It is life, Life, LIFE. We suck its breast and enjoy it.

Do You Know Anyone in the South Who Might Like The Messenger? If so Send in the Name and Address

SOME OFFER! AND WE DO MEAN MA

The Messen

for twelve long m
and a copy of

THE S

B

Franz Oppenh mer

the two fo

$1.75

If you haven't hea rd about "The State," read the review of it on page 26 in this number. Then fill out and mail this blank.

The Messenger Publish ing Co.
2311 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Gentlemen:
Enclosed find $1.75 for which please send me THE MESSENGER for one year and a copy of "THE STATE," by Franz Oppenheimer.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

[illegible] Tactics—

(Continued from page 29)

[illegible] degeneracy into which [illegible] through the diseased activity [illegible] white population and the [illegible] other. Negro group [illegible] seem to be a strange path [illegible] perhaps the most in- [illegible] hesitate to point it out [illegible] to Nationalism untainted [illegible] Americanism, "un- [illegible] hypocritical hands and under [illegible] smoke screens—with [illegible] reverence for the Thir- [illegible] gratitude for the Fourteenth and [illegible] satisfaction with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

2. Yes, possibly within the next twenty- [illegible] years, probably within the next fifty [illegible] Transitions of the present are rapid [illegible] at all—everybody and everything [illegible] "wait a minute" is a barbarous and [illegible] phrase.

3. It will not; "some few things" are yet beyond the control of man's laws, whether they be written or unwritten laws, or merely "gentlemen's agreements." There will be no general amalgamation, because such would be against the natural law of physical and mental affinity, of individual selection, of personal taste, of voluntary choice. Some individuals of all races will mix with some individuals of all other races, because they personally want to mix, having found persons with whom they had rather be mixed than to remain unmixed. Yea, verily, they'll mix—legally and socially, if they can, illegally and unsociably, if they must—BUT THEY'LL MIX. However, the majority of each race will prefer "mating" with their own race. Every race and every nationality prefers its own race and its own nationality. The proof? Experience and observation. Look about, and YOU SHALL SEE.

[illegible] all, as doth appear from the [illegible] Races and nations do [illegible] have never amalgamated [illegible] amalgamate as a whole—they [illegible] amalgamate as a whole—a [illegible] few individuals do want to [illegible] they do amalgamate and will [illegible] amalgamate in accordance with the [illegible] and unrepealable Law of Nature [illegible] of God—AFFINITY. [illegible] present efforts to inculcate [illegible] race consciousness are [illegible] whither? To futility and confusion? Nay, rather to that "stinkless" [illegible] all-embracing Nationalism to which we adverted in answer number [illegible]

4. [illegible] more than do I hold that a man must be "without sin" in order to be [illegible] a desirable neighbor.

[illegible] either the one way or [illegible] the reason that I see no [illegible] in the matter, no [illegible] inducement. Desire [illegible] phoenix like, but must [illegible] another—a cause. I [illegible] there is any trend to- [illegible] I aver that the ten- [illegible] direction. It would [illegible] to desire to combat the [illegible] Decree of Nature, if there can be no general amalgamation, as I have hereinbefore urged), while it would be super-foolish for me to desire the cessation of something that has not started.

7. It can; education and wealth are the determining factors to a greater extent than race or color. If we had as many educated Negroes and as many Negroes of wealth—equally educated and equally wealthy—as there are educated and wealthy whites, it would take a powerful microscope to discover any line of either social or industrial inequality. Such a situation existing, the much exploited "working man" could look to prospective employers equally "fat," irrespective of race, whereas, at present, not unnaturally, the white working man thinks that he should be "preferred stock" to a white employer, just as a Negro working man would concdude that he should rule as favorite with a Negro employer, while SAD BUT TRUE, THERE ARE (in a large sense) NO NEGRO EMPLOYERS. Likewise the social line, as far as being dictated by race, would, I think, vanish. However, I cannot forbear to digress a moment to asserverate that social inequality, without regard to race, will probably always exist. It will exist where all are whites and where all are Negroes. Why? The words of the French writer, Bossuet, I think, answer the question: "Quoique Dieu et la nature aient fait tous les hommes egaux, en les formant d'une meme bout, la vanite humaine ne peut souffrir cette egalite."—"Although God and Nature have made all men equal, by forming them from [illegible] earth, human vanity cannot [illegible] equality."

8. We do not believe in compul[illegible] gation—it is against nature. [illegible] in voluntary segregation—the "own free will and accord" kind—THAT'S FREEDOM.

S. B. Moon,
Attorney-at-law and Supervising Principal Gary (Negro) High School, Gary, W. Va.

* * *

1. Yes, because by it, you show interest in your race, the same as any race will do.

2. No. It will be more than a century before this ideal is obtained.

3. It will not result in the amalgamation of the Negro, or disappearance.

4. Perserverance behind any effort will not allow the effort to be futile or confusing.

5. No, positively. Complete amalgamation would cause more confusion.

6. Yes, it should cease before it causes trouble.

7. It can be done but it seems impossible just now. Why? I can't say.

8. I do not believe in segregation, mainly because of the harm that I have observed from its practice in the United States. Segregation has kept more Negroes ignorant than any other method in practice.

F. J. King,
Postal Clerk, Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

1. The development of racial consciousness among Negroes may help the Negro to place a true valuation upon his personality; but it does not appear [illegible] with the ideal of the modern com[illegible] Much of the fanfare about [illegible] consciousness has been forced upon [illegible] by white people who are only in[illegible] making the Negro a lower [illegible] modern [illegible] may lose its present [illegible] social [illegible] but [illegible] will [illegible] be formed st[illegible] racial li[illegible] except in the cente[illegible] groups. The present pr[illegible] is to make white Amer[illegible] as a citizen. *Civis A*[illegible] more than shoulder[illegible] and dying.

2. I always hesitate to [illegible] prophecy concerni[illegible] course [illegible] evolution and ev[illegible] over [illegible] reputed freedom [illegible] American [illegible] mitted themselves to [illegible] across [illegible] ocean to insure the [illegible] allie[illegible] to American capital[illegible] however, that before th[illegible] man will voluntarily give [illegible] privileges to the Negro, the darker world, including China, India and Africa, will be militarized and industralized enough to force the white world to throw off its mask of Christian missionary effort and the "white man's burden" ideal, with which it attempts to conceal its arrogant economic exploitation, and treat the darker races as equals. This will be bound to improve the black man's status in America, although I would not be surprised to find black fools fighting for their own enslavement.

3. I believe that absolute equality will [illegible] lead (in how many centuries I [illegible] say) to amalgamation. I do not think it would proceed as fast as it has always done when the two populations are closer in physical appearance.

4. As I said in answer to Question 1, the inculcation of racial consciousness can not be wholly futile, no matter what the outcome in America, if it makes the Negro place a true value upon his personality.

5. I do not consider complete amalgamation of the whites and blacks necessary to the solution of our problems. I often find white and black prostitutes, thieves and bootleggers living in harmony, without issue, while the smug inhabitants of Main Street, with yellow bastards hidden in the alleys, have stoned the homes of respectable Negroes.

6. I am not interested in the color of the future Americans; although I have some sentiment in regard to the continuance of civilization to which men of any color can be heirs.

7. Social equality in its broadest interpretation will, I believe, gradually dest[illegible] by both racial identity and group consciousness.

8. I do not believe in any form of enforced segregation, except that of the insane and feeble-minded. The natural tendency for people of the same culture and interests to segregate themselves is not involved in the question of segregation as it affects Negroes.

E. Franklin Frazier,
Director of The Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.

"Read Everywhere by Everybody Who's Anybody"

The Messenger

World's Greatest Negro Monthly

VOLUME IX NUMBER 1

Editors.....A PHILIP RANDOLPH AND CHANDLER OWEN
Assistant Editor.....GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
Contributing Editors.....THEOPHILUS LEWIS, J. A. ROGERS, E. B. HENDERSON
Business Manager.....ROY LANCASTER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Why I Like Harlem. By I. D. Reid	2
Negro Labor and Public Utilities. By George S. Schuyler	4
Black Fingers. A Story. By James Mickles	5
Gods. By G. F. Proctor	7
Bewildered. By G. F. Proctor	7
Samuel Coleridge Taylor. By Henry F. Downing	8
Theater. By Theophilus Lewis	10
Group Tactics and Ideals	11
Harmon Awards	14
Editorials	15
The Critic. By J. A. Rogers	16
The Brotherhood and the Mediation Board. By A. Philip Randolph	17
Shafts and Darts. By George S. Schuyler	18
A Friend Indeed	19
Sports. By Dr. E. B. Henderson	20
The Employee Representation Plan. By A Philip Randolph	21
E. J. Bradley	24
The Struggle to Organize St. Paul. By Paul L. Caldwell	25
Books: Reviews by G. S. Schuyler, Clarence Cameron White, William Lloyd Imes, Theophilus Lewis and Frank Crosswaith	26
Where the Real Power Lies. By A. Saggitarius	29
Open Forum	30
Edgar Allan Poe By W. A. Moore	30

Published monthly at 15 cents a copy. Annual subscription $1.75; foreign subscriptions $2.00. Back numbers 25 cents each. Instructions for renewal, discontinuance or change of address should be sent two weeks before the date they go into effect. Both old and new addresses must be given.

Unsolicited manuscripts not accompanied by stamped and addressed envelopes will not be returned and the editors will not enter into correspondence about them. Manuscripts must be typewritten on one side of the sheet and addressed to The Editors and not to individuals.

THE MESSENGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., *Publishers. Office 2311 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Telephones: Bradhurst 0454 and Edgecombe 3244. Entered as second-class mail, July 27th, 1919, at New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.*

THE BROTHERHOOD AND THE MEDIATION BOARD

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

On the 8th of December, The Brotherhood had its first preliminary hearing with the Mediation Board. Mr. Edwin P. Morrow, one of its members, had been ordered to conduct the hearing. It has not ended. It goes on. The law reads: "In meditation proceedings one or more of its members may be designated by the Board of Mediation to represent it. Each member of the Board of Mediation shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations."

This marks another mile-post in the development and march of the Brotherhood. It will be remembered that many "doubting Thomases" shook their heads and lamented that we would never get this far. Hard-boiled cynics growled: "You were foolish to begin a losing fight." Our enemies longed for the day when they could point an accusing finger at us and chuckle, "We told you so." The mighty Pullman Company smiled when the Brotherhood began and stamped the whole undertaking as a huge joke. No doubt, Pullman officials observed that Negroes haven't the guts to carry through a movement so big and momentous as this, anyway. Of course, the public wondered just what would come of it all. Would the men stick, pay dues and fight it through? Would they stand up under fire, sacrifice and suffer as Jews, Italians, Irish and Anglo-Saxons have done? Can they be depended upon in a crisis? These questions have naturally been upon the lips of friend and foe.

To the eternal credit of the Brotherhood men, these questions are being affirmatively answered. For over fourteen months the "marching men" of the Brotherhood have steadily headed toward victory. They have not faltered, they have not equivocated, they have not compromised, or retreated a single step, and their thrilling and determined tread has been heard. Far and near comes the insistent query as to the meaning of these marching black men. Whither are they trending? What are their mission and cause? Are they a menace or a promise? How long will they march? are questions that simply indicate how deeply Brotherhood men have stirred the nation.

Undaunted by the notorious Filipino scare, unruffled by unjust Pullman reprisals, unterrified by the sycophant yelping of treacherous race leaders, undismayed by a corrupt and apostate section of the Negro press or of boot-licking porter-instructors or welfare workers, these black Brotherhood marching men, with grim set faces and clinched fists, have ceaselessly cried, "Forward! March On!" And strangely, despite the victimization of some of the strong Brotherhood men by some petty black and white Pullman officials, new recruits steadily join the ranks, bravely singing the songs of freedom. Nothing like unto it has ever been seen before, especially among people of African descent. Negroes, least of all people, are not expected to revolt against opposition. However bitter their lot, according to tradition and custom running back through history over a thousand years, Negroes, meekly and patiently, are supposed to bite their tongue and swallow it. Protest? aye, no! The lot of slaves, serfs and servants is not to ask the reason why, theirs is but to do and die! Have not black men been auctioned for profit over some ten hundred years? Why then should they violate every vital version of reason on race and defy the canons of economic tyranny by organizing for self-protection?

Thus by all the gods of sanity and sense Brotherhood men are a crucial challenge to the Nordic creed of the white race's superiority. For only white men are supposed to organize for power, for justice and freedom. Only white men are supposed to face a long, hard struggle, to invite an exacting test, to encounter bitter opposition with unflinching courage, with a dogged stamina to work on and not grow weary, to fight on and not lose the faith. The curse of Canaan proved fiction here. Brotherhood men are giving the lie to the poisonous prophecy of Negrophobists. With a marvelous moral mettle they are standing as firm as the rock of Gibraltar, unafraid, firm in the conviction and belief of the righteousness of their cause.

Everywhere their leadership, local and national, is meeting with unsurpassed and whole-hearted cooperation from the citizenry and porters alike. Only rarely does a Judas inflated with a false conceit and overweening ambition, raise his head above the waters only to be cut down by the Brotherhood's sabres of truth and reason. No opposition, however formidable, has stood or will stand the piercing shafts of the Brotherhood's message. Resistlessly onward the Brotherhood marches. The Mediation Board is not its end. It is merely a means to an end. The end is economic and social justice.

The Brotherhood realizes too well that the Mediation Board nor any other government agency can win its fight for it. That, it alone can do. Laws can only set up a condition of fairness under which a fight may be waged but they don't wage the fight themselves. Nothing will nor ought to take the places of self-struggle, self-effort, self-discipline, self-control, self-organization. The Mediation Board is a government instrument which may be utilized only by self-organized employees in order to get fair wages and working conditions from the carriers. It is useless to unorganized workers or to those that are disorganized under the employee representation plans, the company unions. And the success with which the Mediation Board may be employed by the employees depends directly upon the power of their organization and the power of their organization rests upon the per cent of the employees of the industries that are organized. Fifty per cent are stronger than twenty-five per cent and ninety or a hundred per cent are stronger than seventy-five per cent.

Be it known to every porter and maid that the Pullman Company respects nothing but power, and power can only come through organization. Even the great power of public opinion can only be aroused and mobilized through organization. The railroad companies and the Pullman Company have been able to achieve their power only through organization, which they have been building for the last half century.

Thus, real, red-blooded Brotherhood men must gird their loins for a hard, long struggle. The Pullman Company will not readily and cheerfully give up its Employee Representation Plan, though dying, if, indeed, it is not already dead.

The last desperate stand of the Company now is to whitewash its company union for the benefit of the Mediation Board and the public. It will tell the Board and the public that eighty-five per cent of the men voted for the Plan. It could just as easily and truthfully put the per cent at 101 or more. It was the Pullman Company's election. It ran the whole show, marked and counted the ballots through its agents. In fact, it is definite violation of a federal law for which it, though shrewd and powerful, will be held strictly accountable. The Brotherhood is not asleep at the switch. Nor is it afraid to join issue even with the Pullman Company with its hundreds of millions.

Hence the Brotherhood calls upon every man to do his duty. We cannot stand still and we will not retreat. Our watchword is Forward! Service, not Servitude! We have set our hands to the wheel of struggle and action and we must not wince or cry aloud. Though we fall into the fell clutch of adverse circumstance and our heads become bloody, may they forever remain unbowed!

The Brotherhood will prove to the Pullman Company that though but a year or more old, it is worthy of its steel. It will not permit itself to be swept off its feet or stampeded by Pullman propoganda that the Company will never recognize the union. That has been the hymn of the employers since the first union was born. Every railroad company said that of all of the standard railroad unions, but they recognized the unions just the same. Why? Because power compels recognition. The Pullman Company has no choice when it faces power but to recognize it. Of course, it will seek to fool the porters and maids as long as it can by arrogantly telling them what it will or will not do, until they are organized, and then the Pullman Company, just as all of the railroad companies, will sing an entirely different song and like it, too.

It is now up to the porters and maids to do what every other group of railroad

(*Turn to page* 19)

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

This month the beautiful cutglass thunder-mug is presented to the editor of that estimable journal "The Negro World." Glancing through the editorial section we saw the following notice:

G. S. SCHUYLER

The Negro World does not knowingly accept questionable or fraudulent advertising. Readers of The Negro World are earnestly requested to invite our attention to any failure on the part of an advertiser to adhere to any representation contained in a Negro World advertisement.

And then, with a loud whoop of joy, we ran across the following advertisement on another page:

LIVE LODESTONES

from the Rising Sun; Lucky Rings, Wishing Rings, Mysterious Perfumes; Chinese Rings and wonders, sure luck in love and money. You'll be dumb with surprise.

Information free.

Is there any question as to the justice of the award?

Freedom of the Press

I always indulge in a smile when some one spouts off about the freedom of the press, for like most of the things people believe—it is non-existent. Anybody laboring under the impression that one can print all one really thinks about, is deserving of sympathy. Only one person in a thousand welcomes candid assertion, either about themselves or those with whom they are associated, particularly if the assertion is an obvious fact. The journalist must avoid saying certain things, no matter how true or how necessary to be said, in order to retain friendships and maintain his living standard. They make up for it by exposing or attacking those things that are safe to assail. Often they merely flatter the people by telling them what they know the people want to hear.

Thus I am convulsed when I read where some one has said that "the freedom of the press must not be abridged."

Back to Illiteracy

In the midst of all the clamor for more schools and more education, it is time to sound a note of dissent. This is an age of scientific method and thought, and public education, like everything else, must be judged by its results and not by its claims.

The system has been in operation nearly a hundred years in this country, and yet what are the results? Frist, the politicians are able to get more votes with cheaper slogans than ever before. Secondly, morals are certainly no better than they were a century ago. Thirdly, there is no better quality of thinking than in days of yore. Converse with the average college graduate and what you get is a job lot of illy-digested book-learning most of which is exploded error.

Talk to the average "educated" man or woman and you will find that he (or she) believes that the person with a prominent chin is more courageous than a person with a receding one; that there is a personal God; that there is such a thing as social progress; that the fellow with a bulging brow is more intelligent than the bird with a head resembling a dill pickle; that slavery has been abolished; that the Constitution is sacred—but why go on? You *know* what the average person who has been exposed to ten or fifteen years schooling believes. You are aware also that the Klan flourishes in such highly "educated" sections as New York, New England, Indiana, Illinois, and New Jersey, while Methodists, Catholics, Baptists, Knights of Pythians and Christian Scientists flourish everywhere.

This being the result of a century of popular education, of what value has it been? Why spend billions every year just to help out contractors, book publishers and school teachers?

Better to go back to illiteracy, in which sad state one's opinions are at least one's own rather than those of libidinous clergymen, neurotic philosophers and reptile editors. In short, it is insisted that popular education is a waste of time and money and helps no one but the yokel fleecers. Your illiterate is unable to read or write consequently he is immune to the bilge of all yokel yankers except those with whom he comes into immediate contact. Hence, a large army of moron hypnotizers who now loll around in ease would have to grab a pick and shovel in order to fight off the wolf. As before the days of popular education, reading and writing would again be the concern of the infinitesimal minority of intelligent people.

The Klan Versus the Negro

One of the amusing spectacles in this country is the opposition of the so-called Negroes to the Ku Klux Klan, for the philosophies of both are identical and their opinions are the same. The K.K.K. philosophy is that this is a white man's country; that there must be no Catholic dominance; that the Nordic is superior to all others in the human family; and that the native is superior to the alien. Does the majority of Aframericans think differently? Not at all. With the exception of a handful of militants, the Negroes accept segregation and even defend it on the ground that it builds up race consciousness, gives teachers jobs and holds the group together in ghettoes where—by virtue of congestion and high death rate—the Negro bourgeoisie of real estate sharks, abortionist physicians, undertakers, "rooming house" proprietors, bootleggers, and gamblers can wax sleek and fat. The acceptance of segregation without audible protest is the acceptance of the idea that this is a white man's country.

On Catholicism, the average Negro being a raging Protestant, is in agreement with the Klansman. Few are in the Catholic church and most of them interviewed express fear of Papal domination. They insist on being booted by their own native Protestant white folks. There is so much evidence that the Negro believes the Nordic type superior to all others that it seems absurd to mention it. Yet, it may be valuable to review the facts. The Negroes almost unanimously call Nordic hair, color and features "good." If, however, the hair, color and features be Negroid, then they are "bad." A Negro bastard of prominent white man will boast of his *father* but not of his mother, and a Negro who is illegal descendant of an old Southern aristocrat will gloat over the possession of such an ancestor but has no good word to say for the black ancestors who supported the aristocrat. Let a Negro become famous, financially successful, and he will marry a woman as near the Nordic ideal as he can obtain. Listen to the average Aframerican's conversation and you will find him speaking of "dark" records, "black" despair, so and so being "white" in soul, etc., ad nauseum. In short, listen to the average Negro with your eyes closed and you'll imagine you are talking to a Klansman.

Nor is there any exception in respect to the hatred of aliens. When immigration restriction was announced, the Negroes whooped louder than the whites and fell on their knees in prayers of thanks. If given the opportunity, nine-tenths of the Negroes would vote against this country lifting the ban on aliens.

On only one point do we find the Klan and the Negro differing: On the Jew. The Klan objects to the Jew because of the latter's economic opposition, but the Aframerican accepts the Hebrew because of his economic exploitation—and the Aframerican so dearly loves those who exploit and degrade him.

(*Continued on next page*)

Nursery Rhymes: 1927 Edition

Sing a song of Volstead,
A closet full of rye;
Four and twenty cases
On which to feast the eye.
When a case is opened,
Up goes a wail forlorn;
For then you learn the bitter truth:
'Tis most atrocious "corn."

Now old Jack Spratt was never fat;
His wife was always lean.
They bought four quarts of gin a day,
Which kept their pantry clean.

Jack and Jill went on the hill
To get some bootleg wine.
They drank a gallon of the stuff,
And now they both are blind.

Mother, may I have a shot of gin?
Why yes, my darling daughter.
Just drink it down without a frown
But don't dare ask for water.

Little Jack Horner sat in the corner—
His eyes were all a-blear;
Beside him lay an empty jug
Once filled with needled beer.

Little Miss Muffet was given a buffet
One night in a cabaret;
She was switching a drink
On an upstate gink,
When he saw her and hauled away.

Humpty Dumpty inside the wall,
Was woefully pondering over his fall;
Though formerly king of the bootlegging men,
He is now doing time in the Federal Pen.

Up the airy mountain; down the rushing glen,
We go a-hunting liquor; our weekly pay to spend.
Gay lads, brave lads, we gulp it down together.
You ask us how we swallow it?
Our throats are made of leather.

Mediation Board

(*Continued from page* 17)

workers has done, namely, to stick, fight and to give their dollars for the fight until they win, which is inevitable.

The Mediation Board is not the end of our fight, it is just the beginning. We will not only have to fight hard and long and doggedly for liberty and justice, we will have to pay for it. Under the New Railroad Labor Act, the Brotherhood, like the other railroad unions, will be required to contribute one-half the expense for the maintenance of the Adjustment Board. Should its case go to arbitration, we must pay the salaries of the arbitrators we select. The Brotherhood must also pay for all subpoenas sent out for witnesses in its behalf. This will constitute a heavy expense. In addition to that we will have a big counsel fee. But, this is as it should be. No people are entitled to freedom who are not willing to pay for it. White workers pay for theirs. Why shouldn't we pay for ours? We should, must and will, since we realize that a *winner* never *quits* and a *quitter* never *wins*.

Harmon Awards

(*Continued from page* 14)

went to South Africa as a Y.M.C.A. Secretary and engaged there in religious and social work among the native students and teachers. Mr. Yergan is thirty-four years of age. The second award went to John Hurst of Baltimore, Md., a bishop of the African, M. E. Church, for his promotion of educational and religious organization work among the Negroes in Florida.

Judges: Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Canon, National Cathedral, Washington, D. C.; Professor Luther A. Weigle, Yale School of Religion; The Rev. Peter Ainslie, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Edith M. Burdick, Harmon Foundation; Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Pastor, St. James' Presbyterian Church, New York.

While twenty-eight entries were presented to the judges in music, it was their opinion that in view of the progress already made in this field "no original creative work was submitted of such outstanding importance as to merit the William E. Harmon Award." There was presented instrumental, vocal and orchestral score as well as evidence of vocal and instrumental performance. The fund in this field will be held in trust to be distributed in the future when productions worthy of the awards are submitted.

Judges: Clarence Dickinson, Professor, Union Theological Seminary, Organist, Brick Presbyterian Church, New York; Harry T. Burleigh, Soloist, St. George's Episcopal Church and musical composer; Dr. Preston Ware Orem, composer and musical editor, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. Augustus Lawson, pianist, Hartford, Conn., and Miss Edith Fremdling, Harmon Foundation.

A formal presentation of the awards will take place in the home cities of the successful candidates on January 1, when appropriate ceremonies will be arranged.

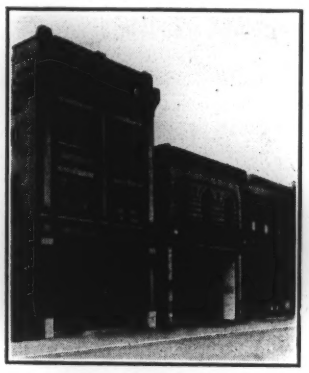
A Friend Indeed

In the crucial days when the Brotherhood was in its infancy and its life was hanging in the balance; in the days before we had silenced our enemies in and out of the race, there were many friends, not Pullman porters, who valiantly, persistently and continually fought on our side.

One of the most steadfast of our many friends in Chicago is G. W. Price, an associate member of our Brotherhood, who conducts, with his wife, an up-to-date rooming house at 3336 S. Wabash Avenue. Brother Price accommodates a large number of Pullman porters and has lost no opportunity to carry our message to them. So insistent has he been that porters join the movement to emancipate themselves from the chains of the Pullman Company, that many of the old Uncle Tom porters who stayed at his house have moved away.

Mr. Price has keenly felt this opposition in a financial way but he has in no way been deterred by it. He continues to carry our message of unionism to the porters at his house with all his old-time enthusiasm and vigor. Mr. Price has supported us, now we should support him.

When you are in Chicago, stop at his place, 3336 S. Wabash Avenue. Brother Price is entitled to your patronage and support.



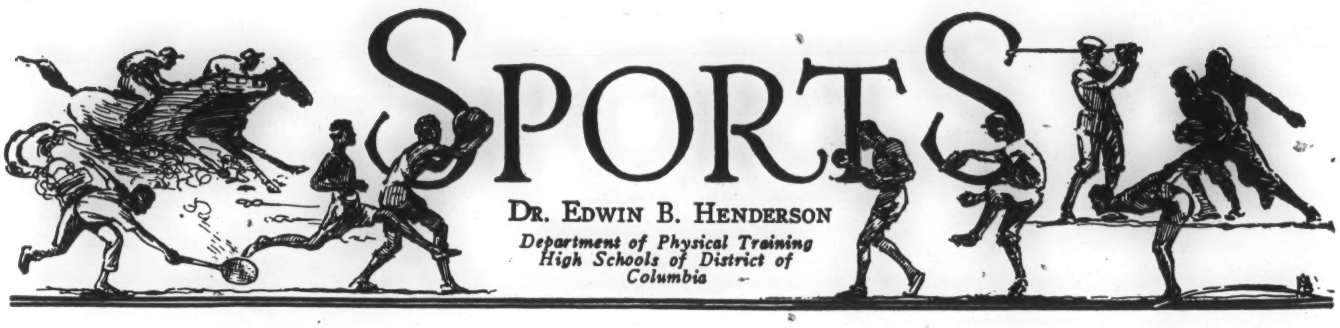
Home Office Group
525-7-9 North 2nd Street
Richmond, Va.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY *of* VIRGINIA
INCORPORATED

Issues a Superior Three-in-One Insurance Contract, providing for One Small Premium, Protection against Sickness, Accident and Death.

$100,000.00 Capital
$500,000.00 Surplus
$275,000.00 Policy Reserve
Over $4,000,000.00 Paid in Claims to Policyholders

Southern Aid Society of Virginia
Incorporated
Home Office:
525-7-9 North 2nd St.
Richmond, Va.



DR. HENDERSON

Another football year has rolled away. The game was bigger and better. Instead of one big game Thanksgiving Day there were big games all round the "segregation" area of the United States. Howard University and Lincoln University battled at Washington before people estimated as 20,000. Wilberforce and Institute in Columbus, Ohio, are reporting spectators to the number of 15,000. Atlanta and Morris Brown in Atlanta, Wiley winning from Bishop College in Marshall, Texas; Union losing to Hampton at Hampton; Virginia Normal winning from St. Paul; Smith scoring over Livingstone in Salisbury; Arkansas Baptist winning from Philander Smith College in Little Rock; Tuskegee ahead of Southern University at Tuskegee; A. and T. of Greensboro in a winning duel from Shaw, and Fisk bowing to Morehouse played before huge crowds. Figures indicate that 100,000 witnessed the play Thanksgiving Day.

* * *

The much heralded Howard and Lincoln game was easily the prize event of the season. Howard won 32 to 0. Howard's team was one of the best teams of colored players that has been seen for a long time. It is seldom a team has so good a line and four backfield men the equal of "Tick" Smith, Coles, Dan Brown and Ross. All could carry the ball and were hard to tackle. All were good defensive players. The writer has seen many stellar teams play with one or two backs starring, but seldom does a team have four men all good and hard to pick between. Hibbler and Martin of Lincoln were unable to get away from the slashing charge of Howard's forwards.

* * *

The Chicago Defender seeks hard to make the Wilberforce vs. Institute game rival the Eastern classic. A few years more will find the Western conference games a close second to the game of the East. Both teams were beaten by Howard's eleven but the West Virginia game was the hardest one played on Howard's campus this year.

* * *

The usual C.I.A.A. feature event, the game between Hampton and Union of Richmond, was one of the hardest fought and cleanest games played this season. Coach Hucles, back on his old camping grounds, sought to stem Hampton's victorious sweep but found his charges short of ability to do so.

* * *

At Howard University the most complete stadium yet constructed in race schools was dedicated prior to the big game. Representative Martin Madden, who controls the purse strings in Congress, fittingly spoke before a battery of amplifiers from the center of the field to the huge crowd. There is yet some work to be done to make the field what it should be before football problems are completely solved. The bowl at Tuskegee, Armstrong field at Hampton, and now the completed field at Howard, mark much progress since the war.

The Span of Life

In the morning of life
We till our soil.
We plough and harrow too;
There is precious little
Time to waste,
For at noon-time we are through.

In the afternoon
We plant our seed
For the crop we hope to grow.
And the product of
The after-years,
Is the crop that now we sow.

At even-tide
We gather in
The crop that we have grown.
Be it good or evil;
Wheat or tare,
We reap what we have sown.

Then—till and harrow
Well your soil.
And plant your seed with care;
For you reap what you sow
In a span of life
Sometime, somehow, somewhere.

ANN LAWRENCE.

The C.I.A.A. conference games and management is to be commended and copied by groups of sectional teams desiring to develop football to a level beneficial as a sport and not detrimental to other serious purposes of educational plants. Schedule making, methods of handling the business of the conference and other problems that arise should commend the conference manner of controlling and developing football. President Puryear and Secretary Charles Williams deserve praise for their work.

* * *

The season has been replete with incidents that have marred the game of football. In white United States officials have been panned severely. Several of the most important games of the year have gone over directly as a result of the "bones" pulled by the officials. Officials of the highest repute in the Navy-Army game at Chicago, and in the Harvard-Yale games made decisions that virtually gave Yale the game and prevented the Navy from victory over the Army. The writer saw in the Marine vs. 3rd Army Corps game some of the crudest work ever seen by white officials in a big game. How it happens that our pigmy-minded victory-at-any-cost-blinded race people imagine the work of white officials superior to that done by Savoy, Gibson, Westmoreland, Washington, Abbott, Robinson, Pinderhughes, Wright, Morrison, Trigg, Coppage and Douglass and many others is a puzzle to me. The only advantage arriving from the use of white officials is from the fact of the peculiar psychology that presents itself when white officials work which causes the poor driven cattle to become blinded to the same errors of commission and omission that would not have escaped had the officials been of the colored race.

Victory and "corn" frenzied mobs tore up the concrete set goal posts after several victories this year. Most of the scenes were staged in the cooling atmosphere of staid New England fields. Several football referees connected up with fists of penalized players. Our own Gibson was found under a mobbing football crowd and injured in North Carolina. It is commendable to note, however, that the games in the South with but few exceptions are easy to handle. One noted football critic who has surveyed the field in the South commented thus: "All you have to do down here is to give these fellows a ball, call the downs, and go home." This was in white America. Our boys around Georgia, Texas, Alabama, and other states thereabouts are seemingly over with the undue razzing of officials caused often by the desire of coaches to cover up their own bad judgment or players to alibi for failures on their part.

See Page 2, and then get busy with pen and paper. You may win $10.

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION PLAN MINUTES OF LAST CONFERENCE

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

THE CONFERENCE was called to negotiate a revision of the existing agreement on rules governing working condition, so states the minutes. It was also called to head off the rising tide of organization among the porters and maids.

On January 27th, eighteen porter-delegates assembled in Chicago, presumably elected by the porters throughout the country, to secure higher wages, although the minutes expressly say that the Conference was to revise rules of governing working conditions. Thus the porters were deceived in the calling of the Conference.

It is interesting to note in this connection that 10,000 or more porters and maids were expected to vote for each one of the 18 delegates to represent them although all of the porters did not know either one of them. The men had no idea of what these delegates would demand. Obviously, they did not vote because they wanted to vote but because they felt they had to vote, fearing victimization by the Company.

In justice to the delegates, it must be said that they probably did the best they could under the circumstances, which was, of course, not anything. It must be remembered, however, that it is doubtful if any other group of men, under similar conditions, could have done any more. Just as you cannot make a sewing machine grind corn, so you cannot expect or make the Employee Representation Plan, a Company proposition, get results that benefit the porters and maids.

On the management's side were Messrs. O. P. Powell, assistant general manager; F. L. Simmons, Supervisor of Industrial Relations, and P. T. Ryan. Against them you have eighteen porters, untrained in the negotiation of trade agreements and who are also conscious of the fact that their keys may be demanded if they offend the members of the management. On the management's side, you have three trained men in the negotiating of trade agreements. It is clear that the porters are at a serious disadvantage. Moreover, the three representatives of the management can more easily maintain a united front than can 18 porters, most of whom never saw or heard of each other. How could they function efficiently against the artful strategy of the management? Even if a miracle should happen by all of the porter-delegates but one standing against the management for the 240-hour-month, the porters would lose. In order for the porters to have even the appearance of victory, all of the 18 must vote as a unit for a given measure, and, of course, even then they wouldn't get it if the management opposed because the management could claim that in the nature of things and the Plan, The Management can't vote against itself. Since the conference was called by the Company as a part of its Plan, its acts may be accepted or rejected by the management on the grounds that they were ill-advised and should be reconsidered. Thus the porters, under the Plan, lose if they win.

While the Management can always scare practically all of the weak-kneed porter-delegates into deserting a reasonable program, the porters can never get one member of the Management to break ranks. In fact, under the Employee Representation Plan, the porter-delegates at the farcical wage conferences are like the lion and the lamb, they never lie down in harmony and peace unless the lamb is in the lion's belly.

Ode to the Brotherhood

We stand for truth and right
We're in to win the fight;
God is our King.
He loves humanity
And wills us liberty.
He guides us on our way
Both night and day.

We are an army strong;
We fight for right, not wrong.
God lead us on.
We'll march to victory;
Truth is our sword and shield.
Let come what will or may,
We're not dismayed.

Truth, right and love will stand
The test in any land;
God rules on high.
So valiant soldiers brave,
Triumphant, pave the way.
To arms, the sword unsheathe
For liberty.

MATTIE MAE STAFFORD.

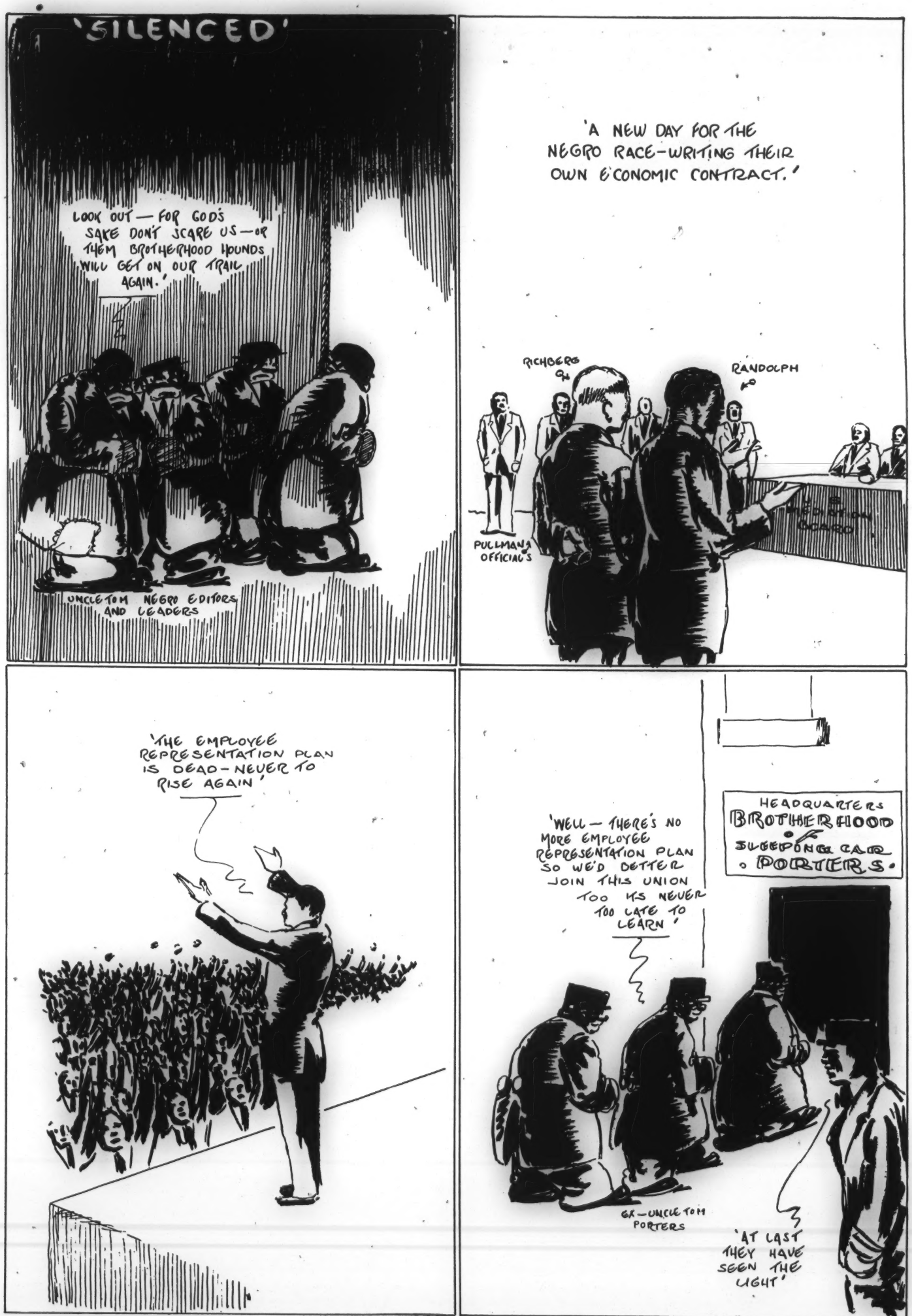
According to the minutes, immediately after the roll call, a motion was made as follows: "To prevent the possibility of erroneous misleading or incomplete reports going out from this conference, I move that all persons be excluded from this conference except the duly elected representatives of the porters and maids, the representatives of the Management and the members of Mr. Simmons' office staff, who are assisting *us*." This motion was made by porter E. Anderson and seconded by W. A. Allen. This is just what the Management wanted in order to keep out the influence of public opinion. It is quite probable that this motion was framed by the Management. Note that it was set aside in the interest of Mr. Perry Parker who addressed the Conference.

The reference, in the motion to Mr. Simmons' office staff assisting *us* would be amusing were it not so tragical. Think of 18 porter-delegates relying upon the office staff of the Management from whom they are expecting to win demands, for technical assistance. If the porters' case was to be properly handled, organized and presented, they should have had their own clerical and statistical staff. Common sense ought to tell even a porter-instructor that the office staff of the Company is going to take orders from the Company if only because they are paid by the Company. But, of course, the porter-delegates didn't need any statistical staff because they had no program and they didn't know what it was all about.

At the beginning of the first session, Delegate Cal M. Murdock, of Los Angeles, requested that each representative be furnished a full copy of the minutes of each meeting. This was a good request but it was not carried. It was agreed that only three full copies would be made, one for the secretary and chairman, respectively, and one for the Management, which means that the rank and file of porters will never get the full proceedings of the conference. It is clear that the condensed report of the minutes were only given the delegates because of the criticism by the Brotherhood that the porter-delegates were denied copies of the minutes in previous conferences.

Considerable time was spent on changing the Time Sheet. This is a direct result of the Brotherhood's criticism of the complicated character of the Time Sheet. Suggestions of changes were made by J. D. Bannister, W. H. Boggs, J. W. Underwood and Cal W. Murdock. While a change in the Time Sheet has been made, it still is not sufficiently simplified. Porters are losing thousands of dollars because of their inability to make out their time properly.

In the second meeting of the Conference, Mr. Anderson, floor leader, made a speech. Some years hence, it may be referred to as a curio. Says he, "We hope to place before the Management in an intelligent and convincing way in the association of ideas as well as the association of facts the needs of 12,000 men and women who constitute the car service employees of the Pullman Company." Whatever that means. He continues, "We are not here to demand . . . ." Of course not. It's no use. A Company Union has nothing to demand with. "We are cognizant," says he, "of the fact that The Pullman Company has done and is doing more for the Negro race than any corporation in the world." And that isn't saying anything. He adds, doubtless ashamed of such childish nonsense, "But without the porters, all Pullman cars may well be dismantled." Quite true. But saying that is not enough.


'SILENCED'
'LOOK OUT — FOR GOD'S SAKE DON'T SCARE US — OR THEM BROTHERHOOD HOUNDS WILL GET ON OUR TRAIL AGAIN.'
UNCLE TOM NEGRO EDITORS AND LEADERS
'A NEW DAY FOR THE NEGRO RACE — WRITING THEIR OWN ECONOMIC CONTRACT.'
RICHBERG
RANDOLPH
PULLMAN'S OFFICIALS
'THE EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION PLAN IS DEAD — NEVER TO RISE AGAIN'
'WELL — THERE'S NO MORE EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION PLAN SO WE'D BETTER JOIN THIS UNION TOO IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN'
HEADQUARTERS BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS.
EX-UNCLE TOM PORTERS
'AT LAST THEY HAVE SEEN THE LIGHT'

Words without deeds are as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Porters may be ever so useful to the Company but unless they have organization, they will only be useful to the Company but useless to themselves.

"We appreciate the courtesy extended to porters and maids by the Company in giving to their beneficiaries one year's salary," observes Mr. Anderson. Is it possible that in 1926, there is one grown-up human being who thinks that the Pullman Company would give the wife of a dead porter the equivalent of a year's salary of her husband for nothing? It is, indeed, pathetic that such men are imposed on the rank and file by the Company. But, of course, it would not select any other type. The Company only gives the beneficiary of a deceased porter a year's salary of the porter *because it did not pay* the porter a living wage while he was living and working for it.

Mr. Anderson goes on. "We wish to state again that we are not ungrateful . . . ." Well, if porters were ungrateful nobody could blame them, for they of all railroad workers, have been handed a shamelessly rotten deal in wages and working conditions. And in trying desperately to take the curse off his Uncle Tom tactics, he adds, "But you realize that the high cost of living throughout the entire country has placed a burden upon the porter that is oppression." Undoubtedly he was shivering in his boots when this last sop to the boys back home escaped him. Evidently, he has one eye on the porters and one eye on the Management. If he kowtows too much to the Management, the porters will condemn and hate him, and if he winks at the porters too often, the Management will give him the *air,* so the poor devil is between the devil and the deep, blue sea. Let us be charitable. Perhaps, his heart is right but his head is wrong.

But even Delegate Anderson realizes that the Management needs to be given some straight talk, and he proceeds to playing see-saw with a wishbone and a backbone attitude. He remarks: "More wages and better working conditions will bring the Company better results . . . . The laborer is worthy of his hire . . . . There is nothing better than a satisfied employee. What would we term a living wage? A wage whereby he will be able to take care of himself and family comfortably, educate his children and place something aside for a rainy day. We wish to refute the statement that is currently reported, that if a porter is paid a larger salary he would not give the proper attention and courtesy to the traveling public." All of this is pretty good for Delegate Anderson. But it amounts to nothing since he doesn't adopt the proper method to secure a living wage.

Delegate Anderson is like the slave who called his master a liar when his back was turned, and when his master caught the sound of the slave's remarks and violently turned on him in indignation and shouted: "What d'you say?" Whereupon the slave quietly replied: "*You I am* a liar." Thus in order to condemn his master he condemns himself. The low wage of the porter even forces a company union man to say: "The late war created a lot of new passengers for the Pullman Company who are not fully acquainted with the tip. The surcharge in a number of states has also decreased the revenue of the porter." However, Delegate Anderson accepted the pitiful increase of 8 per cent and glorified the Company for it. He makes his supreme bid for the favor of the Company when he exclaimed: "We care nothing for *outside interference* for we have men and women in our ranks who are capable of managing their own affairs." Evidently the Management smiled benignantly upon the delegation, noting the palaver of so safe a servant.

Following his address the Management representatives complimented him and his fellow representatives on the loyalty, friendly attitude, and cooperative spirit evidenced by the address, according to the minutes. Why not? He said what the Company wanted him to say, throwing just enough sop to the porters to make them think that he is a regular honest-to-goodness delegate. That's a familiar brand of company tactics. As the Floor Leader, Delegate Anderson's business is that of a goat who continues to lead the sheep around in a circle where there is nothing to feed on in order to keep them from leaping the fence and getting into the pasture where there is *good grazing.*

After his address he presented the following contentions:

1. That the rate of wage for porters and maids be as follows:

Porters	Minimum	2 to 5 yrs.	5 to 15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.
Standard Car . .	$100.00	$105.00	$110.00	$115.00
Tourist Car . .	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00

In charge rate $25 additional per month to above named rates.

Composite Car in Charge:	$111.50	$117.50	$121.50	$125.50
Private Car:	$117.00	$121.00	$125.50	$129.50
Maids: .	98.00	101.00	104.00	107.50

This contention, though far too low to be presented, was rejected by the Management.

Contention No. 2. Nine thousand miles per month shall constitute a basic month's service; where a regular assignment is less than nine thousand miles per month, deduction will not be made from the respective monthly wage in consequence thereof.

While this offer was about two thousand miles too many, it was rejected by the Management. Conductors only make 7,200 miles as a service month for a minimum wage of $150.00.

Contention No. 3. Where porters are required to operate on two cars in line service, they shall be paid the minimum rate of a conductor. Of course, where there are two cars there is always a conductor. No doubt the conductor's union requires it, which is as it should be.

Although these delegates didn't ask for anything of consequence, they didn't get what they asked for. Still all but two of these delegates bowed and scraped before the management for being thrown the crumbs of the loaf of bread they made with their own labor. They remind me of the old hat-in-hand Negro politician who was boasting about a great victory he won for the race at a National Republican Convention, who, when asked what was the victory, said, "Through awfully hard work he was finally successful in getting the convention to adopt a resolution saying: 'A man's a man!'" whatever that is. It simply shows that even when the old Uncle Tom Negro gets what he asks for, he hasn't got anything, because he hasn't asked for anything.

In the third meeting, according to the minutes, it was stated in regard to Rule 2, paragraph (a) that the porters' and maids' representatives felt that the mileage limit after which overtime would be paid should be reduced from eleven to nine thousand miles.

In reply to this, Mr. Simmons stated that he thought they were asking for too drastic a cut in the mileage item and requested that they reconsider their petition on this point, and that after reconsideration the matter would be again taken up for discussion . . . .

Why should a reduction of the mileage from 11,000 to 9,000 be too drastic a cut for the porters when the conductors and all other railroad employees only make 7,200 miles a month? And, of course, the Management rejected the request. How on earth a porter can be made to believe that it is more to his interest to make 11,000 miles than 9,000 or 7,200, I can't see. But the adroit Mr. Simmons did the deed. Obviously the delegates wanted a shorter mileage but they were afraid to fight for it. It was a case of the delegates, under the Plan, having their hands in the lion's jaw.

Mr. Hill, of Cincinnati, raised the question as to whether there had not been a violation of seniority rights in placing Filipinos on Club cars. Mr. Powell replied that "There had been much difficulty in getting porters to operate on Club car runs, and when Club car runs were bulletined for bids most of the porters declined to bid on same and especially that class of porters who would have been the most active and efficient Club car porters. They did not want the Club car runs and claimed they could not make satisfactory earnings on such runs."

I am sure Mr. Powell must realize that if the Company paid the men a living wage, they would not decline Club car runs because of inability to make sufficient earnings on same. Continues Mr. Powell, "Porters assigned to Club car runs always expressed a preference for sleeping or parlor car runs and consequently showed a decided apparent lack of interest in Club car service on their part, resulting in a deterioration in Club car service."

Mr. Powell is condemning the low wage scale of Pullman porters by admitting that men refuse Club car runs because of the low earnings on them. Were they receiving a living wage they would not and could not refuse a Club car run. Mr. Powell admits too that their refusal to accept the Club car runs impairs the service which is another way of saying that the low wages paid the porters impairs the service. The conclusion is then according to Mr. Powell's own statement, that it is possible to raise the service by raising the porters' and maids' wages. The income from no run should be so low as not to afford a living wage. According to information received from re-

liable sources, the Company is paying Filipinos a higher wage for Club car work than it paid the porters; and the Filipinos' working conditions are decidedly better.

Mr. Powell goes on, "In order to overcome this unsatisfactory condition and raise the Club car service to the high standard maintained in other Pullman service, it was decided to try the experiment of placing Filipino boys on some of these cars as Club car attendants, and operating this more like a club feature, the same as the Filipinos are now used in many men's clubs, including athletic clubs, golf clubs, etc."

I think it is pertinent to ask Mr. Powell here, why did the Pullman Company only reach this conclusion about trying Filipinos on the Club cars after the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was formed? I also understand that several superintendents have admitted that the service of the Filipinos is not more efficient or satisfactory than the Negroes. Nor do I say this in condemnation of the Filipinos. They have a right to work anywhere they can get a job. It is simply a question of fact that the Pullman Company will use Filipinos to discourage Pullman porters from organizing just as it will use Negroes to keep white employees from organizing. It is not that the Company loves the Filipinos more, but that it loves a *real* union *less*.

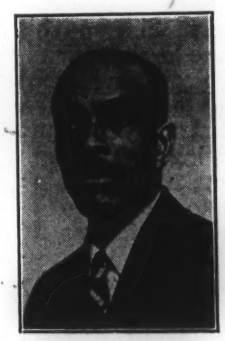
"The result obtained so far has been pleasantly surprising, as not only has the use of these Filipino boys as Club car attendants brought numerous letters complimenting the service, but also our buffet sales on these cars have increased by a large percentage, which automatically results in increasing the compensation of the employees. These Filipinos are giving excellent service and are satisfied with their work, which the porters did not want," observes Mr. Powell.

It is also true that Club cars were given Filipinos over the bidding of old porters which is certainly a violation of seniority rights if seniority rights in the Pullman service mean the same as they do in other railroad work. But the whole key to the Filipino situation is contained in the last sentence of Mr. Powell's statement, namely, "The Company always reserves the right to use any class or nationality of employees that may be necessary to bring our service up to a high standard of excellence and to prevent its deterioration into unsatisfactory conditions."

It will be remembered that at the beginning of the movement to organize the porters, Mr. Perry W. Howard, Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney General and self-admitted agent of the Pullman Company, in a debate with the writer, as well as in newspaper dispatches, told the porters that if they organized the Company would put Filipinos on the cars. Shortly thereafter a few Filipinos were placed on the Club cars of the Pennsylvania. It is reasonable to assume that the Filipinos were employed with a view to throwing fear into the hearts of the porters and thereby break up the union. It might have been done to give some color of truth to Mr. Howard's prediction that the porters, frightened and alarmed, would say, "Perry Howard was right, we had better leave that union alone." Naturally some other reason would have to be formed for the Company's suddenly finding that the porters on some Club car runs were not giving as satisfactory service as the Filipinos might give. It is significant to note in this connection also that the Company never thought of employing any other nationality on the cars until porters began organizing a union of, by and for the porters.

(To be continued in next issue.)

E. J. Bradley



E. J. BRADLEY

E. J. Bradley, after twenty years of service with the Pullman Company, resigns to take charge of the affairs of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in the St. Louis territory. E. J. Bradley, when leaving the Pullman Co., left a record as follows: He never had a loss occur on his car while in service. Had never been written up by a passenger, a railway official, a railway employee, a Pullman official or a Pullman employee. He had never carried a passenger beyond, nor put them off short of their destination. A record worthy of the admiration of anyone. E. J. Bradley has always had his co-workers' interest at heart and has tried various methods secretly, to bring about better conditions among Pullman Porters.

When the present time book, now in use, was introduced by the company, he was given the position of instructor of it, and there had his first opportunity of proving his worth as an intelligent man.

The management called him in and advised, due to his ability, to take extra pains in instructing the lesser educated porters. This he had voluntarily done prior to the advice of the management. While in this work as time book instructor, he built up a gigantic, everlasting friendship among his co-workers, and when the plan of employees' representation was handed to the Porters by the management, after a conference of some of the oldest and best porters in the service, they decided that he would prove the best man in the St. Louis district to act as chairman of their grievance committee, in said plan.

When the delegation from the aforesaid conference met him, and broached the question to him, serving on local committee "C." He informed the delegation that the plan was not worth the paper it was written on, and after having built up a confidence in the majority of Porters of St. Louis, while instructor on the time book, he did not care to shatter that confidence by serving on a committee as chairman, on a plan that was a company's plan, that the delegation, he, nor the porters at large knew anything about.

However, after much persuasion on the part of friends who had seen twenty and thirty years (20 and 30) of service, he agreed to run on the ballot in the ensuing election for chairman of grievance committee "C." As committee "C" was to be represented by three (3) porters, E. J. Bradley recommended to the delegation what men he would prefer serving with on that committee. Men whom he knew to be staunch supporters for Pullman Porters' Justice, and the rights of men. He and the two (2) men that he selected were placed on the ballot in the primary election. All three (3) were elected with Bradley as Chairman by an overwhelming vote.

In the final election the three were elected by an overwhelming vote and immediately started on their duties of taking up grievances for porters. He can truthfully say that after serving for two (2) years as Chairman for local committee "C," he was never able to have a man restored to work that had been discharged or had been pulled off by the management, or accomplished anything that could be termed a victory for the committee, during its (2) two years in office.

The chairman was told on two (2) occasions by the management that this committee was not supposed to take up such grievances as he presented, and that if he did not "lay off" of such grievances as hereinafter mentioned he would be in bad himself as a result of his strenuous efforts to do something for men they had discharged or pulled off.

This is what they told him in plain English: "We will give you to understand that when we decide we do not want porters to work for us, your committee, or no one else, can do them any good." All of which bore out Bradley's statement to the delegation two years previously when they begged him to run for chairman of the committee. He has made several attempts at organization work among Pullman Porters, and has met with little or no success. But had never given up hope for justice, through organization, by Pullman Porters for their cause. Hence, when he read an article in THE MESSENGER Magazine in June, 1925, by A. Philip Randolph, on the importance of an organization of Pullman Porters, he began corresponding with Mr. Randolph concerning organization work, and has been very active in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters from that time on, having become a member of that organization, November 4, 1925.

He began immediately organizing men in St. Louis and outlying districts, and knows the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is here to stay, as it is what he has advocated since 1916.

Mr. Bradley was fortunate in proving his ability as an organizer to the extent that Mr. Randolph has placed him as Organizer and Secretary-Treasurer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in the St. Louis territory. This trust placed in him by Mr. Randolph and his co-workers, he vows he will carry to his grave untainted and unmarred, in spite of all opposition. Mr. Bradley is located in a hard field and realizes that fact, but rather appreciates it due to the fact as he sees it, the harder the fight the sweeter the victory, and pledges his sincere word of honor to live for and die with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Advertise in THE MESSENGER

OUR LOCAL STRUGGLE TO ORGANIZE ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

By PAUL L. CALDWELL

(Local Secretary-Treasurer, B. S. C. P.)

ALTHOUGH there had been spasmodic attempts to organize the Pullman porters as well as other railroad employees as far back as 1909, and at one time around 1919, there seemed chances of success, it was not until about October, 1925, that there seemed a possibility of getting the men in a common frame of mind to act with sufficient enthusiasm and a singleness of purpose to make one feel that the time was ripe to act. This was in part due to the treatment of the men by the local officials, the utter collapse of hope of the "Representative Plan" to function in favor of the employees, and to the agitation of the Brotherhood leaders in the East. When rumors began to come in, through porters from eastern districts and our boys running to Chicago that the chances of success under the leadership of Mr. A. Philip Randolph were better than ever before, the porters in these two districts again lighted the fires of hope, and began to bestir themselves to get more information and to take stock on the previous causes of failure. Once this was done, it was only a matter of waiting for the message to be brought to them to give assurances that the men would "rally to the flag" in sufficient numbers to spread the propaganda of agitation and education into the ranks of the more timid and less informed men as to their condition of servitude.

P. L. CALDWELL

In the latter part of December, 1925, we were supplied with application blanks, receipt books and other paraphernalia, and at a meeting in the home of one of the porters, a local representative was elected and his name forwarded to headquarters by telegraph. As soon as bonds were arranged, this representative was designated local secretary-treasurer and opened his home as local headquarters, and began a rather spectacular fight for the completion of a local organization.

Before we began taking membership a large number of men from both St. Paul and Minneapolis on runs to Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other cities, which had been visited by the General Organizing staff, had taken membership in those districts and we were surprised at the first meeting we held in St. Paul to find such a large number who not only held cards, but expressed their willingness to carry the banner of light to those in darkness.

The first meeting was attended by a large number of men from both cities and among them some representatives of the Pullman Company in the persons of what we term "stool pigeons." At that time, we had not become familiar with the tactics of the Company, and therefore did not feel the need of separating the sheep from the goats. However, we learned quickly, for we soon found the heavy hand of Pullman penalization by finding the most active men at the meetings removed from their regular runs. Some were relieved completely and others put on the extra list. This opened our eyes to what we had believed to be impossible; the fact that one Negro, no matter how low, would stoop to inform upon another, to prevent him from lawfully combining to better his economical condition. That seemed impossible. While this gave us food for thought, and made us more cautious in our later meetings, it did not dampen our ardor, but made us more determined to succeed. It also made us suspicious of certain men whom we later found out were seeking special personal favors from the Company.

Having heard by this time that certain weeklies were sold to the Company to carry the propaganda against the Brotherhood, we decided to visit our local paper offices to find out what was its attitude toward us. On the day of our visit, we were informed that one of the proprietors was at the time in conference with the local superintendent. We made another call and were informed that the policy of the paper was to give a fair and impartial hearing to each side of any controversy, and has since done so. While the Company was distributing several hundred copies free to the men through the office, every copy carried our advertisement, and whatever articles we wished printed. I am sure that we got news into the hands of the porters in this way, which could not have reached them had they been buying the paper.

I must also here commend the young editor for his fair and impartial stand toward space in his columns, and at one time he printed an editorial in our favor.

On February 7, 1926, at nine-thirty, Sunday morning, we received a message that the General Organizer and Field Organizer would arrive on the morning of February 11th, for a stay of five days. Although we knew they were coming soon, we had no idea of the date. However, by our close contact with the ministry of the two cities and their willingness to cooperate with us, by eleven-thirty of the same morning, the message was received, arrangements had been made for four meetings for the afternoon, two mass meetings for Sunday, February 14th, and a night meeting for each night of their stay with us, and a notice had been read from every pulpit in the twin cities. The attendance at these meetings proved far above expectations due to the magnetic appeal made by Mr. Randolph at the first meeting.

As soon as the local officials learned that the men were in earnest, they began the usual forms of intimidation. Through their petty Negro officials, they put out reports of every kind, such as that the Company knew every man who was a member, and intended firing them as soon as they could hire new ones; that this was only a scheme to rob them of their money; and that the Company was planning to give the boys a large increase in salary, but was only waiting for them to kill the Brotherhood; and numerous other sweet myths of Pullman generosity and love for the men.

Then again, every time we called a public meeting, they called as many men to the yards as would come presumably for special instructions or any other hoax to keep them from attending with us. While all these things had results with the more timid men, it was not difficult to see that they were only trying to prevent the men from joining and thanks to the intelligence of the majority of the men and the fear of ridicule by some of the less enthusiastic of them, we can feel assured that in a matter of very short while now we will be a hundred per cent. organized.

Now as to outside influences. We have a story to tell. The local press, white, was approached and one of them gave us quite a bit of space, including a feature article about the increase of pay granted by the Company because of Brotherhood agitation. The other gave promises, but to date has never given us a single line. According to the white labor leaders in the Twin Cities, we are no worse off in that respect than other labor organizations.

The ministry, although they have allowed our notices to be read and sold or gave us the use of the churches (mostly sold), has been nearer neutral than active in our activities. The local secretaries of the Urban League, the chairman of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and the head of the Phyllis Wheatley Community Center, were more than cordial to our cause, and put themselves to much pains to assist us in the movement. Miss Brown, of the Phyllis Wheatley, found it necessary to take a firm stand against Pullman influence to give us free use of a meeting place in Minneapolis.

The secretaries of the local Trades Assemblies were very helpful both in giving advice and furnishing speakers for our meetings. They gave us the free use of the columns of the labor papers, and the secretary of the state labor council, who is president of the St. Paul local assembly, arranged a speaking date for Mr. Randolph while on his second tour. A local of the A. F. of L., a member of the local assembly in Minneapolis, *composed of our own people,* made the only opposition to Mr. Randolph's speaking to that body, but when he had completed expressing his contempt for any labor organization who opposed ours, I am sure few had the nerve or inclination to show their faces in public for some time.

After Mr. Randolph's second visit in July, 1926, our opposition has been wholehearted and carried on most vigorously by the black faced Pullman officials, which showed the most childish weakness when it met our ranks in contest; such as voting in the representative plan.

The organization of the women's auxiliary in the separate cities has met with marked success, especially in St. Paul, and women with determination and ability have been chosen to lead in both cities. St. Paul women, like the men, have shown the more united spirit, but that only gives to the leaders the incentive to greater energy. When the call comes for the National Convention our women will not be among the least to answer the roll. If every district has the support of as loyal a group as has the Twin Cities, we need have no fear that the hands of our indomitable leader will be held high on the day of the final battle.

Editorials

(*Continued from page* 15)

the life, habits and aims of peoples of color, and especially the Negro, by the poisonous propaganda of the Nordic saviors of The Great White Race. As the European intelligentsia come to tell us about Europe, let us go and tell them the truth about the Negro.

By focussing world opinion upon our problem we more successfully challenge our bigoted detractors. Moreover, if the misrepresentations of a people have become international, the refutation of those misrepresentations must also be made international. The cry of American lynchers against outside interference is a defense mechanism against outside moral condemnation. Just as the Irish carried their problem outside of Ireland so must the Negro carry his problem outside of America.

But such a delegation will not only seek to break down the false views of the Negro but to bring back for the Negro's enlightenment a body of information as will serve them advantageously in the formulation of economic, social and political policies.

BOOKS

Wholesale Robbery

THE STATE, by Franz Oppenheimer. Published by The Vanguard Press, Inc., 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City. 290 pages. Price, 50 cents.

REVIEWED BY GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Here is a neat cloth-bound volume by a noted German economist and sociologist that contains within its grey covers a wealth of material highly provocative of deep thought. The development of the State, which the author defines as "an organization of one *class* dominating over the other *classes*," is well described in all times and climes, ancient and modern, European, African, Asiatic, Australian and American. The facts are admirably marshalled with incontrovertible logic to prove the author's point: that the State is now and always has been, no matter where and of what race, based on robbery and exploitation of the lower classes by the upper class, whether in slave states, feudal states or modern capitalist states. He tears aside the veil of buncombe and reveals the inner workings of this organism.

The book is written in simple language and provides a valuable text for those interested in "knowing what it is all about." The reader obtains a clearer understanding of the social and economic life past and present.

It is especially commended to Negroes because it clears up questions that must puzzle many in our group, as well as showing that the same economic and social forces have always been operative alike among whites, blacks, browns and yellows. Indeed, there is much information presented relative to the formation and development of Negro states in Africa that should prove stimulating and instructive.

Sobbing Saxophones

So THIS IS JAZZ, by Henry O. Osgood. Little, Brown & Co., Boston Mass.

REVIEWED BY CLARENCE CAMERON WHITE

As the author states in his foreword—"Here is a story for the reader who would like to know a little something more about what he has been enjoying—or detesting—for the last decade."

To prove that this very attractive volume is something more than "a little more" one has only to know that its author is both a writer of distinction (at present one of the Editors of Musical Courier) and at the same time a musician and composer of serious accomplishments. Mr. Osgood was at one time a conductor of the Munich Royal Opera and has to his credit as a composer many worthwhile songs and piano pieces. At the outset let it be understood that this new book is a well written and accurate history of the subject. The material treated in its two hundred and fifty pages comes from an open minded musical authority and personally we cannot imagine a better job. It is at once a most faithful chronology of each successive step in the History of Jazz Music.

Here is a book which is apt to be approached with prejudice by one who is convinced before hand "that all arts ended with the Old Masters," but the Reviewer feels that the American's love for general information will carry him through to the point of enthusiasm before he reaches page 250.

I venture to say that one who detests Jazz knows it only in the original or "Ted Lewis' period" as described by the author—who quite truthfully says that Jazz has gone from one extreme to another—at first it was all noise, but now, thanks to the "mute," jazz is a whisper. The book is well illustrated with thematic material, biographic sketches and excellent photos of Paul Whiteman, our own W. C. Handy, and the well known "Kings of Jazz" Vincent Lopez, George Gershwin, Irving Berlin, Ben Bernie, Zez Confrey, et al.

There are illuminating chapters on Spirituals, Blues and every conceivable component part of Jazz, as well as a unique insight into the financial gains of Jazz Composers, Publishers, and performers.

Quite the best argument for a sane view of Jazz as applied to the dance is the quotation on page 247 from a sermon by the Rev. Charles Stelzle of New York. An interesting truth is the quotation from Olin Downes, musical critic of the New York Times, who says: "The American Negro has contributed fundamentally to this art."

We are not clear on just what Mr. Osgood calls a 'Jazz Concert" when he says that Whiteman's concert in February, 1924, was the *first* "Jazz Concert." From his description of the instrumentation used and selections played, we fear he has erred. The concerts given several years prior to this date by James Reese Europe with the "Clef Club" and those by Will Marion Cook with the "Memphis Students" struck us as Jazz concerts par excellence. No less an authority than Percy Grainger has written of this "Clef Club" concert as an experience in his life. Of course it may be argued that Europe's "Clef Club" concert was not "Jazz" as was Ted Lewis', but to my mind this proves that the Negro Orchestra was years ahead in what we call today the "development of Modern Jazz." That is to say that white orchestras are just emerging from the chaos of Jazz to the rhythmic precision plus the melody line as employed by Europe's Clef Club Orchestra. Nevertheless, one who reads this book, if open minded, is bound to be grateful that such a well written treatise on the subject came his way. It wipes out many prejudices without giving the impression that you have succumbed to a very subtle bit of propa-

ganda. One finds a rich humor under the surface of many lines, and we have a sneaking feeling that Mr. Osgood has already or may at some future time try his musician's hand in the field of Jazz composition, following of course, the lines of George Gershwin, whose works are so thoroughly and enthusiastically written about.

We close the book with a strong conviction that it will find a place in the library of the musician who wishes to be well informed in musical history as well as upon one of America's chief industries.

A Homelitic Anthology

BEST SERMONS, 1926. Edited by Jos. Fort Newton. Harcourt Brace & Company. $2.50 net.

REVIEWED BY WILLIAM LLOYD IMES

Here is a book of sermonic literature long to be remembered by its sheer goodness of content and particularly by the breadth and vision of its social judgment. It is a democratic book in the best sense of that much-abused term. Every *distinguished type* of minister, regardless of race, has contributed to its make-up. Our own Negro ministry has been ably represented by the Rev. Vernon Johns, a young clergyman of Lynchburg, Va., who was born in that state, educated in Union University and Oberlin, and whose style of preaching, if the matter presented in his sermon in this collection is typical, is refreshing and prophetic. The Jewish ministry is represented on its orthodox side by Rabbi Leon Harrison, of St. Louis, while in another phase it is a mark of distinguished taste to place the learned Felix Adler, with his wealth of ethical idealism. Every conceivable type of preacher who has a message worth saying, from the arch-fundamentalist, Professor Machen, of Princeton, to the doughty protagonist of liberal Christian thought, Harry Emerson Fosdick, is welcomed to these pages, and the result is a wonderful and fascinating study of the myriad interests which are touched by the preacher. Not that preachers always say or promote the most enlightened things, but even the very lack of social and moral vision is in large measure compensated for by the almost bewildering array of human aspirations voiced in such a volume as this.

This book of sermons is the result, in its editorial side, of the genius of that really great preacher himself, Joseph Fort Newton, whose modesty forbids his placing in the volume any of his own very well-wrought sermons, and he has exhibited a rare tact and amazing skill of seeking out the *best* samples of American preaching of the present. The reviewer has already emphasized the inclusiveness of the authors represented in this homiletic anthology; let him now dare to say that even with that inclusiveness there is somewhat of a lower standard set by the *average content* of these sermons, measured in terms of the adventurous thinking that we might expect of prophetic voices. In spite of the first sentence of this review, in which praise for "goodness of content" and "social judgment" is ungrudgingly given, we must admit that the *general level of the book is hardly quite up* to such a standard, and that a few outstanding figures like Fosdick, Coffin and Patton, with some others, must lift the level in regard to the greater social ideals of religion, and the application of those ideals to daily life, industry, business, education and all the rest of human experience.

And this is not a criticism of the book as being *Best Sermons*, 1926, any more than I could rightly criticize a photographer for taking a picture of my house and lot in an untidy condition. Our social order is fearfully untidy, and if any set of people on the earth know the ruin of social disorder, it is the Christian ministry and their allies of other religious faiths. It is therefore expected that the note of genuine concern for a righteous world-order will ever be the haunting note in *any sermon* of the present day. And the tragedy of our American ministry is right there; we do not, on the average, discern clearly the spiritual message for the great world social struggle, and fearlessly and faithfully give that message.

Joseph Fort Newton, then, deserves our thanks for showing us America's preaching of the present, without race or creed being excluded from the total picture. He even does what few Catholics would on their side dare to do, regarding Protestants, he presents one of their own eloquent voices, one of the Paulist Fathers, Bertrand L. Conway, whose message is certainly vigorous and worth reading, and full of discerning thought which Protestant folk might well ponder.

Dr. Newton is the first American white preacher, so far as I am aware, to break the barrier of the color-line in religious anthologies. I was profoundly impressed by the genuine spirit of brotherly esteem and good will which prompted him to feel that no American output, whether from pulpit, factory or farm, is really representative of America, until black and white, Jew and Gentile, orthodox and heretical, all sides and conditions, are presented as a composite picture of *our American* life.

New Year's Message to Big Shroud-and-Coffin Men

TROPIC DEATH, by Eric Walrond. Boni & Liverwright, New York. 283 pages. Price, $2.00.

Reviewed by THEOPHILUS LEWIS

Next to a good fifteen-cent drink of liquor what this country needs most is a Negro publishing house which will devote its whole energy to selling literature written by Negro writers for Negro readers. Before the rich undertakers leave the audience under the impression that I am about to suggest investing their surplus capital in some philanthropic scheme to promote Aframerican art let me say right now I have no such notion in my head. So far as I can see there is very little or no Aframerican art for anybody to promote, except poetry, and the man who finances it is pretty likely to lose his jack. On the other hand, I believe there is a barrel of money waiting for the well-heeled citizen who will underwrite a project for providing literature for the plain people of African persuasion. Perhaps "literature" isn't just the right word. Probably "reading matter" is a better term, for what I have in mind is quantity production of adventure stories, uplift stories, love stories, sex stories, sport stories, *idiotic* stories of all kinds for the moron progeny of Uncle Remus and Aunt Chloe.

As I hinted above, the undertakers who put their cash in the project should shun the appearance of "art" as they would shun the corpse of a pauper with no insurance policy, and devote their ability solely to the low, vulgar and sordid business of making money. Let them knock together a pamphlet of two short stories to sell for a dime, a novelette and some smutty epigrams for a quarter, and a *de luxe* paperback novel to retail for fifty cents; and let them embellish some of their covers with pictures of sweet young browns exposing their legs and mammae while other covers suggest the hot stuff inside by showing a half naked yellow girl struggling in the embrace of a lecherous klansman while a charcoal policeman, with his gun in one hand and his nightstick in the other, batters down the door with his forehead. No more than one-fourth of the firm's annual budget should be invested in their product; the rest should be spent in high pressure advertising in the colored press. I prophesy that the first year's operation would put a big dent in Mr. Macfadden's circulation while the expansion of the second year would decrease the dividends of Street & Smith.

The success of the venture would turn the eyes of Negro writers inward toward the things and people they are familiar with. While at first there would be a great flood of cheap and salacious stuff, pretty soon the market for trash would become saturated and the publishers would be forced to consider the smaller but by no means negligible profits putting out literature, for the intelligent minority of the race would produce. As a result there would come into being an idiomatic literature of Aframerican thought and feeling all compact, which, since the Caucasian literature of the country is now coming into the full power of maturity, is the one thing needed to make the spiritual expression of America full and complete. Do I contradict facts when I say that the way for the Negro to make his contribution to world culture is to narrow his art down to the tastes of his own little group? Go to hell, man, and ask the ghost of Shakespeare if he didn't write his masterpieces for the strictly English audience of the Globe Theater!

The soul of art is not repression but sincerity. And excepting Walter White and Aubrey Bowser, and Jean Toomer in his first book, no contemporary Negro writer of fiction is sincere in his attitude toward his art or the world. Instead we have men who couldn't tell when they should be served a finger bowl if it would save them from being lynched trying to affect the ultra-sophistication of Oscar Wilde or James Branch Cabell. This is not because colored artists as a class are insincere and prompted by a vain desire to affect a more advanced culture than they possess. It is simply because, like all artists, they want to see their work put before the public, and to accomplish that they must please a

publisher whose final judgment is decided by what he thinks *white* people will pay for reading. I can see no way out for the Negro artist until some colored capitalist or some adventurous white publisher stakes his money on what he thinks black people will pay for reading.

This idea, which will probably be worth a million dollars to somebody, came in my head while conning Eric Walrond's *Tropic Death,* a group of short stories published by Boni & Liveright. There is power in Walrond's good right arm and his stories are full of a bizarre and satanic beauty, but every one of them is marred by his attempt to make them conform to the current American idea that the Negro the world over is inevitably an exotic and pagan character. This idea, of course, is bunk. Take, for instance, Barbados, the scene of the *Black Pin.* If I remember right, the islands, not over-rich in natural resources, support 200 people to the square mile. As a consequence the standard of living is so low that every nigger with brains enough to amass the shillings embarks for Panama at the earliest opportunity, with hopes of ultimately getting himself smuggled into New York. You simply don't find any spontaneous, Dionysian attitude toward life among people of a country like that any more than you find it among the inhabitants of the backwoods of Alabama. The people of those regions may be wild, but never pagan.

Another thing that bedevils the stories is the author's attempt to reproduce the various dialects of his characters phonetically. This, at times, results in an unintelligible jargon which I don't believe Walrond himself understands any more. This employment of dialect does not assist in the revelation of character, of course, but it does go a great way toward making his people strange and incomprehensible; i. e. "exotic."

Then there is his leaning toward expressionism. Expressionistic writing is not at all as easy as it seems. It is not just writing diconnected sentences. Unless there is an underlying unity of thought made vivid by the explosive, pizzicato phrases, expressionism disintegrates in mere incoherence. But this too envelopes a character in an "exotic" aura.

Nevertheless I like these stories in spite of their obvious flaws. You can compare *The Palm Porch* with *The Heart of Darkness* without being guilty of sacrilege It falls miles below Conrad's story in style and finish, of course, but comes right up to the mark in its vivid portrayal of character. My heart bled for Ballet, the martyr in *Subjection,* and if Ella, the heroine of *Panama Gold,* ever migrates to America I'd like to meet her.

Nearing Is Annoyed

THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE, by Scott Nearing. Published by The Vanguard Press, New York. Price, 50 cents.

Reviewed by FRANK R. CROSSWAITH

In this book of 186 pages, Professor Nearing undertakes to give "an economic interpretation of the background and significance" of the British General Strike. In thus making this the purpose of his book, no criticisms can be leveled at our good and restless Comrade Nearing. However, it is only in the first and second chapters that the author adheres to his avowed promise. And it may be said in passing that the first twenty-two pages are, on the whole, well done and worth while reading; not that in them the author advances anything new in Socialist thought or trade union technique, but in the concise chronicling of certain historical facts as these relate to the labor movement in the British Empire and in Europe.

Having passed page 22, the reader will find that not unlike most sociologists and economists who look upon every stir and rustle of the labor movement as the finale to the class-struggle, the author sings the blues, laments over the postponement of the revolution, and explains its abbreviation on the grounds of poor leadership, cowardice, treachery, and the usual array of invectives known to all Simon-pure revolutionists. These friends of labor, knowing the labor movement only from a theoretical approach, and not entrusted with leadership and responsibility, are unable to advance any other explanation for the failure of labor to go the full hog than to level their guns at those at the head of the movement.

According to Professor Nearing, when the British workers called a general strike on May 3, 1926, they did so with the knowledge that the strike would evolute into a revolution. If the author wants to believe that (and I wonder if he really does?), he is entitled to whatever exciting pleasure goes to one naive enough to believe it. The author implies that the red hot revolutionary British workers would have realized their aims and hopes, if they had Zinovieff, Trotsky, and Cook instead of McDonald, Henderson, and Thomas. It is a significant fact that in an effort to misinterpret the general strike and criticize some of its leaders, Nearing finds himself locked arm in arm with Premier Baldwin and Winston Churchill in ascribing to the strike aims and ends it had not. "On one thing I can give the Nation confident assurance, the general strike in support of the miners was never meant as, and even now is not, a strike against Parliament, the Government, or the Constitution," says McDonald, to which we rise to second the motion, Comrade Nearing's objection notwithstanding. The only justification for the great educational work carried on by labor and those with a social vision is to make the adjustment from a decaying capitalist system to a sane social order accompanied with as little chaos as possible, and avoid, if possible, a reversion to barbarism as means to effect social change.

New Contributors

William Lloyd Imes is Pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, New York City.

James Mickles is a Negro Worker, 24 years old, living in Richmond, Va.

Clarence Cameron White is the well known violinist, composer and music critic at present Director of the Music Department of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

See Page 2

Are You Unknown?

YOU

May have accomplished much

May own beautiful property

May fill a position of responsibility

May own a flourishing business

May be honored and respected in your community

BUT—

The outer world knows nothing of you

Nothing about your refinement

Nothing about your culture

Nothing about your achievements

Nothing about your influence

Nothing about your family

WHY?

Because information about you has not been properly disseminated, if at all—Because you have not been ADVERTISED.

LISTEN!

Why do you suppose that of two men, equally rich, equally educated, equally cultured and refined, equally responsible and substantial, one is known all over the country while the other is known only in his neighborhood?

The answer is: The nationally known man has been *advertised* nationally; the other one has not.

Demand Increases Value

This is true of commodities and individuals. One must be recognized in order to have value. And one's value and importance increases as one is more widely recognized and one's attainments are broadcast to the world.

LET US

Put you before the world in a *dignified* and *artistic* manner, with an excellent, human interest biography, beautiful portraits of the members of your family and photographs of your property.

We have the best literary, typographical and photographic artists obtainable in our employ. Our entire service is at your command.

Write for particulars to

THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPHIC BUREAU

2311 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WHERE THE REAL POWER LIES

By A. SAGGITARIUS

PLEASING surprises may have mirrored itself on the features of the super-human hierachies when the Divine Intelligence effected the division of the human race into sexes. Who can picture the feelings of the lonely guardian of Eden as he woke from the assimilative period of a cosmic night to view the companion who would hereafter share his delights and dangers on his upward march to perfection? That mate for which his happy Eden was later lost for a world where knowledge was thenceforth gained by the thorny path of experience. It was a radical change when compared with the past free gift of Divinity. This separation of forces made him master of will while bequeathing to the gentler sex, imagination.

These were the sub-strata on which our civilization and all others have been built. The maintenance of a fine balance between the divided forces became a question of moment. The will to dominate on the one hand was opposed by the desire to possess on the other.

In this early stage of human development, the law of force was the most generally recognized one. Unleavened by higher reasoning, man compensated himself for the loss of his carefree existence, by the forceful domination of what he considered the cause of that loss. He was lord by right of conquest and his bovine nature was soothed by the conceit. To the gentler sex, possessing attributes more closely Divine, there was no conquest. The apparent yielding was merely a recognition of the peculiarity of the materials to be worked on and overcome. Thus the imaginative faculties, with its wide range to choose from, was ever actively engaged in devising plans to hold the martial forces in check; while affording its possessor occasional glimpses of the vision of her dreamworld. Here one notes the wonderful brilliance of Divine Intelligence shining forth in the results.

Man boastful of his will and constituting himself protector of the gentler sex, was developing that finer side of his nature that made living with him possible, as he strove to be ruler of the forces which encompassed him. Whilst woman, quiet, patient, tactful and subtle, was through adversity producing the will necessary in rounding out his nature. She possessed the real power behind the line of fire. That sustaining power which maintained the morale of her aggressive comrade in the face of impending danger or temporary defeat, giving him just sufficient stimulus to attempt the task that alone would seem insurmountable.

Thus equipped she was allotted the greater part in reproducing and building up the races, through the medium of motherhood. The progress of development on both sides was slow and tedious. To trace it, step by step, would be a task beyond the scope of my ability. It is sufficient to point out the fruition in our present day civilization; with emphasis on the fact that true comradeship is more in evidence now than in the past. The dominant traits of the one has so permeated the other as to make the state a possibility.

From the various dramas now being produced, the end of an era seems drawing to a close. It marks a critical period. With the greater equalization of the powers of the sexes, and the entrance of women in the arenas of activity, once solely controlled by men, only the spirit of true brotherhood can maintain a relation of harmony. The question of domination must be entirely abolished and the powers thus conserved be directed towards the building of a higher state of civilization than has ever existed on this planet.

It was in accordance with the above ideas that the executives of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organized a Ladies' Auxiliary wherever a local was set up. Too much cannot be said for the wisdom of this decision or for the splendid cooperation and help that the movement has received from this source. Although like the men of their race, their contribution to economics has been mostly in the field of unorganized labor, they were quick to grasp the significance and great value of organization when presented by the organizers and became great votaries of the cause.

Their alert minds and willing hands are ever active carrying forward to a successful issue this hope of a group and a race.

Whenever harsh measures by the opposing side threaten to break the morale of the men, their steadying influence is felt—the power behind the line of fire. The reaction of women, favorable or otherwise, to all important questions, has produced a like result even though history—man-made—does not record it. While true that their names may not be recorded among the "Heroines of History" every mother, wife, sister or sweetheart who is helping a brother to win his fight for economic freedom is one of nature's heroines and will be justly rewarded from that never failing source. All honor to the brave women and girls who are equal to all emergencies. With God and them on our side, we certainly are in the majority. Now, I ask you, how can we lose?

Winners in Bobbed Hair Contest Held At Manhattan Casino, By B. S. C. P., December 3rd

1st Prize

Miss Gertrude E. Williams, New York City

2nd Prize, Miss Naomi Davis, New York City

3rd Prize

Mrs. Mae Woods, New York City

Group Tactics

(*Continued from page* 14)

freely developed among the two different groups is the best solution that can be administered to this problem.

6. I desire always to see the Negro race maintain its identity. Because the moment the group loses its identity it fails to exist under true representation.

7. I believe any group or race regardless of whether it is minority or majority, can obtain and maintain industrial and social equality and freely mingle with any other race.

8. I do and I do not believe in segregation. I do not believe in segregation from a social equal-right-privilege, economic, and industrial standpoint, but on the other hand, I believe in segregation when it has for its purpose: To bridge the path of amalgamation.

Samuel Franklin Mitchell,
1425 *T Street, N. W.*
Washington, D. C.

* * *

1. Yes; nations rise and then fall, instead of continuing to rise, unless—what? Negro fairness even unto foolishness craves the regeneration of the United States from

(*Continued on page* 31)

NEGRO CHIEFS TELL OF HOOVER FUNDS

Georgian and Mississippian Leave Doubt on How Delegates Will Vote.

EDITOR'S MEMORY HAZY

Atlanta Man Kept No Records of Donations — Mississippi Outlay $11,800.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—It costs money to run the negro Republican machines south of the Potomac, and after the money is spent it is not always safe to count on the delegates, even in States where there is no opposition to a candidate and in which friends of that candidate supplied most of the cash, according to testimony today before the Senate campaign fund investigating committee. Ben Davis, negro Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, and Perry W. Howard, negro Committeeman from Mississippi, told of their activities during the pre-convention campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination at Kansas City.

Davis, who still looks and talks like an old-time Southern "darky," was a puzzle to the committee. He was not able to say just how he had expended the money turned over to him by Rush Holland, who had charge of Georgia for the Hoover organization. He keeps no books, has no records and was able to produce just one receipt that had nothing to do with the candidacy of Mr. Hoover. He is now for the renomination of Mr. Coolidge, although he said Mr. Hoover was his second choice.

On the other hand, Howard, highly intelligent, polite and frank, made a favorable impression. He said that obligations incurred by his organization, mainly in the furtherance of the Hoover campaign, amounted to about $11,800. Of this amount, $4,000 was supplied by Holland and another $1,000 is still to be paid, he said. As for this final $1,000, he was, he added, feeling "a little threadbare" as to his chances of getting it.

Both Uncertain About Hoover.

Howard, like Davis, did not impress the committee as being unduly enthusiastic for the nomination of Mr. Hoover. Howard explained that a brand new Republican Party has come into existence in Mississippi since the great flood of 1927 and that the directing head of the new organization, which is white, is L. O. Crosby, one of the leading lumbermen of the South, who was Mr. Hoover's chief of operations in Mississippi at the time of the flood.

Howard declared that he was waiting to see if he is "being played with" or has been "double-crossed" before he takes a definite stand on the Republican nomination. The delegation he is heading, which was largely financed by Holland, he intimated, is not instructed for Mr. Hoover but uninstructed.

Davis's manner of answering questions was in striking contrast to that of Howard. The Georgia committeeman, who described himself as an editor, had a way of answering "Yes" and "No" without adding words and at times seemed a bit surly.

On the other hand, Howard, who referred to Senator Harrison as his good friend and to Senator Stephens, the other Mississippi Senator, as a [illegible] and came to Washington where he conferred with leaders here. In the end he won and went back to Georgia with his title to command unchallenged.

On one occasion a man named Arns showed up, he testified, who had a letter from Mr. Hoover in which Mr. Hoover gave orders that there was to be no buying or corrupting of delegates. Only the Hoover organization had sought delegates in Georgia, declared Davis.

Davis, continuing, said that the money turned over to him by Holland has been expended. Asked for the written record of how it was expended, Davis answered that he did not keep any books.

Senator Bratton asked Davis why it was necessary for him to make so many trips to Washington, and he replied it was, among other things, to attend to business in the departments involving appointments. When an appointment was recommended, it had to be followed up, he explained.

In the State convention no names but those of Coolidge and Hoover were mentioned, said Davis. Personally, he said, he was for Coolidge first and Hoover second.

Asked if there was any chance of Georgia going Republican, Davis made the audience laugh when he answered that though he live twenty-five or even forty years longer he never expected to see a district in Georgia go Republican.

Davis was asked if the money given him by Holland had not been mainly used to pay the expenses of the delegates to the State convention. He replied that that was probably how it was used.

Tells of Crosby's Activities.

Howard, an Assistant Attorney General, followed Davis. He said that he had been connected with the Department of Justice since May, 1921.

At the start he told the committee of activities of Mr. Crosby, the Picayune (Miss.) lumberman, to organize a white Republican Party in the State. He referred to Mr. Crosby as Hoover's closest friend in the State. He was worried to such an extent by the entrance of Mr. Crosby into the political arena that he sought a conference with Walter F. Brown, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who told him, he said, Holland was in charge of Mississippi and, at Brown's suggestion, Howard and Crosby were brought together.

"Mr. Brown said to me," continued Howard, "that he had turned Mississippi and other Southern States over to Mr. Holland and that Mr. Holland and myself were to talk over the situation. He said he guessed Mr. Holland and I could get along together.

Mr. Brown told him, he added, that his faction was in for "quite a fight with these Crosby people." He admitted that was so subsequently, he testified, Holland turned over to him $2,000 and thereafter in Washington for expenses, $200 weekly. Of the latter, $2,000 is paid and $1,000 is still due, he said.

Gave Note for Bank Loan.

The expenses in Mississippi had been quite heavy, said Howard, and at one time he and a man named McLennan had borrowed $2,500 and given the bank a joint note.

There were other bank loans amounting to about $800. The present deficit of the committee, he estimated, at about $5,300, which with the money expended brings the total cost of the campaign to about $11,800.

"Are you still collecting $200 a week from Holland?" asked Senator Steiwer.

"No sir, we closed up last week. They told me the Hoover headquarters were closing and that my support ended with that. I will close so far as the Hoover office is concerned, but, so far as Kansas City is concerned, I am going to make a fight against the Crosby delegation."

"Are your delegates instructed?" Senator Bratton asked.

"No, sir, they are uninstructed."

"Are they free to vote according to their consciences?"

"Yes, sir."

[illegible]

NEW YORK WORLD
April 1, 1928

Labor's Plans and Problems

First Reports Show Pullman Porters Are Voting in Favor of a Strike

By John J. Leary jr.

THE first reports to reach the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters in this city indicate that in the strike vote now being taken a preponderating majority of the Pullman Company's service employees will authorize the heads of the organization to call a strike.

This, however, does not mean that the traveling public is in any immediate danger of having to make up its berths or black its own boots.

The first move will be to refer the matter to the United States Mediation Board, which under the law is required in any emergency threatening any interruption of railroad service to intervene and seek to bring the parties to the dispute together. Like most Government bodies, the board moves slowly. So at the worst it will be months before any strike order can issue.

"The men will go the full distance," A. Phillip Randolph, head of the organization, tells me. "But neither they nor their officers wish any strike if it can possibly be avoided. There is no desire to inconvenience our friends, the traveling public.

"We know, and the company's officials know, that porters cannot be made overnight. And in the event of a strike we know that no self-respecting Negro will serve as a strikebreaker. Of course, the company is threatening to replace our people with Filipinos. That is what a poker player would call a bluff. It knows and we know that the Filipino will not do."

In this latter statement I agree fully with Mr. Randolph. In my travels I have run across the little brown man in club cars. He means well and he deserves well. But when it comes to service, and that is what the Pullman Company sells, he is many many years behind the American Negro.

Open Letter to Pullman Porters And Maids

EDITOR'S NOTE:
Because of communications coming to THE COURIER since last week from porters and their sympathizers, some representing the Brotherhood and some representing the Anti-Brotherhood faction, the following open letter is addressed to all Pullman Porters and Maids. It is interesting, however, to note that many of the letters are not signed by the writers.

THE EDITOR.

THIS open letter is addressed to all the Pullman porters and maids because THE PITTSBURGH COURIER feels that the time has come when plain talk is needed. THE COURIER does not want any thanks or special credit from anybody for the stand it has taken in behalf of the porters and maids. But it should be remembered that when THE COURIER took up the fight for the porters and maids it was the only newspaper of the race that had the courage to take up the fight. We are still for the porters and maids and we want them to know it. When other papers were silent THE COURIER took up the fight because it wanted to see something done. THE COURIER still wants to see something done and for this reason this open letter is addressed to the porters and maids in order that they may know some of the inside reasons for the delay of their cause.

It is a known fact that there must be some peculiar reason why the Pullman Company will not negotiate with the porters led by Mr. Randolph. For almost two years the company has refused to have anything to do with the porters. Letters have been written by the heads of such organizations as the Urban League and the N. A. A. C. P., two of our most outstanding organizations, but the Pullman Company has paid no attention to any letters from anybody. There must be a reason for this attitude. It is simply useless for any person to think that for two years any organization should seek to negotiate with any company and not receive during all that two years even so much as a letter. The porters and maids have friends who have tried to find out what is wrong; and these same friends have talked with Mr. Randolph, the editor of THE COURIER included among them, and Mr. Randolph has been told that the company objects to dealing with him and their reason for the objection is based on the history of Mr. Randolph in this country as a socialist and a radical. Perhaps some of the porters don't know what this means. It must be remembered that Mr. Randolph and Mr. Owen are the men who several years ago started the most radical and socialistic magazine ever issued by Negroes in this country. That magazine was "The Messenger." These men declared themselves socialists and radicals and bragged about it. We did not make the history of Mr. Randolph. He has made that himself. It is known that American capital will not negotiate with socialists. It has never done so even when white people were concerned. It has never done so where colored people were concerned. Mr. Randolph has been informed that the company will not deal with him because of his history as a socialist and his identification with the socialistic school. The Pullman Company is determined not to deal with socialists and since Mr. Randolph is a socialist the Pullman Company refuses to deal with him. Mr. Randolph knows this but perhaps thousands of the porters and maids do not know it and they ought to know it. And because the porters and maids ought to know it and because of the attitude taken by Mr. Randolph that he will "die in his tracks" this open letter is addressed to the people for whom THE COURIER has fought and is still fighting.

The Pullman Porters ought not to suffer because Mr. Randolph years ago decided to be a socialist and the friends of Mr. Randolph have put the question squarely up to him, as unpleasant as it is to do so, and they have told him that the company will not deal with him. Mr. Randolph has known this now several weeks and it is high time that the porters and maids and the public too be told why the Pullman Porters have not been able to do one single thing after two years of struggle. There are thousands of friends of the porters and maids. THE COURIER is not the only friend of the porters and maids and all their friends are entitled to know why it is that the porters and maids cannot make any progress. The Pullman Company on good authority is known to be opposed to Mr. Randolph; and it is known to have refused flatly to deal with him.

When Mr. Randolph was told what the whole trouble is and was approached on the question of resigning or stepping aside in order that the porters might open negotiations with the company and place their demands squarely before the company, his answer was that he would resign and step aside but, in the next breath he said he will not do so until the company gives him what he wants. The company, on the other hand, says that it will not deal with Mr. Randolph and then Mr. Randolph comes back and says the company will have to deal with him and there the matter stands and the porters and maids are getting nowhere; and Mr. Randolph knows

(Continued on Page 4)

Randolph Answers Vann

Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

In an open letter to the Pullman porters and maids by Robert L. Vann, carried in the Pittsburgh Courier of April 14, he says that there must be some eason why the Pullman Company, for almost two years, has refused to negotiate with the porters led by Mr. Randolph. Of course there is a reason. It's plain and simple. The reason is that the Pullman Company is not going to deal with the porters and maids, lead by Randolph or anybody else, until it is compelled to deal with them. Anyone with the slightest knowedge of American labor history knows this. This is nothing strange and it requires no seer to see it. This procedure is adopted by all employers with their employees when their employees seek to organize, and this procedure is adopted without regard to race or color, religion or politics.

O. H. Wanton, president of the International Machinist Union, just a week ago worte me that the Shop Crafts Workers are having the same trouble with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks are having the same trouble with the Texas and Southern Pacific Railroad Company So there is good reason why anyone should get excited over the fact that this fight has taken over two years. The Pullman conductors, who are already organized, have been fighting over two years for a wage increase and just got it. There are railroad unions that have fought over ten years before they were able to meet a single representative of their company.

Mr. Vann states further that friends have talked with me, including himself, telling me that the company objects to dealing with me becaus of my history in

The Pullman Company is not dumb enough to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars over two or more years trying to best the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and then turn around and recognize and sign an agreement with it if it has succeeded in beating the Brotherhood, which it started out to do. The company wants the Employees Representation Plan, not the Brotherhood. Therefore, if it can lick the Brotherhood it will be able to force the plan upon the porters and maids.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

1928

N O W

[illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday is the DAY, [illegible] DO their talking, [illegible] (Nomination of candidates) Day.

* * *

[illegible] says men build ships that water can't sink. Maybe so: the gods accepted the "Titanic's" challenge and found a way to send her to the bottom of the sea, nevertheless.

* * *

"STEP ASIDE", A Philip Randolph, General Organizer of the Pullman porters' union, is advised by his "friends". As—

The Pullman Company will probably recognize another leader of the movement, but will have none of Randolph." But—

Organizations, not leaders, are accorded recognition. Election, selection, removal, supercession, assignment of organization officials, are sole prerogatives and duties of organizations, which never delegate their prerogatives to management or "outsiders." And—

Management may reasonably object to a union representative but has no more to do about disposing of him than the union has to do with dictating the selection of management's representatives. So if—

General Organizer Randolph is reasonably persona non grata to the Pullman management, which is ready to do business with the porters' union, this information should be formally and directly communicated to the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which has jurisdiction. It is neither for Mr. Randolph to refuse to "step aside" nor for outsiders to suggest it. Rail labor unions do not either force reasonably objectionable representatives upon rail management or get rid of such an official, simply because management doesn't want to meet him. Mr. Randolph, however—

[illegible] OF PULLMAN CO.," SAYS RANDOLPH IN CHICAGO

(Special to The Pittsburgh Guard)

Chicago, Ill., April 26.—Denouncing Attorney Robert L. Vann as the "ignorant tool of the Pullman Company" and adding a scathing denunciation of his violation of a confidence, which he termed was against the ethics of all gentlemen, A. Philip Randolph threw a mammoth mass meeting of Pullman Porters here into an uproar Sunday.

The meeting, attended by 2,000 people, aroused city-wide interest because of the controversy which has been raging for several weeks between the organizer of the Pullman porters and the editor, who switched his allegiance so suddenly after more than two years of support to the brotherhood and its brilliant leader.

Randolph, answering an "open letter," which Vann had formerly published, gave a newspaper statement last week that there was a "dark person in the woodpile" and his open denunciation of Vann as being in league with the company savored of a direct charge.

The history of the porters' fight for a living wage was outlined in detail by M. W. Webster, another speaker on the program, but it was for Randolph that the porters waited and the vociferous applause following his denunciation left no doubt as to the attitude of the porters themselves.

Endorsed By Chicago.

The strike vote was explained in detail by both speakers. The statement that the brotherhood would call out 7,000 porters if the company did not meet with their demand met with public endorsement.

Dr. Burton of the Citizens' Committee of Chicago, pledged the support of that committee in behalf of Chicago citizens.

Is General Organizer, not sole representative, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. And, folks, "organizer" and "representative" are not synonymous in labor union parlance. Essentials of the two are not found in one and the same person, and the requirements of each are basically different. The—

Organizers stay in the field to get new members and, most important of ALL, to keep members. The General Organizer directs the organizers, going himself to key points to accelerate the organization.

A representative's whole time is required at representation OR IN PREPARATION FOR IT. (A representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen knows the latest cost of hauling freight for one mile over every mile of railroad in his territory). An unprepared representative would be "swamped" in 10 minutes by the crafty representatives of management. For instance—

When the porters' union case was argued before the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Randolph was not the representative. His attorney was—though Randolph is leader of the union. The case required legal representation, just as negotiations for wages and rules agreement with the Pullman Company requires expert representation. And forasmuch as—

Neither Mr. Randolph, nor any attorney—save Henry T. Hunt, is qualified to negotiate a wage and rules agreement predicated on the basic "240-hour-month" for Pullman porters with the Pullman Company, and because, fortunately, Mr. Hunt is the union's attorney, recognition of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in the matter of negotiating a contract to govern wages and rules of porters and maids, by the Pullman Co., can in no way involve the categorical status of General Organizer A. Philip Randolph.

"Sniping" At Porters

The long fight of the Pullman Porters to effect a strong union, to secure an increase of wages and the abolishment of tips is the kind of a fight any unorganized group must wage when the employer is a million dollar corporation backed by big business.

No one, even among those who support the Pullman Company will say that the porters should not receive adequate pay, and that they should not do away with the humiliating tip system.

Nevertheless, the rich Pullman Company has succeeded in throwing many obstacles in the way, in some instances employing prominent colored persons for this work.

Mr. Perry W. Howard, special assistant U. S. Attorney General, was retained as special counsel by the Pullman Company at a salary of $5,000 to defeat the porters' efforts to secure better wages and improved working conditions thru the union.

"Snipers" harried the union when it was organized two years ago, effecting dismissal of all union men as soon as discovered, and flooding selected newspapers with anti-union propaganda.

The latest bit of "sniping" takes the form of a proposal by a Pittsburgh paper that Mr. A. Philip Randolph, organizer of the Porters Union, should resign because he is a socialist and a radical, and "American capital will not negotiate with socialists."

This of course is argumentum ad hominem instead of argumentum ad rem, but it goes over big with those who do not think clearly, and therefore serves to distract attention temporarily from the main matter at issue.

With Mr. Randolph out, it is reasonable to suppose that the union movement will disappear. He is an able leader. In two years he has focussed the attention of the entire country upon the porters' case, promoting his organization with rare intelligence, determination and without bitterness.

One way to kill a movement is to kill the leader. It is an ancient method, but the Pullman Company seems not adverse to giving it a trial.

The "snipers" are after Mr. Randolph.

PULLMAN PORTERS AUTHORIZE STRIKE VOTE

Sleeping car porters in the employ of the Pullman Company have a strike in contemplation. Members of the Boston Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters met at the Melbourne Hotel yesterday and after reviewing their unsuccessful attempts to obtain an increase in wages, voted to authorize officers to proceed immediately with plans for balloting on the question of suspension of work.

It is pointed out in the resolutions adopted by the porters that they have been trying to get a living wage instead of depending upon tips, and that while the Pullman conductors were granted a minimum of $160 and a maximum of $193 per month, the porter's pay remains at $72.50 a month.

Things Seen, Heard And Done—

Among Pullman Employees

AUTOCRACY vs. DEMOCRACY

By J. T. REID

Autocracy vs Democracy .. ....

Everywhere you look these days you will find a group of porters discussing the new agreement, signed, August 25th, between the Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters and The Pullman Company, by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters.

Many of the porters and maids, who are members of the Brotherhood who have been seemingly divided in their opinions of their individual, and social duties, are beginning to develop an understanding, of what they can look forward to under this new agreement. I see and feel the immensity of the dangers ahead. In all countries and in all ages the first move of a would-be autocrat in public office, has been the attempted abrogation of those who would curb his power. The first flagrant of Charles I, in his ambition to obtain absolutism was his attempt to seize with an arm force Pym, Hampden and three other members of parliament who had denounced his claim to divine right. Charles lost his head. He was the first and last British king who attempted to enter into the British House of Commons or to encroach upon the Commons power.

I was asked the other day by some porters would I be brave enough to state in my column, in The New York Age, the difference between the Pullman Porters And Maids Protective Association, and the Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters? The Brotherhood to me represents autocracy; the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association, to me represents democracy. Autocracy is always armeans the shackling of those against [illegible] against democracy. Autocracy [illegible] Democracy means personal freedom and economic liberalism. And wherever autocracy has prevailed [illegible]

The era of autocracy ascendent was the Dark Ages of the World. Progress came only when thought was free and men unchained. Autocracies are barren of achievement. Every great invention has been a child of liberty; autocracies are like deserts, which by day absorb the energies of the sun and by night are bathed in the moonlight; witchery, but in turn, yield neither fruit nor flower.

It is assumed by many that officialism will work as it is intended to work, but it never does. The machinery of Socialism has to be framed out of existing human nature, and the defects of existing human nature will generate in the one the same evil as in the other. The final result will be a revival of despotism.

Democracy descends to a dictatorship with ease. "Easy is the descent into hell," wrote the foremost poet of the ancient Roman World. When Jefferson declared "Eternal Vigilance" to be "the price of liberty" he was not indulging in mere rhetoric. Those who attempt to convert democracy into autocracy always proclaim a benevolent intent. They carry the colors of high moral purpose and proclaim their love for their fellowmen. The slide to a dictatorship is always well "greased."

The Encyclopedia Britanica, 14th edition, tells how us how Napoleon III transformed himself from president to dictator. It says of him: "By various measures such as subsidies, charitable gifts and foundations he endeavored to show that the idea of improving the lot of those who suffer and struggle against the difficulties of life was constantly present in his mind. His was the government of cheap bread, great public works and holidays." His grandoise schemes brought ruin to his country.

Read The New York Age For True Facts Concerning Your New Administration And KEEP YOUR SUN IN THE WINDOW.

NEGRO
INSURANCE
TODAY
BY C.M. HAYES
CENTS

James

James Randolph, brother of A. Philip Randolph, died January 23, 1928. These lines are by one his many friends.—Editor.

By Heba Jannath

He walked delicately
Yet with straight shoulders and unbent knees
Over the spiked inhibitions
Of life: he rounded
The brutal corners of race-hatred softly
Not from fear
But because he understood too well
The mechanics of oppression;
Noiselessly he trod the forests
Of human bigotry and neither lost himself
In their rank shadows nor sought to rout
The hungry beasts in hiding there;
Lithely and with exquisite lightness
He eased himself through the windows of superstition
Black and white.
He asked nothing of the world
But to be let alone
To be allowed to gaze
Uncensored at the stars
To measure the universe without bias
To brouse in pastures of wisdom
Undisturbed
And to dream; if you wished to believe
Red was green
That was your business
He was a gentleman
Not a reformer;
A spectator
An epicure
A scholar....
All day
He could lie in the sun
Motionless and content
Listening to the talk of his thots
To the rhythym of the woods
To the clamour of distant traffic
To sudden nearby voices
To the multitudious weaving in and out
Of life; but when he came to your house
He entered with furtive foot
And a look of suspicion
As if into a trap
For well he knew the tyranny and speciousness
Of social exchange—and hastily yet politely
He would extricate himself
And flee.
Black roustabout
And white rotarian
Thot him strange
And made it as difficult as possible
For him to remain
A gentleman
An epicure
A scholar;
But it was in vain
That they yelled at him
To leave his sunlit bleachers
And come into the dirt
And play their game.
Once,
Lying on his back in St. Nicholas Park
With his eyes in the sky
He quoted to me some lines from a poem
Which he called
"The Singing Nigger"
And when I exclaimed at their beauty
And asked who wrote them
He turned away his head and was silent—
And when I insisted
He said with a sudden expression of pain
"I did."
And when I wanted to hear more
He looked frightened
Like a deer, which following the scent of sweet herbs,
Has unwarily set its feet into marshland—
"Some other time," said he quickly
But the time never came.
Now snow has fallen
Over the park
And softly, O, so softly,
Over this muted carpet of frozen cloud
Glides the Spirit of James
Crooning softly
O, so softly—
Too softly for us to hear.

[illegible]ded in 1917

[illegible] Messenger

[illegible]on of the New Negro

[illegible] Editors:
[illegible] Philip Randolph
[illegible]dler Owen

[illegible]ging Editor:
[illegible] S. Schuyler

[illegible]ess Manager:
[illegible]y Lancaster

[illegible] MARCH, 1928

[illegible]AGE

Cover: The [illegible] Smith, Boston, [illegible]
James. By Heba Ja[illegible]
Gypsy Winds. By [illegible] Proctor .....
Oratory. By Wendell P. Da[illegible]
To a Dark Poem. By Laura Tanne 50
Sister Louise-Marie. By J. A. Rogers 51
Our Insurance Companies. By C. M. Hayes..... 53
Not Many of Your People Come Here. By R. Edmonds..... 57
Harlem, Mid-Afternoon. By Heba Jannath 57
The Aframerican Academy..... 58
Shafts and Darts. By George S Schuyler 59
Editorials 60
Business and Industry. By George S. Schuyler 62
Best Editorial for January. By Eugene Gordon 63
Brotherhood Activities 64
New Jersey Masons..... 65
Barriers. By Laura Tanne..... 66
Book Bits. By James W. Ivy.... 67
Countee Cullen. By J. E. McCall 68
Aviator's Hymn. By H. B. Wilkinson 68
Mr. Weller and the League of Neighbors. By A. Philip Randolph 70

The Messenger is the recognized mouthpiece of the more advanced section of the Negro group in the United States. For ten years it has spoken intelligently and eloquently in behalf of organization of labor, white as well as black, believing, as it does, that the questions of wages, hours of work, safeguards on the job and proper representation of the worker, are the most important items confronting the majority of the men and women, white as well as black, in the United States. For two years it has been the official organ of The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters whose organization it espoused and whose battles it has consistently fought.

Gypsy Winds

By Eulalia Osby Proctor

Gypsy winds lured me into the fields
Whispr'ng, "We wandered over the hill.
There has one dreamed of you—
Hungered for gleam of you—
Bade us to breath to you—
He loves you still."

"Brown glints the skin of him—bared to the sun;
Joyous the heart of him—when day is done,
And fragrant thoughts of you
Come with the dusk and dew;
Sings he, 'Be true, be true, daughter of love!'"

Gypsy winds, guide me to scene of his dreaming!
What tho' it lies beyond sunset's red gleaming?
Soft hands will bathe tired feet—
His arms will make rest sweet—
While lips like pirate bees go—seeking, seeking!

Oratory

By W. P. Dabney

Amidst the maze of many words,
Our souls' emotions swell,
In ecstacy we fly to Heaven,
Or sadly sink to Hell.
But when we've drifted back to Earth,
And reason resumes her sway,
We wonder just what 'twas he said,
That took our souls away.

To a Dark Poem

Laura Tanne

I will bind you in my white fortress
With the sun and moon and stars
Of my love your only illumination.
I will give you drink only from the vessel
Of my soul's martyrdom.
I will feed you only with the cradled gifts
Of my vari-colored passion.
Your raiment, warmer than silk or wool
Will rest upon the pallid loom of my breasts.
And when you cry for freedom
I will open the windows of my hunger
And let terrible and anguished winds blow
In bleeding prayers for your love and mercy.

The Messenger

New Opinion of the New Negro

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., July 27th, 1919, under act of March 3, 1879. Published monthly by The Messenger Publishing Company, Inc., 2311 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Telephones: Edgecombe 2323-2324.

VOLUME TEN
NUMBER THREE

MARCH, 1928

Price: 15 Cents a Copy; $1.50 a year in United States; $1.75 in Canada; $2.00 in foreign countries.

SISTER LOUISE-MARIE PRINCESS OF THE BLOOD ROYAL

By J. A. ROGERS

Noted Negro Author and Journalist

On the walls of the art gallery of the Library of Sainte Genevieve, in the Latin Quarter of Paris there is a picture around which hangs a famous mystery—a mystery quite as baffling as any in the pages of history. This little old picture belonged to the old nuns of St. Genevieve, and represents the head of a Negro woman with bright eyes; a straight, fleshy nose; wearing a nun's veil and around her neck a scapulary of the cloistered order of the 17th Century.

Some of the most famous writers of that time and later have tried their wits on this mystery only to acknowledge themselves beaten. Among them are Voltaire, the Duke de Saint Simon, Mlle. de Montpensier, Lady Morgan, Anquetil, Berthet, and a host of others. This woman was evidently a member of the French royal family and the question was:

"Was she the daughter of Louis XIV by a Negro woman; or was she the daughter of his wife, the Queen Marie Theresa?"

The following is a presentation of both sides, and we begin with a digest of the story as told by LeNotre, who speaks of her as, "One of the most mysterious personages in our annals," one, whose history "resembles the scenario of a romance."

Several years after the death of the queen, Marie Theresa, wife of Louis XIV, and about the time the king had secretly married his favorite, Mme. de Maintenon, an unknown man who said that he was a shoeing smith from an adjoining province of the empire, presented himself at the gates of Versailles and demanded to see the king. The guards took him for a crank, but as he insisted that he had a secret of great importance for the ears of the King alone, the gentlemen of the household finally decided to report the matter to their chief, the Marshal Duras. The latter, when he saw this peasant with his shifty eyes and his clumsy speech and manners also decided that he was a fool, and bade him give his message and be gone. The man said that a few nights before he was returning home

SISTER LOUISE-MARIE
from an old painting

when he saw in the corner of a wood "a dazzling white light which turned out to be a woman in very bright garments with a face that shone like the sun, and who said to him that she was the soul of the dead queen. She then spoke to him and told him a secret that was to be whispered only in the king's ear." Although Marshal Duras questioned him in many different ways the sly old fellow was obdurate. Finally the nobleman losing all patience drove him away, and told him if he did not keep still he'd be clapped in prison.

Duras did not think it worth while to tell the king of the incident and was very much astonished when a few days later the king brought up the matter himself, saying he had heard about it in a letter. Louis XIV, who was "very superstitious" had the peasant brought before him, and was very much struck by his story, since he, himself, had had an identical dream about the same time.

"Sire," continued the peasant, "the phantom has appeared to me twice, and bade me find you and tell you to publish the fact of your recent marriage."

This sounded much like the intrigue of the court. It seemed to the king that some member of his household learning of his own dream had sent the peasant to him with this story. He raised his cane to strike the peasant when the latter throwing himself on his knees said in supplication:

"Sire, if you doubt me I can give infallible proof. The spectre that I saw told me to speak to you *in the name of the Negro woman of Moret.*"

The king turned as pale as death, and seizing the hand of the peasant, imposed silence on him. That same evening the man was conducted to the Bastille, where luxuries were heaped on him, but where nevertheless he was held a prisoner in great secret.

Twenty years before, says LeNotre, an African prince had sent the Queen, by M. de Beaufort, Grand Admiral of France, the present of a little Negro dwarf. "The queen was very much attached to the little Negro. He could now be seen on the carpet playing like a little cat, making somersaults, or mounting on tables and bureau drawers; sometimes on the sofa and even on the knees of the queen. . . .

"He was dressed after the manner of his native Africa, and wore rich bracelets, armlets, a string of precious stones, his turban was magnificent, and Mme. de Maintenon gave him a superb aigrette of rubies and diamonds.

"All the other ladies following the example of the queen wished to have little Negroes to accompany them in order better to show off the whiteness of their complexions, and to carry their trains.

"This is how it happens that Mignard and the other painters of the time placed little Negroes in all their great portraits; it was

a mode, a frenzy which did not last after the accident of which the misadventure of the queen was the innocent cause.

"It happened that the queen was about to become a mother . . . when she became inquiet and said all the time: 'I no longer recognize myself. I experience strange disgusts and caprices such as never happened before. If I were to do as I wanted to I would be cutting somersaults on the carpet like my little Negro, and eating green fruits, and living birds like him.'

"Ah, madame," replied the king, "you make me shiver. Forget your foolish fancies or you will have a child, bizarre, ridiculous and against nature."

"The king's predictions were fulfilled. There was born to her some time later a pretty little girl 'black as ink from head to foot.' The doctors were assembled in one room; the bishops and the chaplains in another. One of the prelates was opposed to baptizing her, and another would consent only *under condition.* The majority decided that the little Negro girl would be baptized without the name of father or mother, and that she should be sent away at once, which they did to the coast of Gisors to be reared by a nurse. A notice was placed in the Gazette of France that the royal infant had died. . . . Later the queen in explanation declared that the Negro dwarf had hidden himself behind a chair and frightened her.

"The mysterious child lived. As soon as she could reason she was placed in the convent of Moret, where the king, himself went once to make sure that she was alive. She lived and died there under the name of the Black Nun. It is not known whether the secret of her birth was ever revealed."

It seems so, however, for one day when the Dauphin (heir to the throne), was hunting in a wood nearby and she heard who it was, she was heard to sob behind the bars of her cell and murmur as she wiped her eyes:

"It is my brother who is hunting."

"What, in any case, cannot be doubted," continues LeNotre "is the existence and the perfect authority of the picture that the library of Siant Genevieve possesses. It was already celebrated in the last century and the Ste. Genevievians showed it—with discretion, it is true—as one of the most precious pieces of their treasure."

* * *

The Duke de St. Simon in his "Memoirs" Vol. II, says:

"Speaking of the secrets of the king and his intimate servants it is necessary to make amends for something else I had forgotten. Everyone was astonished at Fontainebleau this year to see that hardly had the princess arrived than Mme. de Maintenon took her to the little convent of Moret where there was likely to be no amusements or persons of her acquaintance. She returned there several times, which awoke curiosity and rumours. Mme. de Maintenon went often to Fontainebleau and finally one got accustomed to seeing her go there.

"In this convent was a professed nun, a Negro woman, unknown to everyone and who never showed herself to anyone. Bontemps, first valet to the king and governor of Versailles to whom I have spoken and to whom the domestic secrets of the king are known, had placed her there quite young after paying a large sum, and a regular pension. He took great care that everything that could add to her comfort was provided. The late queen went often to Fontainebleau to see her and after her Mme. de Maintenon. . . .

"The Dauphin went there several times, and the princess and the children several times, and all asked for this Negro woman and treated her with kindness. She was receiving more marks of distinction than the best known or the most distinguished person there. . .

"It is said that she was the daughter of the king and the queen, that her color had caused her to be hidden there, and after her disappearance, to be published that the queen had had a miscarriage. Many of the people of the Court believe this. But whatever it be it remains a mystery."

* * *

Voltaire was of the opinion that the Black Nun was the daughter of the king by a Negro woman. Speaking of the king's children he said: (Vol. XIV of his works: The Century of Louis XIV.)

"It is believed and with good reason that the nun in the convent of Moret is his daughter. She was very dark, almost black and resembled the king. The king gave her a dot of 20,000 crowns and placed her in the convent. The belief that she was of royal birth gave her a pride of which the Mother Superior complained."

In a footnote Voltaire adds that he visited the convent himself and saw her. He was accompanied by M. de Caumartin, Treasurer of France, who, he says, "had a right to visit the convent."

But were the Black Nun the illegitimate daughter of the king by a black woman would the queen and her children have shown so much interest in, and affection towards her? As one writer, (G. L.), in "His Note on the Negress of Moret," asks: "Would the queen, Marie-Theresa, the Dauphin, the duke and the duchess of Bourgogne, have shown the same attachment to her?" Besides the king had other adulterine children.

Further, she bore the names of both the king and the queen: Louise-Marie. Again Mlle. de Montpensier, duchess of Orleans and cousin of the king in her "Memoirs" also mentions that the queen had given birth to an eight months' old girl that resembled a Negro, due to the fact that the queen had had the Negro dwarf under her eyes, and that the dwarf had been taken away "but it was too late."

* * *

So far as the matter of color is concerned The Black Nun might have been a mystery in these days but in this hard-boiled age we are inclined to be a bit more sceptical. There is little doubt that the woman, if she was of royal descent, was the daughter of the queen.

The king is dead, royalty no more rules in France, and we may express without fear of lese majeste the thought that must have bubbled in the brains of the more knowing members of the Court. Here, they must have thought, is a black dwarf and here is the queen with a black child. Other ladies have, too, their little blackamoors, why, do they not have dark brown children? It is true that the age of the dwarf was given as "ten or twelve" but the age of juveniles is usually judged by their size. Dwarfs usually look younger than they are. This one was only two feet tall.

Sir John Alexander tells an instance in South Africa where the white wife of a white farmer gave birth to a black child. In explaining the matter she said that she had been frightened by a black man. But some time later her unmarried sister also presented the family with a black child. Now it is as difficult for an unmarried white woman to get away with that sort of story, as it would be for any woman to get away with the story of a virgin birth these days. So inquiry was at once started. Result: the same black man was discovered to be the father of both children.

There is also the question of atavism, that is, that if either of the parents has "a drop of black blood," the same is likely to come out in their children. This is very much like going to the clouds for a reason when one lies right before our noses. In the expose of race-mixing in Virginia which I published in the Negro press two years ago, many instances were given of white women presenting their husbands with mulatto babies,—instances in which the black father was known.

Again, would an unmarried white woman be able to get away with this matter of "atavism?"

This reminds one of the story of the greenhorn whose wife presented him with an hair after five months of marriage. Puzzled, he consulted a specialist, who assured him that such rapid processes occur only the first year of marriage. After that, he said, all would be quite regular.

As to the matter of pre-natal influence, every psychologist worthy of his name today views it with scepticism. The lower animals and even the plants, produce deformed or abnormal offspring, and must we also say that even these inanimate things were influenced by their "minds,"—that "something" frightens them, too.

This theory is on a par with what the Christian Scientists who insist that disease is a state of mind, when the germ that causes the disease is plainly distinguishable under the microscope, and the lower animals, the plants, and even buildings and objects of furniture have their own particular germs that gnaw them, causing what may be called disease.

(*Continued on page* 70)

For White Only

"For White Only." The letters shine;
They anger me and chill my spine.
Through trees and clouds I see that sign:
"For White Only."

Three hundred years of toil and tears,
Of pigmy hopes and giant fears
Three hundred years of sneers and leers:
"For White Only."

Land of the Free, Home of the Brave
Who cleft our chains and freedom gave
Why wound the grandson of your slave
By "White Only."

OUR INSURANCE COMPANIES

By C. M. HAYES

A Statistical Report Prepared for
THE NATIONAL NEGRO INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
By C. W. HAYES
President, Gibraltar Health and Accident Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

PART I.

The business of Life Insurance is the largest business that is owned, operated and controlled by Negroes. It is not only the largest, but is the most scientific and complicated and requires the greatest skill in management. It gives protection, service and employment in a larger degree and truer sense to mankind than any other kind or class of business.

In order to value the business of Life Insurance conducted among our people by our own companies at its true worth; to appreciate the many and varied services rendered; to understand it in its composite form; and that the magnitude of the opportunity it offers to Negro youths may be realized more fully, the National Negro Insurance Association with its official family becomes the National Negro Insurance Company with each of the member companies as a branch.

In order to secure the aggregate of Life Insurance business transacted in the United States by the National Negro Insurance Association, or "The National Negro Insurance Company" and its financial statement as of December 31st, 1926, copies of annual statements made to the Insurance Departments of the various states in which they operate were submitted by twenty-five (25) companies, members of this Association. Statistical data for three other Negro companies was secured from other sources.

The companies whose records go to make up this report are as follows:

Afro-American Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Fla.
Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Georgia.
Citizen Industrial Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Fla.
Domestic Life and Accident Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.
Douglas Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.
Golden State Guaranty Fund Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.
Guaranty Life Insurance Company, Savannah, Ga.
Gibraltar Health and Accident Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
King Mutual Life Insurance Company, Edenton, North Carolina.
Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.
Liberty Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.
Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.
Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.
National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C.
North Eastern Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.
Pelican Industrial Life Insurance Company, Shreveport, La.
Peoples Industrial Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Fla.
Pyramid Mutual Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.
Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.
Security Life Insurance Company, Tulsa, Okla.
Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
Supreme Life and Casualty Company, Columbus, Ohio.
Underwriters Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.
Union Central Relief Association, Birmingham, Ala.
Unity Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.
Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.
Victory Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.

Estrangement

By GRACE RICHARDSON

I lost a precious thing today:
A rose curled black with frost,
A field of waving wheat now stubble tossed,
And you without a word to say
Of these bare branches laced upon a cold blue sky.
Oh why, and why, and why
This intimacy chilled and flung
Into a desert where no song is sung?
Having knowledge of life's bitter way
But leaves me as an animal at bay.
Unrelentless truth to bear
A love that you no longer share.

Meanwhile we shall be
The continent apart
Time and space whereof
To look into the heart
And learn its true desires:
Chilled passion or re-kindled fires.
That I did find the strength
To tear myself away
From you whose love for me
Was fast approaching a decay
Was but a puny effort
To evade love's mock retort
And in my inner self I pray
If only, only I don't stay.

From the data contained in our statistical report of last year and the compilations of this year's statistics we have the pleasure of submitting to you a comparative statement for the years of 1925 and 1926, which shows the progress, or the lack of progress, made in each department during 1926.

From the comparative statement, Part II of this report, 1926 showed a general and substantial increase being made in all departments, together with a proportionate amount of reduction in the number and amount of claims paid.

Statistics of the twenty-eight companies listed showed an increase during the year of 1926 of one million, six hundred and twenty thousand, one hundred and twenty-four dollars ($1,620,124) in gross income, and an increase of two hundred and eighty-one thousand, four hundred and fifty-two dollars ($281,452) in the net income over 1925. The statistics also show an increase of two million, three hundred and fifty-nine thousand, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars ($2,359,724) in gross assets; one million, five hundred and ninety-two thousand, seven hundred and three dollars ($1,592,703) increase in admitted assets; two hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars ($258,000) increase in the combined Capital Stock; three million, five hundred and thirty-seven thousand, eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars ($3,537,877) increase in surplus-reserve to policyholders, and an increase of nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand and sixty-eight dollars ($978,068) in the amount of real estate owned for 1926 over 1925.

CLAIMS PAID: It is also shown from the comparative statement, Part 11, that there was an increase of only seventy-one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars ($71,250) in the amount of sick and accident claims paid in 1926 over 1925; even though the same statistics show an increase of seventeen million, six hundred and two thousand, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars ($17,602,237) in the amount of sick and accident business in force as of December 31, 1926, over 1925. An evidence of a closer inspection and rejection of unjust claims, the elimination of undesirables, and a higher degree of efficiency, co-operation and loyalty in all departments of the companies as a whole.

It is also shown that there was an increase of three hundred and twenty-five thousand, two hundred and forty-eight dollars ($325,248) in the amount of Industrial Life claims paid during 1926 over 1925, which was normal; and an increase in the Industrial Life business in force as of December 31, 1926, over 1925 of twenty-three million, one hundred and seven thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight dollars ($23,107,338).

The comparative statement shows an increase of two hundred and thirty-six thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars ($236,910) in the amount of claims paid on Ordinary business in 1926 over 1925, which is almost double the amount paid in 1925. The largest percent increase made in any class of insurance for claim paid. The statistics show that there was an increase of thirty-eight million, five hundred and seventy-eight thousand, four hundred and twenty-five dollars ($38,578,425) in the amount of Ordinary business in force December 31, 1926, over 1925, which was also the largest amount of increase made in any class of business written. The amount of increase in business in force for all classes over 1925 was seventy-nine million, two hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars ($79,288,000).

It is also shown from the comparative statement that there was nine million, four hundred and eighty-three thousand, seven hundred and forty-nine dollars ($9,483,749) more sick and accident business written during the year 1926 than during the year 1925; fifteen million, four hundred and eighty-seven thousand, six hundred and twenty-six dollars ($15,487,626) more Industrial Life business for 1926 than 1925, and twenty-four million, two hundred and seventy-nine thousand, seven hundred and twenty-two dollars ($24,279,722) more ordinary business for 1926 than 1925. The amount of increase in business written in 1926 over 1925 for all classes was forty-nine million, two hundred and fifty-one thousand and ninety-seven dollars ($49,251,097.) Also that there was an increase in the number of employed of three thousand, seven hundred and seventy (3,770);

and an estimated increase in the amount of business in force in the United States on Colored lives of five hundred and twenty-six million dollars ($526,000,000).

It is also shown from the reports submitted that the per cent or net income for 1926 for twelve per cent (12%) as over against ten per cent (10%) in 1925; and

PART II
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS OF 1925 AND 1926

ITEMS	Dec. 31, 1925	Dec. 31, 1926	Increase 1926 over 1925
Income (gross)	$12,236,618	$13,856,742	$1,620,124
Disbursements	11,008,603	12,347,275	1,338,672
Totals (Net Income	$1,228,$15	$1,509,462	$281,452
Gross Assets	$8,811,067	$11,170,791	$2,359,724
Admitted Assets	8,562,516	10,155,219	1,592,703
Capital Stock	1,573,090	1,831,090	258,000
Surplus-Reserve	5,287,099	8,824,976	3,537,877
Real Estate Owned	1,922,205	2,900,273	978,068
CLAIMS PAID			
Sick and Accident	$3,021,806	$3,093,056	$71,250
Industrial Life	816,980	1,142,228	325,248
Ordinary	291,487	528,397	236,910
Totals	$4,130,273	$4,763,681	$633,408
CLAIMS PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION estimated)	$40,000,000	$44,763,681	$4,763,681
BUSINESS IN FORCE			
Sick and Accident	$32,849,300	$50,451,537	$17,602,237
Industrial Life	73,910,925	97,018,263	23,107,338
Ordinary	57,486,275	96,064,700	38,578,425
Totals	$164,246,500	$243,534,500	$79,288,000
BUSINESS WRITTEN			
Sick and Accident	$16,096,199	$25,579,948	$9,483,749
Industrial Life	33,777,189	49,264,815	15,487,626
Ordinary	21,052,706	45,332,428	24,279,722
Totals	$70,926,094	$120,177,191	$49,251,097
NUMBER EMPLOYED	5,330	9,100	3,770
BUSINESS IN FORCE ON COLORED LIVES (estimated)	$1,399,000,000	$1,925,000,000	$526,000,000

PART III
COST OF INSURANCE

Under the caption, Cost of Insurance, not only the cost of writing insurance or the cost of securing new business, but the cost of taking care of the business after it has once been secured as well as all items of cost incidental to the management is considered. Under this head is also considered the basis of Agency Contracts for each class and kind of business.

The reports submitted by the various companies show that the basis of the average agency contract in force for the various kinds and classes of business to be as follows:

ORDINARY:

(a) Whole Life—50% of first year premiums and 5% renewals for three years.

(b) N. Pay Life—45% first year premiums and 5% renewals for three years.

(c) Endowments—35% first year premiums and 5% renewals for three years.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE:

Twenty per cent (20%) commission on collections and fifteen (15) times net increase.

SICK AND ACCIDENT:

Twenty per cent (20%) commission on collections and ten per cent (10%) on net increase.

that the per cent of claims to the Gross Income for both years—1925 and 1926—was thirty-four per cent (34%); and that the cost of insurance for 1925 was fifty-six per cent (56%), and the cost of 1926 was fifty-four per cent (54%), which was two per cent (2%) less than the cost for 1925.

It was shown in our 1925 report from statistics published in the April 29, 1926, issue of the Spectator, in which exhibit two hundred and eighty-one companies were included, that thirty per cent (30%) of the gross income was net in contrast to ten per cent (10%) net income for twenty-three (23) Colored companies, which was twenty per cent (20%) less than the per cent of net income made by the two hundred and eighty-one (281) companies. This difference in the per cent of net income may be accounted for in part, to the programs of expansions of the young Negro companies, where, in many instances, the cost was as high as one hundred and forty per cent (140%) of the premium income; and to a greater per cent of waste due, in a large measure, to inadequate supervision and a greater duplication of effort on the part of the Negro companies.

Of the fifty-four per cent (54%) of the gross income, which represents the cost of insurance, approximately forty-three per cent (43%) was paid in salaries and commissions to agents and employees, and the remaining eleven per cent (11%) was distributed over the other items of cost of management.

It was also shown from the reports submitted that approximately one hundred and forty-one thousand, five hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents ($141,549.55) of the cost of management was paid for printing and advertisement; of which amount about one hundred and fifteen thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-four cents ($115,279.34) or eighty-two per cent (82%) was paid to Negro printers.

The average per cent of actual to the expected mortality, as reported by nineteen (19) of the twenty-seven (27) companies included in this report, was eighty-four and three-tenths per cent (84.3%), an apparent gain from the mortality experience of fifteen and seven-tenths per cent (15.7%) for these companies. This apparent favorable mortality experience, however, should not be a cause for exuberance or over joy, as reports from some of the older companies showed their actual mortality to be as high as one hundred and thirty-eight per cent (138%) of the expected. The small average mortality for companies reported was due to the small per cent reported by the younger companies; the average for some was as low as thirty-three per cent (33%).

PART IV
INVESTMENTS

Reports from twenty-two (22) companies out of twenty-eight (28) included in this report showed that the average net rate of interest earned on all investments for 1926 was five and four-tenths per cent (5.4%). Several of the companies reported a net rate of interest earned as high as seven and eight per cent; some failed to earn the required three and one-half and four per cent, while still others failed to earn anything, but showed a net loss on investments.

The class of securities in which investments were made which brought the largest net earnings was "Real Estate Mortgages," averaging six and one-half and seven per cent. The class which brought the smallest net earnings was "Collateral Loans."

Of the eleven millions, one hundred and seventy thousand, seven hundred and ninety-one dollars ($11,170,791) GROSS ASSETS, twenty-six per cent (26% or two million, nine hundred thousand, two hundred and seventy-three dollars ($2,900,273) was invested in Real Estate; or three per cent more invested in Real Estate in 1926 than in 1925. A notable decrease was observed in the amounts invested in Government Securities, and a marked increase in the amounts invested in Tax Exempt Municipal Bonds at a larger rate of interest. Investment in Government, State and Municipal Bonds amounted to approximately sixty-five per cent.

PART V
MORTALITY EXPERIENCE ON COLORED LIVES

ORDINARY: A report made to the Actuarial Society of America published recently by Mr. J. D. Craig, Actuary for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, showed that the Medico-Actuarial investigation covered Colored Lives, subdividing them into Colored ministers, teachers and other professional men in one class, and other Colored men (non-professional) in another class. There were ninety-three thousand, two hundred and sixty-two (93,262) exposures with nine hundred and ninety-four (994) deaths in both classes combined, enough to give a very definite idea of the mortality on risks issued under ordinary policies. The ratio of actual to expected deaths upon the M. A. Table was

one hundred and thirty seven per cent (137%) for professional men, and one hundred and forty-seven per cent (147%) for other men. The experience of the Prudential on its Industrial policies as published on page one hundred and thirty-six (136) of the "Proceedings of the Fourth International Congress of Actuaries" shows the Colored mortality ranging from two hundred and fifty-five per cent (255%) of the White mortality at the ages fifteen to nineteen (15-19) down to ninety-six per cent (96%) at the ages of seventy-five to seventy-nine (75-79), so that the high mortality on Colored lives is manifest in both Ordinary and Industrial business.

The experience of many of the larger companies with their Ordinary business shows that the effect of selection wears off rapidly and that ultimate mortality is practically reached in the second year; and that the mortality on females is higher than that on males.

The Medico-Actuarial investigation showed that the mortality in certain of the Southern States was materially high. The ratio as shown on page eighteen (18) of volume V ranged from one hundred and twelve per cent (112%) in Texas, other than Gulf countries, to one hundred and seventy-eight (178) in Mississippi, Gulf and delta countries. Naturally more care is exercised in acceptance of Ordinary risks than in acceptance of Intermediate and Industrial risks and the results would be expected to me more in harmony with those shown by the Medico-Actuarial investigation.

ORDINARY: EXPERIENCE ON WHITE AND COLORED LIVES IN CERTAIN SOUTHERN STATES. PROBABLE CLAIMS BASED ON THE M. A. TABLE.

The ratio of actual to expected mortality based on number for Southern States is given below as follows:

State (Lower Tier)	Ratio of Actual to Expected Mortality
Alabama	126%
Arkansas	143%
Florida	125%
Georgia	131%
Louisiana	135%
Mississippi	116%
South Carolina	126%
Texas	113%—an average of 128%
Upper Tier	
Kentucky	119%
Maryland	96%
Missouri	104%
North Carolina	111%
Tennessee	114%
Virginia	107%—an average of 108%

or an average for the upper and lower tier combined of 116%.

The lower tier of states shows higher mortality than the other states, but it is also equally clear that the mortality on Colored lives is heavy, no matter where the insured resides. The mortality in the other states is only ten per cent (10%) less than the total according to the standard adopted, and shows an excess mortality on Colored lives of fifty-six per cent (56%) according to the American men's select table and twenty-six per cent (26%) according to the Metropolitan ordinary table, or a mean of forty-one per cent.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS: The standard industrial mortality table is used for the purpose of computing the probable claims. Exposures on Industrial policies from 1911 to 1919 shows the percentage of Actual to the probable of of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Industrial policy to be one hundred and nineteen per cent (119%) for its Colored business and eighty-one per cent (81%) for its White business, an excess mortality of thirty-eight per cent (38%) of the Colored over the White.

Another interesting development is shown from statistics compiled by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company that when compared with tables prepared from experience during the calendar year 1896-1905, that while the White mortality seems to have improved at practically every age, the Colored mortality has shown an increase for all ages from about thirty (30) years up, and a decrease for the younger ages.

In the "Mortality Statistics of Insured Wage-Earners and Their Families," as published by Mr. Dublin in 1919 from the experience of the Industrial class of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company during 1911 to 1916 shows that for ages one to four (1-4) the deaths from all forms of

JOHN BARRYMORE AS "HAMLET"
From a portrait by O. Richard Reid, noted Negro painter.

tuberculosis were seventy-eight and four-tenths (78.4) for White males and two hundred and sixty-nine and two-tenths (269.2) for Colored males per one hundred thousand (100,000) persons exposed, or an excess on Colored males of one hundred and ninety and eight tenths (190.8).

In the Intermediate and Industrial classes the total female Colored mortality seems to be somewhat better than the males, although in the Ordinary the reverse is true. It is emphasized, however, that female mortality is relatively higher where the opportunity for selection against the company is present, and this may account for the higher percentage for females in the Ordinary as compared with the lower percentage in the Intermediate and Industrial where female lives are insured with greater freedom.

From tables compiled in recent years from the mortality experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, it is shown that the extra mortality on Colored lives is not attributable to any particular cause of death, although Tuberculosis is responsible for more of the extra deaths than any other one cause. The Industrial table shows that over one-half of the extra mortality at the younger ages is attributable to this one disease, and also that the females suffer more than the males. The effect of the age is shown also in the Industrial table. At the ages ten to fourteen (10-14) fifty-five per cent (55%) of the extra Colored mortality on males is due to Tuberculosis, while on female sixty-seven pes cent (67%) of the extra mortality is accounted for. At ages fifty-five to sixty-four (55-64), eleven per cent (11%) of the excess is due to Tuberculosis for males, while only five per cent (5%) for females. On Industrial policies the death rate from Pneumonia is high, especially at younger ages, but the proportion of deaths from this cause does not appear to be particularly high in the Ordinary. The higher proportion in the Ordinary next to Tuberculosis is Acute Nephritis and Bright's Disease, the excess rate for which in the Industrial is also high at the older ages.

The deaths from organic diseases of the heart do not show a large percentage in the Ordinary, but such deaths are numerous at older ages in the Industrial.

A comparison of the mortality of Negro males and White males in the Original Registration States based upon the 1910 censors as shown by the United States Life tables published by the Bureau of Census, shows that the Infantile mortality rate among Negro males in the original Registration States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan and the District of Columbia) to be nearly twice that of the White males. In other states, Southern especially, and in certain cities the ratio of Negro infantile mortality runs as high as seven to one (7-1) to the White infantile mortality. The United States Life tables show that out of each one hundred thousand (100,000) Negro males born, excluding still births, in the original registration states, that seven thousand three hundred and seventy (7,370) will die before the end of the first month over against four thousand eight hundred and forty-four (4,844) White males out of one hundred thousand (100,000) born alive; and that twenty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (21,935) Negro males will die before the end of the first year over against twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-six (12,326) White males out of one hundred thousand (100,000) born alive. The United States Life Tables also show that out of each one hundred thousand (100,000) Negro females born alive six thousand three hundred and eighty (6,380) will die before the end of the first month over against three thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven (3,787) White females; that out of one hundred thousand (100,000) born alive that eighteen thousand five hundred and seven (18,507) Negro females will die before they reach the end of the first year over against ten thousand two hundred and sixty-six (10,266) White females.

It is interesting to note that the mortality rate for infant males during the first year for both White and Colored is greater than the females for both White and Colored races.

The United States life tables also show that out of each one hundred thousand (100,000) Negro males born alive sixty-six thousand and three hundred and seventy-seven (66,377) will live to reach the age of ten (10) years over against eighty-one thousand five hundred and nineteen (81,519) White males; sixty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-six (61,426) Negro males will reach the age of twenty (20) years

over against seventy-nine thousand one hundred and sixteen (79,116) White males; forty-five thousand four hundred and fourteen (45,414) Negro males will reach the age of forty (40) years over against sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-eight (68,848) White males; thirty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-seven (35,427) Negro males will reach the age of fifty (50) years over against sixty thousand seven hundred and forty-one (60,741) White males; twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty Negro males will reach the age of sixty (60) years over against forty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven (48,987) White males; and at the age of eighty (80) years three thousand eight hundred and ninety-four (3,894) Negro males over against twelve thousand one hundred and sixty (12,160) Whites. At the age of eighty (80) the number dying per each thousand alive was greater for the Whites than for the Negro, being one hundred and thirty-five seventy-five hundredths (135.75) for the Whites and one hundred and thirty-one twenty-seven hundredths (131.27) for the Negro. From this point on the death rate per each thousand alive is greater for the Whites than the Colored, and the expectancy is greater for the Colored than for the Whites—being five and fifty-three hundredths (5.53) years for the Colored over against five and nine hundredths (5.09) for the Whites.

Owing to the excess mortality on Colored lives and the difference in the expectation of life it is evident and imperative, all things being equal, that either an additional premium charge should be made, and rates based upon tables that more nearly reflect the actual present day mortality of the Negro lives should be computed, as the present average premium charge is inadequate to take care of the excess mortality on Colored lives: or, in order to meet the competition of other companies insuring Negro risks at the regular premium charge based upon the standard rates computed from the present day and accepted mortality tables—American Experience Actuaries or combined, Standard Industrial and others, the Negro companies must institute and maintain systems of strict economy in management, lower salaries and wages; larger earnings on investments; by united effort and co-operation through the National Negro Insurance Association, or groups of companies operating in the same states and territories reduce duplication of efforts to the minimum consistant with good business principles.

Young companies having highly favorable mortality experience should not become over confident or jubilant, because the effect of selection wears off rapidly. Strict economy should be maintained at all times from the very beginning, extra reserves in addition to the regular reserves required by law should be maintained to take care of the excess mortality on Colored lives.

A study of the latest statistics available reveals that the ratio of the actual to the expected mortality on Colored lives is in excess of thirty per cent (30%). To properly take care of this excess mortality rate an emergency reserve of at least thirty-three per cent (33%) of the legal valuation should be maintained in addition to regular reserve required by law, created by systems of strict economy, smaller dividends and greater earnings on investments, same emergency reserve decreasing as the mortality on Negro lives improves.

The foregoing statistics have been compiled from the experience of several of the large White companies. The Medico-Actuarial investigation and United States Life Tables, published by the Bureau of Census, under the supervision of Prof. James W. Glover, of the University of Michigan.

The requested data pertaining to mortality experience of the Colored companies, members of this organization, has been submitted by only seven companies. The number of exposures and deaths were not large enough to furnish any definite idea of the mortality on risks under either the Ordinary or Industrial class. It is to be desired, that Negro companies will organize and maintain statistical departments for the specific purpose of furnishing reliable data for Actuarial and Medical research work, whereby the experience of Negro risks may be made available for scientific study.

PART VI

LIFE EXTENSION WORK

Health Program

In view of the high rate of mortality among Colored people as set forth in the preceding chapter the questions that naturally present themselves are: Is death preventable? Can life be conserved? The experience of every insurance man who has gone into the homes of policyholders has taught him that there was much preventable sickness and death. It is said that as many as one-half the deaths occurring could be postponed for many years through life extension work and with an intelligent and active Health Program.

The high mortality among our people and policyholders makes a program for the conservation of life imperative. Programs of life conservation that contain important factors in death prevention have been placed in operation by many of the leading insurance companies of the country. It has been found that many policyholders die because of the lack of adequate care in sickness. To overcome this condition many companies established free nursing service for their sick members, and they report their experience as being very favorable. The Metropolitan reports that the free nursing service of that Company, made one and one-half million visits to three hundred thousand (300,000) sick policyholders; and that thirteen per cent (13%) of the nursing service is extended to Colored people, which is a little higher than the proportion of Colored persons insured in the Industrial Department of the company. They also report that the Colored policyholders are especially appreciative of this phase of their health work.

Other factors that go to make up the program for life conservation, are free medical examinations at stated periods; free diseases, their course and prevention; free clinics and the distribution of leaflets describing the various diseases, their cause and prevention, especially whenever there is an epidemic of disease prevalent in a community, or when and where an epidemic is anticipated or threatened. Also leaflets pertaining to the care of children, in families where there are young children, have cut down materially the high infantile mortality.

In recent years there has been a great improvement in Colored mortality, although it is still far in excess of White mortality. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company reports that their colored policyholders have availed themselves of every advantage which has been offered to them. That in periods of illness, they have received nursing care and have in fact taken advantage of public health nursing even to a greater degree than White policyholders. Public health nursing obtains its largest results primarily through health teaching. Metropolitan reports that it has distributed millions of copies of authoritative leaflets on personal hygiene among its Colored policyholders.

In order to ascertain the amount of Life conservation work being done by the members of the National Negro Insurance Association a questionnaire was mailed to each Negro company in the country; and out of twenty-eight replies the reports of only two companies showed any real conservation work being done or money expended in that direction. These two companies, namely, the Afro-American Life Insurance Company of Jacksonville, Florida, and the Unity Industrial Life Insurance Company of New Orleans, Louisiana, reported that their experience in conservation work had been very favorable and highly profitable. Each of these companies maintained (a) free clinics, (b) provided free medical examination to their policyholders, (c) maintained staff of visiting nurses, and (d) distributed large quantities of health literature. Five other companies reported as having distributed several thousand leaflets on personal hygiene. One Company reported the Life Extension Institute Service of New York to its policyholders. The reports from the twenty-seven companies, members of this organization, showed that less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000) was spent on Life Extension and Conservation work out of an income of thirteen million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars ($13,856,742). In short, the Life Conservation work being done by the National Negro Insurance Association or its member companies as reported, with the exception of the Companies mentioned above, is yet to be done.

Here lies a great field and opportunity for service. Our people must learn to think more and more in terms of life conservation. As our earning capacity increases, and as we become more and more prosperous we must learn to contribute more money on faculties which tend to improve the health and living conditions of our race. There is a great need for a wider extension of the work described herein among our people. Our people can profit more from conservation work than any other race. If intelligently worked, the savings on sick and death claims will soon be larger than the amount expended for life conservation.

Editor's Note: James A. Jackson, the recenty appointed Special Agent, Assistant Business Specialist in charge of section of Domestic Commerce Division, U. S. Dept. of Commerce says of the above:

"That report is now in the files of the U. S. Division of Domestic Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce where it is being utilized as the accepted authority for answering inquiries relative to colored Insurance companies until such a time as a survey of the whole field will have been completed by the Bureau."

"It is the first document of the sort issued by a colored Trade organization that has been so handled, entirely for the reason that it is the only such body as has ever made a reasonably successful effort to assemble the facts about the field of operations in which they are engaged."

The Avenue

By Laura Tanne

Through the white snow we walked
Where no ghost of prejudice had ever stalked
Soul in soul and arm in arm entwined
He, brown, and I, pink-white—
Strange flowers of a common vine.

White folks gazed in wild concern
Their stupid egos could not discern
Our love walked in the pure white snow
Where their mud-cased souls could never go.

NOT MANY OF YOUR PEOPLE COME HERE

A DISCUSSION OF SEGREGATION IN THE THEATRE

By RANDOLPH EDMONDS

The article entitled "Your Best People Come Here" in the December issue of THE MESSENGER, brings up a difficult but timely question; viz, the segregation of Negroes in American theatres. Especially those of us who have lived in the south have felt this keenly. We know the gallery, commonly called the "peanut gallery." We know the colored section marked off by imaginary, yet real, lines. And finally we are familiar with the expanding gallery to take care of the influx of colored patrons when the house brings a Negro show. These, of course, are accompanied by impolite ushers, and the sarcastic and insulting remarks by ribald whites.

In the main the author's analysis of the question was sound. It is undeniable that this nefarious custom is spreading into areas that have before been free. It is even invading the western section of the country; and if the present rate of increase keeps up the north will soon be south so far as "jim crowism" in the theatre is concerned. So a public discussion of the question is very important at this time if we wish to cut off the growing head of this segregation hydra in this country.

In discussing this problem, however, it seems to me that the author made some gross errors in his fundamental premise. The first was the total disregard of the other race in his discussion. He says. "It will be the purpose of this brief study to disregard completely those which may be said to base themselves in the racial prejudice of white people, or can be referred to its implications." And when he discusses the remedy for the evil he further makes the statement, "Here again there will be no mention of what white people may or should do to remove the difficulty." Now since segregation in theatres, as well as all other forms, of discrimination, is grounded in the white man's prejudice against the Negro, and not in the Negroes' prejudice against the white man, no adequate solution will be reached unless one takes in consideration what the Caucasian will, should, or must do. Any study of the question without regard to that is done in a perfunctory, or at best unscientific manner.

The second error of judgment is in his own words: "Colored people themselves accept the entire debasing practice with its plain inference of their inferiority, accept it uncomplainingly, even willingly, gladly paying for the dubious privilege in both hard earned coin and self respect." This, it seems to me, is a little too strong, a misstatement of fact. It is true that colored people—some of the "better class" if there are any—go to the jim crow theatre; but they do not go gladly, and willingly paying for this debasing practice. I have been myself many times with people, but I have yet to know of one who gladly and willingly went to a jim crow gallery. That was always the one fly in the ointment which kept the occasion far from ideal.

The truth of the matter is: the average colored person who goes to the best type of show is in a dilemma. He knows very well that it is useless to boycott them as the author recognized. It is purely up to him to go to the theatre under the galling practices and get some good, if there is any in the show, or stay away and most assuredly do the other fellow no harm; for it is plainly evident that the theatres are not run on the economic support of the colored people. The person who does go, goes because he realizes that "the play is the thing." It is done not gladly nor willingly, however.

Harlem, Mid-Afternoon
Any Week Day

By HEBA JANNATH

Children
With faces like black orchids
Soft, sultry, sullen
Their smiles
Moonlit paths in a forest.

Children
Smooth brown
Little heads carved in oak
With polished ridges
Or modeled in caromel
With fluted flower lips.

Children
Honey-colored
With big lustrous eyes
And crisp little noses
And bright jet curls—
Little amber odalesques
Little gods and goddesses
In gold.

Children of smoked pearl
With slate-grey eyes
And straight brown hair
And thin-etched lips
Parted in wonder.

Children
Of a dozen blends
Moonstone tints
With twisted charcoal hair
And slim Greek heads in bronze.
Little Delilahs and Madonnas
Little Vishnus and Venuses
Little Pans and Apollos.
Children
Who will beard Broadway
Who will hearten, harrie and harangue Harlem
Some who will swing picks
Some who will wash dishes
And some who will wear sable
And others
Who still could walk naked
Beringed and proud
With spears in their hands
Over African meadows.

The whole question is deeper than just a superficial decision of to go, or not to go. It brings in the whole problem of segregation. Should a Negro walk to work or ride in a jim crow car? He usually rides. Should a Negro remain in ignorance or go to a jim crow school? He usually goes. Our country is dotted with Negro schools and universities. They realize that an education under adverse circumstances is better than no education at all. This shouldn't be taken as a meek surrender of principles, however. We have organizations fighting all the time for our economic and civic rights. In the meantime we are forced to take what we can get.

The question of prejudice, especially in business, is more one of dollars than color. Any business will, and must of necessity, cater to the people who pay for it. If there are several kinds of people represented, they will receive attention according to their influence and buying ability. I remember the time, not many years ago, either, when white people didn't come to Harlem in such large numbers. There was a public dance in the old Palace Casino one night. Two white fellows walked in the place and commenced dancing with some of the ladies of color. Immediately there was a young riot. The ladies and gentlemen stormed the manager's office, and threatened all kinds of wild happenings if the white intruders were not ejected. The manager ordered the music stopped, and with a great show of race patriotism, ordered the two men to go down town and dance with their white women and stop breaking up his business. I have seen this duplicated at the Renaissance and other places in a lesser degree.

But who would think of ordering white people out to a colored dance in Harlem today, unless it was a private or a club function? The white people come in larger numbers today and have acquired a financial interest in Harlem's social life, especially the night life. The same manager would perhaps throw a Negro out today if he protested, on the ground of breaking up his business. The same ladies who squawked so loudly that night about the presence of white men would be boasting today that New York is so cosmopolitan, or, perhaps, Bohemian.

These, of course, are colored examples. Well, the white people act, and would act the same way. So the debasing situation today is due not so much to the fact that "your best people come here" as stated by the author of the article, but rather "not many of your people come here." The fact that just a few people bring on the situation is because large numbers bring many dollars, and dollars to a large extent decide the degree of prejudice in a man's mind whether he be white or colored.

This brings us to a discussion of the remedy for such a situation, and I find myself again at variance with the author of the article. My first suggestion would be,

(*Continued on page 69*)

THE AFRAMERICAN ACADEMY

WALTER P. EVANS

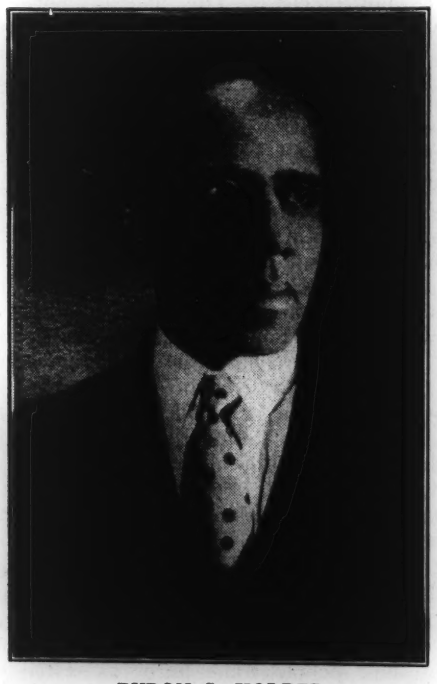
The owner of Evans' White Front Department Store, Laurinburg, N. C., his business is known as the most outstanding one of its kind owned by a Negro in the United States. The combined salary paid his clerks amounts to more annually than the sum expended by the town to school nearly 600 Negro children. His business is largely patronized by the white people of Laurinburg. In 1926 and 1927 he supplied over 130 white and black farmers with food and materials on crop lien and chattel mortgage securities. The store was started in 1885. Mr. Evans was born in Wilmington, N. C., in 1863. He was clerk in the office of the County Register of Deeds and clerk in the Post Office in Wilmington in the days when the Negro was a factor in politics. In 1896 he was appointed Justice of Peace in Laurinburg, and in 1898 was appointed Postmaster, but was prevented from taking office by the activities of the Red Shirts.

FLOYD J. CALVIN

Washington, Ark., celebrated the birth of this young man 25 years ago; Hope, Ark., mourned his departure in 1920, when he left the Solid South for the marts of Gotham. Arriving in the City of High Rent, he attended school a year, working betimes for The New York Age and THE MESSENGER. In 1923 he went to the Home Office of The Pittsburgh Courier, remaining there for six months, when he returned to Harlem as Eastern District Manager. Since June, 1926, he has been Special Feature Editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, and has contributed much to the development of that outstanding weekly newspaper. In 1927 he had the distinction of securing the first radio hour with a leading station (WGBS), New York, known as "The Pittsburgh Courier Hour." He has delivered over the air many educational talks on Negro achievements, including "The Negro Press" and the "Durham Conference."

JAMES A. JACKSON

When J. A. (Billboard) Jackson recently passed with a mark of 82.10, the civil service examination for Special Agent-Assistant Business Specialist in charge of section of Domestic Commerce Division, U. S. Department of Commerce, he was merely living up to past performances and keeping abreast of the expectations of his host of friends. Born in Bellefonte, Pa., from a family that has been free since 1793, he has been waiter, newspaper reporter, policeman, minstrel man, bank clerk, railway policeman, press agent, director of bureaus for an insurance company, editor and theatrical writer. He has worked as feature writer and reporter on the Detroit *Today* (now the *Times*), the N. Y. *Globe*, and the Chicago *Daily Bulletin*, the N. Y. *Herald*, and *The Billboard*. He has been in sixteen foreign countries—excluding Mississippi, is Grand Lodge Elk, Imperial Officer in the Shriners, 33rd Degree Mason, Founder of The Deacons, and member of clubs and associations too numerous to mention. He isn't 50 yet—but it won't be long now!

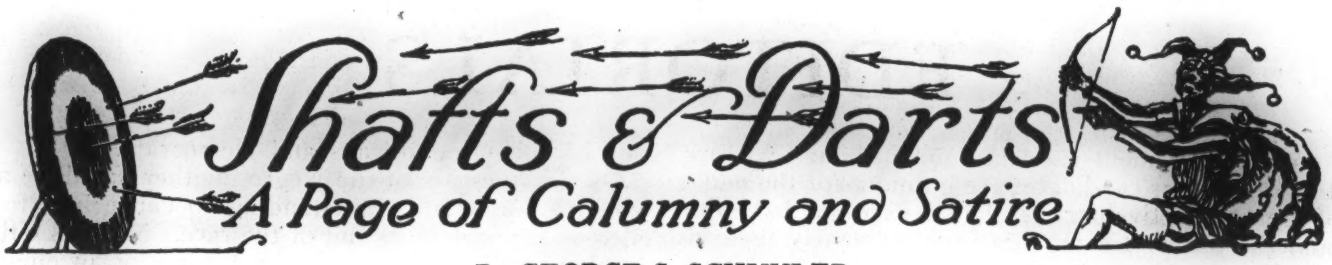


BYRON S. HOLDER

Born in Shelbyville, Tenn., in 1883, but raised in Watertown, South Dakota, and Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. Holder, with the assistance of his wife, has succeeded in building up a flourishing business from the preparation solely of chicken in all its forms. In his P. & S. Chicken Shack in Minneapolis, Minn., ten colored girls are employed eight hours a day, six days a week. The place seats 125 persons and 100 orders can be served in 30 minutes. The chickens used are milk fed from six to eight days and are purchased from three of the largest feeding stations in the Northwest. Only one kind of potato, the Idaho Gem, is used. Mr. Holder has a large patronge from the most prominent citizens in the community and the excellence of his service is widely known. During the year 1927 he did a business in excess of $50,000.

WILLIAM N. JONES

A South Carolinian, a graduate of Benedict College, a former student at Tuskegee Institute and the University of Chicago, a one-time teacher at Haines Institute and Bishop College, Mr. Jones developed the first municipal playground when he became Director of Social Colored Survey in Memphis, Tenn. He guided the recreation department to the purchase of the $85,000 central auditorium and recreation park. Six years ago he left this field to take up journalism, becoming a member of the staff of the Afro-American. He has risen from court reporter to managing editor. His column of comment is one of the best in the country, and certainly there is none that better reflects the attitude of the New Negro. He is also a lecturer on journalism at Howard University.



By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Negro Musical Education: Now that the Okeh Phonograph Company has issued Record No. 8531, containing "Blood-Thirsty Blues" and "Dope Head Blues," it may be assumed by some Aframericans that the bottom has been touched. Not at all. Even more "educational" records by "race" artists can be expected. Since these phonograph companies know their Negro public so well, we suppose that it will not be long before we shall be favored with "Raping Blues," "Grave-Robber Blues," "Abortion Blues," "Burglary Blues," "Highway Robbery Blues," "Chicken-Stealing Blues," "Porch-Climbing Blues," "Peeping Tom Blues," "Incest Blues," and similar gems of social uplift. Come on you phonograph company boys! Do your stuff! Remember, there is no limit when you are getting out phonograph records for Negro consumption.

Bigger and Better Dances: What this great Negro race needs is more dances. We don't dance nearly enough. It is true that we hold a dance every night in the big cities and at least twice a week in the smaller ones, but why not hold them in the morning before going to work and also at noon time? Just think of how much more money we could spend on dances if we just attended them twice as often? Why if we applied our minds to the problem, we could soon bankrupt all of our financial institutions and insurance companies by spending all of our money on dancing. The year is young yet, why not make a start? Nothing ventured, nothing won. Let's get busy right away and dance ourselves into the poor houses.

The Holebean Awards: It gives us great pleasure to announce to the breathless world the Holebean Awards for the year 1928. These awards are made possible annually by that eminent high priest of the Games of Chance, Mr. Jasper Holebean, a noted figure in Africana. The prizes are given each year to Negroes who have made outstanding contributions to the coarser arts and have thereby become distinguished. The Holebean Awards Foundation is under the direction of Prof. Dr. Gregory I. Gaines, SAP., Yale, 1898; BOOB., Harvard, 1902, Eminent Guzzler of the Tappa Kegga Bevo fraternity.

HAIR FRYING: 1st Prize, $400, to Lucinda Koal, of Hog Maw, Miss., for her work in "doing" nine "heads" in less than two hours, without burning a scalp.

2nd Prize, $200, to Ashie Epps, of Pianobox, Ala., who achieved wide attention because of her ability to conquer the most "stubborn" hair in a miraculously short time without breaking a single neck.

SUDS BUSTING: 1st Prize, $400, to Jemima Jumpsteady, of Coolbreeze, Ky., who astounded the natives of her locality by finishing a family washing in less than two hours.

2nd Prize, $200 to Sissereta Leanshanks, of Chitterling Switch, Ga., who holds the record of her state for washing bedclothes without getting a weak back.

HOT STUFF VENDING: 1st Prize, $400, to William Wallclimber, of New York City, for the remarkable achievement of scaling a 14-story loft building, filching a bale of dresses, and selling them to the elite of Harlem, all within 24 hours.

2nd Prize: $200, to Clifford Ratty, of New York City, for cleaning up a fortune by selling cheap fur to the wise Negroes of Harlem by palming it off as expensive "Hot" stuff.

NUMBER-RUNNING: 1st Prize, $400, to Napoleon Sluefoot of Brooklyn, N. Y., who performed the remarkable feat of collecting $1,000 worth of numbers in less than an hour's time.

2nd Prize, $200, to Abraham Hogear of Philadelphia, Pa., who, when arrested with a bale of number slips on his person, was clever enough to make the police believe that he was trying to disprove the Einstein Theory and that the slips contained his calculations.

GIN GUZZLING: Because of the close competition and the millions of entrants in contests all over the country, it was impossible to make any award in this field. Many Aframericans dropped dead in an effort to win the prize.

Crime and Punishment in America: Crime in these colorful United States, is, as you all know judged and punished according to the ancestry of the criminal, regardless of the ferocity of the crime. For instance:

SIX YEAR OLD GIRL MURDERED

Assaulted and Dismembered

Wealthy Young Man Confesses

(Special to the Evening Gloat)

Boozeburg, Pa., February 31, 1928:—Missing for several days, the dismembered body of little Lucinda Moron, the daughter of Ima and Yura Moron, prominent and respected citizens of Boozeburg, Pa., was found hidden in a swamp near the outskirts of this town. The countryside had been scoured for several days in search of the six-year-old little girl who was last seen alive Tuesday night when citizens of the town saw her walking down the street with Abe Normal, the young scion of a wealthy local family.

After prolonged consultation the Coroner's jury concluded that she had been assaulted criminally and the body dismembered and hidden in order to hide the crime. Immediately a warrant was sworn out for Abe Normal, and he was arrested in Coal Scuttle, N. J., last night, from whence he was hurried to the county jail in Boozeburg. Feeling is running high and all precautions are being taken by the sheriff to protect his prisoner. (And so on for six columns).

CHILD SLAYER CONFESSES CRIME

Family Rushes to His Aid

Prominent Alienist Claims Insanity

(Special to the Morning Garbage)

Boozeburg, Pa., February 32, 1928—Looking haggard and worn, Abe Normal, the confessed slayer of little Lucinda Moron, was brought before County Judge Bugger this morning where he pleaded not guilty to the crime, despite his confession of last night. His attorney, O. Fall Lyre, claims that the confession was extracted by brutal and illegal methods. This was denied by Watt A. Thugg, the prison warden, whose statement was substantiated by Klubb M. Hard and Thur D. Gree, the two other officers in whose presence the confession was made.

The family of the confessed slayer has engaged Dr. Whoffle Dust, the eminent alienist from the staff of the Sappy Hospital for the Insane. After examining the youthful murderer, Dr. Dust gave a statement to the press in which he stated that it was his unbiased opinion that Abe Normal is a raving maniac. The state has employed Dr. M. T. Brane, to prove that the criminal is sane.

Letters have been received from people in places as remote as Hullobaloo, Calif., claiming to have committed the crime. (A page of pictures on Page 10).

ABE NORMAL DECLARED INSANE

Committed to State Asylum for Life

Leaves Amid Cheering Crowds

Boozeburg, Pa., April 42, 1930:—The sun rose bright and clear today over the Booze County courthouse and disclosed a large assemblage of curious citizens waiting for a fleeting glimpse of Abe Normal, the young child murderer, who was yesterday committed for life to the State Insane Asylum after a sensational trial. Many had waited in the chilly spring air since midnight. Vendors of hot dogs, coffee, soda water and toy balloons reaped a harvest from the crowd. Newspaper reporters and photographers were on the job from four o'clock interviewing deputy sheriffs, scrubwomen, policemen, janitors, and others around the

(*Continued on page* 69)

EDITORIALS

The Presidential Race

THE race for President is on in good fashion. At this writing, ambitious candidates are gunning for the nomination of their respective parties. This will probably be the hardest and the bitterest campaign for president waged in America since the civil war, if Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, becomes the standard bearer of the Democratic party.

Religious bigotry will be played up with unspeakable fierceness. Catholics will bait Protestants and Protestants will bait Catholics, for it is generally assumed that this is a Protestant country. Men and women, currently labelled intelligent, with the utmost seriousness and sincerity, speak blandly and innocently of the Pope running the United States in the event of the election of Al Smith as President. This is, perhaps the strongest card in the hands of the Republican politicians to play against the New York governor.

Among Republican aspirants, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is doubtless the most formidable. The count against him is, that he is Constitutionally ineligible because of two long residents in foreign countries. Those advocates of a strictly literal interpretation of the Constitution maintain that one must have lived fourteen years in the United States prior to his election for president. While this is presumably inconsequential from the point of view of intellectual, experiential and moral availability, it means a whole lot when politicians are maneuvering for place and power. They can adroitly magnify a mole hill into a mountain. Empty-headed wind jammers will rant and rave furiously about the country's going to the bow-wows if an American citizen is chosen for president who has spent a considerable part of his life under the influence of Perfidious Albion.

As between Smith and Hoover there is little to choose from the point of view of ability, executive and administrative experience in the handling of large government problems and in general public integrity. Both have a measure of liberalism. Both have their share of reactionism. Both will make good presidents so far as presidents go. Both have some independence. Either one is easily the superior in presidential availability, not of course from the politician's point of view, or any of the other contestants in the field. The educated classes of America seem to choose Hoover first, and Smith second.

Of the two, doubtless, Al Smith would create the greatest sensation. His life has a dramatic setting, coming, as it were, from the lower depths of the New York sidewalk life. Despite the historical political reputation of Tammany, he has not only maintained a pronounced political respectability, but won the enviable distinction of being one of the greatest authorities in state government and an advocate of progressive social legislation. Though not a schoolman, he has successfully grappled with many intricate problems of state finance and reorganization. As a controversialist he has met and bested the keenest minds in the Republican camp of New York State.

As for his capacity for National statesmanship, no serious student of modern politics can find anyone who could bring a finer fund of common sense to the handling of these larger problems than the idol of the plain folks of New York.

Herbert Hoover is a man of high formal educational attainments. His handling of the big food problems during the war and the flood situation in Mississippi, stamp him as one of the ablest administrators in public affairs in America or Europe. While not the fighter and controversialist that Al Smith is, his fine grasp of public questions carry with it an authority which challenges the admiration of both Republicans and Democrats.

On the question of the Negro, neither has done anything which is sufficiently outstanding to cause him to be labelled as any special friend of the race. Nor has either done anything which would merit the name of an enemy. Negroes may expect no striking variation in presidential policies toward them under Al Smith or Hoover from that which has obtained with presidents generally. The Negro can only expect a larger measure of consideration from the hands of the president, whoever he may incidentally be, only when they possess organized political power, directed by honest and intelligent men. From the point of view of the Negro, it doesn't make very much difference whether the next president is a Republican or a Democrat, a Catholic or a Protestant, a Jew or a Gentile. All are his friends before elected, and all are indifferent to his interests after their election. This is not so because of race, or color, but because of the political ignorance and weakness, stupidity and corruption of Negro political leadership.

The only political security the Negroes can look to is their own power which will arise from definite hard-boiled organization. Their friends may help them but they cannot save them.

Negro Congressmen

THE time has come for Negroes to secure representation in Congress. It is obviously a disgrace that one-tenth of the population of the great American Republic has not a single representative in either house of Congress. The Jews, Irish, Italians, Catholics, Klu Kluxers, Prohibitionists, Wets, Women and practically every other group in America which has a corporal's guard, can point to somebody in Congress which definitely and directly represents them. They can do that only because the representative is one of them.

Nothing can be raised in Congress against the Jews or Catholics, or Wets or Drys, or Women, which will not be challenged by a representative of that group. It is unreasonable to expect that a Jew will look out for the interest of Catholics, or a Catholic for Negroes. While Jews may not oppose Catholics in Congress, still they have so many problems of their own that they cannot devote the proper time to study the problems of the Catholics in order to champion their cause successfully.

Every group in America which has special problems has shown the good sense to elect one of their group to work for the solution of their problems in Congress. No, it is not correct to say every group has done this, because the Negro has not. He alone stands out, as perhaps the largest, single racial or nationality group in the country which can point to no representative in the nation's greatest legislative body. It is true that there are white representatives from Negro districts, in New York, St. Louis and Chicago. But those white congressmen think of the Negro only to the extent that it is found to be good politics.

In all three of these centers, Negroes should select and elect their own representatives. Of course they will eventually. But that is not enough for intelligent people to set forth as a reason for their political recreancy now. Perhaps the most outstanding contestant for Congress among colored people is Chandler Owen of Chicago. He can and will win, if Negroes will vote for him and see to it that his votes are counted.

Not until Negroes can point to a Negro in Congress will the race get any considerable political dignity or win any definite measure of political respect. The assumption by the white and black public is that since there are no Negroes in Congress, they have no right to be there. But we want

more than a Negro in congress. We want a fearless, brilliant and honorable representative Negro sent there. A man who does not think white; but one who thinks right; one who is without the taint of a slave psychology, but who knows the mechanics and technique of modern social psychology; one who is not the typical politician, but who has a broad, sound fundamental understanding of national political problems in particular, and world problems in general; one who is not a wild erratic gesture-maker and kaleidoscopic sensation-monger, but a serious, dignified student and fighter. Owen fits this bill for Chicago, and the task is for Negroes to find someone who will measure up to the fight in New York and St. Louis. We hope this can be done. We want a Negro congressman who will not alone be interested in the Negro problem but in all the problems of America.

Negro Labor Conferences

ONE of the most significant movements initiated in America in the last decade, is the Negro Labor Conference. It was conceived and projected by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Its object is to awaken an interest among the Negro and white public in the problems of the Negro worker and American industry and in relation to organized labor; and also to mobilize sentiment behind the movement to organize the Pullman porter.

It is the first conference movement in America which has as its primary aim the study of industrial problems with a view to stimulating and developing interest in the organization of the Negro worker. The agenda was sufficiently comprehensive to embrace every phase of life of the Negro worker. The Negro worker and Organized labor came in for considerable discussion since it is one of the most controversial questions. In every conference a specialist on labor problems and the representative from the American Federation of Labor treated this subject. Many of the discussions surrounding this theme were heated but cordial, the one object being to probe as deeply into the matter as possible so as to reach some sound workable basis for the meeting of Negro and white workers together in a common labor movement for a common goal. The white speakers on this subject showed that they possessed a broad and liberal view point and that they recognized the obvious injustice which white labor had formerly practiced upon the Negro worker. They were not hesitant, however, in pointing out that the Negro worker's obligation was to come into the organized labor movement wherever accepted. They also indicated that the tendency among the international unions who had discriminated against Negro workers joining them, was to alter their policy in favor of the admission of their black brothers. All of them commended the Pullman porters for their brilliant pioneer work in the field of organized labor.

Despite the fact that the Conference was built around the idea of organized labor of the Negro worker, it also placed on its agenda the subject of the Negro worker and the employer. In most of the conferences, the Industrial secretary of the Urban League, because of his special knowledge, treated this subject. On account of the fact that the Industrial opportunities of Negroes are sharply limited, this subject evoked interesting questions and discussion. Many speakers offered the belief that some Negro workers were discriminated against in certain industries because of inefficiency. But this view point was pretty generally overcome by a formidable array of facts which tended to show that the Negro worker is not any more inefficient than the white worker is, and that the instances in which the Negro worker was inefficient, it was more due to the low wages paid than to any question of race or color.

An examination of the problems of Industrial workers today will show that health is basic and fundamental. In the large International Unions the question of health has been found so paramount that worker's health bureaus are established to make health surveys for the formulation of Industrial health policies. With a view to bringing modern enlightened opinion on worker's health to the Negro, the Conference secured eminent white and colored doctors to deal with this subject. Not until sound preventive medical information is placed at the disposal of the average worker, white and black, will he be able to avoid the ravages of the destructive occupational diseases, as well as the blood infections.

Civil Liberty and the Negro worker was included for discussion, because of the operation of the injunction against the workers, the "Yellow Dog Contract" and the denial of the Negro the right to vote in the south. The Negro worker holds a unique position in the American Industrial world, in that he is the only wage earner who is denied the power of political action on account of race or color. Of course, in every state of the south, white workers are denied the right of suffrage also. But not on account of race or color. The fear of the spread of progressive and economic views among the white proletariate, is responsible for the industrial-political Bourbons manipulating the political machinery so adroitly as to exclude the broad masses of white workers. The south is still practically unaware of the existence of workmen's compensation laws, employers' liability acts, maternity legislation, child labor measures, factory laws for the protection of the workers, minimum wage laws, laws against usury practiced by loan sharks upon defenseless workers, laws for the protection of women workers, and general social legislation which amelioriates the working and social conditions of the industrial population.

Industrial democracy of the Negro worker was presented in order that the trends toward the establishment of a larger degree of workers' control in industry might be analyzed and appraised. Every effort made by the workers to secure the right to greater and geater expression of opinion on rules and working conditions and wages that affect the lives of workers, is a step in the direction of industrial democracy. The Company Union movement is a direct challenge to this principle. Its purpose is more thoroughly to enslave the worker in industry.

Realizing that the agencies of education and propaganda would naturally influence every effort of the Negro worker to achieve greater economic security and justice, the Conference brought to it a professional journalist to talk on the Negro worker and the press. Some of the most stubbornly fought battles on the industrial field have been materially influenced for good or ill by the attitude of the press. Very often the press practiced deliberate misrepresentation of the cause of organized labor. It was this attitude of the Metropolitan press which gave rise to the labor press, and labor press agencies, such as the Federated Press. On the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters it was interesting to note that the press has shown, especially during the last year, a disposition to give news about the movement to organize the porters a fair "break." In practically every paper in the country, something has been written about the porter's fight for a living wage and the abolition of tips. The press has been a salient factor in getting the porters' cause a hearing. The Negro press too, has shown a most remarkable tendency, during the last year, to concern itself with the porters' movement in particular, and the Negro worker in general, if not in its editorial columns, certainly in its news columns.

Nor can the church be ignored when confronted with the problems of mobilizing public opinion in favor of the solution of the great social question. Therefore, the Conference sought to have the church represented in giving its view point on the relation of the church to the worker. When it is remembered that the National Catholic Welfare Council, the Central American Association of Rabbis, and the Federal Councils of Churches of Christ, have conjointly

(*Continued on page* 71)

Compiled by GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

In Louisville, Ky., a group of Negroes have opened an ice factory in the West End, to supply the more than thirty Negro retail dealer. *Yes, ice made by Negroes is just as cold as the other kind.*

Now that the Delta Penny Savings Bank of Indianola, Miss., has failed prominent Negro business men of the community are planning to organize another bank. *These people are gluttons for punishment.*

In Baltimore, Md., the Afro-American reports that employment bureaus are packed with applicants crying for employment. *The panic is on, it seems.*

The Standard News and The Royal Messenger, official organ of the Royal Circle of Friends of the World, both of St. Louis, Mo., have effected a merger. *Edgar Brown, owner of the former, doubtless heaved a sigh of relief.*

In Picayune, Miss., Negroes recently purchased $22,000 worth of real estate from a local corporation. *That was more than a mere picayune.*

Those who suffer from "bad" hair and color will doubtless hail with delight the news that a new cosmetic company has arrived on the scene, appropriately enough in Pittsburgh, the Smoky City. It is known as the Pyramid Products Company. Mr. William P. Bayles, formerly head of the Strait-Tex Chemical Company, also of Pittsburgh, is President and Manager of the new concern. *If this keeps up the Negro will soon have no kinks in his program.*

Headed by F. A. Dilworth, the Savannah Business League has again started functioning after some years of slumber. *It should be more than a social success.*

The Colored Tailors and Cleaners Association has been organized in Nashville, Tenn. The purpose of the organization is to promote closer cooperation between individuals in the business. *Evidently they stand for cleaner business.*

At the Bronx (N. Y. City) Bakery of the General Baking Company, makers of Bond Bread, James Winn, a Harlem Negro, has charge of all flour and other supplies used in making the bread. Mr. Winn receives the raw material for the bread, keeps the record and issues the materials to the bakers. This company employs many Negroes in their 43 factories. *This disproves the statement that a man cannot live by bread alone.*

In Louisville, Ky., the Commercial Broom Works is continuing to do a successful business. It is furnishing brooms for the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Stores and for many of the largest hotels. This company also operates a Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Store near the center of the city. *As much as Negroes use brooms, such a business ought to be successful in almost any community.*

When Caucasians and Japanese failed to deliver the goods as chauffeurs, The North Coast Bus and Transportation Company of Seattle, Wash., decided to give Negro chauffeurs a chance to make good. They did. So for eighteen months this company has employed ten Negro chauffeurs to drive their limited buses between Seattle and San Francisco. Recently the company sent their ten Negro drivers to Chicago to get ten new buses and pilot them back to Seattle. The new buses will also be driven by Negro chauffeurs in the limited service. The run between the two cities is 940 miles.

The Southern Aid Society of Virginia reports a cash balance of $424,083 for the year ending 1927, and a capital and surplus of $589,557.23.

The Lexington Colored Fair Association recently held its annual meeting, reported all bills paid and elected new officers. The association has big plans for 1928.

Another branch of the Negro Business League has been organized, this time at Edmondson, Ark. A special effort will be made to aid farmers in planning and marketing crops. The town has a Negro mayor and council, and is a thriving community.

The Prudential Bank of Washington, D. C., reports for 1927 a gain in deposits amounting to $65,428.64. *Evidently we can bank on this institution.*

According to one of our esteemed contemporaries, the real estate brokers and salesmen of Harlem have organized The Harlem Real Estate Brokers' Association. *Look out, tenants!*

A new method of raising sunken submarines has been invented by Solomon Harper and George W. Lyttle, two Negro residents of Harlem. *Hereafter, doubtless, to paraphrase the Salvation Army slogan: "A submarine may be down but it's never out."*

Mr. James Harrison Webb of 211 N. 59th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has received a "Certificate of Proficiency" in candy making. He studied under a specialist for seven years.

The Mammoth Building and Loan Association of Louisville, Ky., recently declared a 7 per cent dividend. This association has paid dividends regularly twice a year since its organization.

A "Negro in Industry" Week was recently held in St. Louis, Mo., under the direction of T. Arnold Hill, of the Urban League. The purpose was to create greater interest in the opening up of new industrial opportunities for Negroes. *Well, they certainly need them.*

Mr. Ira DeA. Reid, Industrial Secretary of the N. Y. Urban League recently spoke over Station WEVD, New York City, on "The Decline of the Negro Strike-breaker."

Mr. William H. Smith, Jr., 492 Jackson Avenue, Newark, N. J., claims to operate the only insurance specialist office owned by Negroes in the East.

Miss Leola Barton of Columbia, Tenn., has been engaged by the Soft Wheat Millers' Association as home economics field representative. In this capacity she will carry out an education program of the highest order in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. She is a graduate of Tennessee State College.

Miss Cleota Saunders has been appointed saleslady in the Julius Orkin Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Store, 1512 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.

Miss Genevieve H. McKinney, who recently passed a civil service examination for supervising nurse in the New York City Health Department at the top of a field of 267 competitors was recently appointed to the position. It is the first time a Negro woman has held such a position in New York City.

The Norfolk Journal and Guide, up-and-coming Virginia newspaper, recently installed a new Model 26, Mergenthaler Linotype, which is positively the last word in typesetting machines.

Roy Lancaster,
2311 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

You will notice by the heading of this letter that my address has been changed from 423 Y. M. C. A., Detroit, to Tech College, Lubbock, Texas.

Although I am not on the road as much as I formerly was, I have had several opportunities lately for talking through things with a number of porters. Recently I boarded a train at Amarillo, Texas, for Chicago over the Santa Fe: The porter of our car was the first one whom I have met not afraid to show his card. He not only showed his 1928 card but 27, 26, and others as well. I found out as we neared Chicago that his trip had not been very profitable; so I informed the people in the car that he needed substantial tips. Although most of the travelers were students going to a student convention, they dug down and joyfully gave what they could. If I had never had the opportunity to use the card before, that was sufficient justification for my carrying one. I think that you should know further that when I board one of these trains, I always go through an interview of the porters with reference to the Brotherhood. Not all of my experiences are of the happiest nature, but most of them soon gain confidence in me and tell me their story with reference to the Pullman Company. This you know better than I do. I think that the boys in this section of the country are having a very difficult time, but now and then I run into one who has seen the thing and is quietly spreading the message.

I feel highly honored to carry the card which you have sent. Your accompanying letter is inspiring and encouraging to me. I want to assure you that the receipt of your letter and the card was one of the happy experiences of the holiday season to me. I hope and pray that the Brotherhood wins the victory at a price not too high for you to pay. I wish that I could be of more service to you.

I remain,

Your sincere friend,
(Signed) ROY MCCULLOUGH.

Lubbock, Texas, January 26, 1928.

"BEST" EDITORIAL FOR JANUARY

Selected from the American Negro Press

By EUGENE GORDON

Noted Journalist on Staff of Boston Post

Some months ago the Baltimore *Afro-American* carried an excellent editorial entitled "Senator Bingham Writes." I do not, at the moment, recall the month; but, however, I remember that that editorial was selected as the best of that month. In the *Afro-American* of January 28th there is an editorial entitled "Congressional Bookkeeping," which is just as unique as the one above referred to, and which goes much further, all things considered, toward becoming a *complete* editorial. In my opinion, "Congressional Bookkeeping" is the best editorial printed in the Negro press during the month of January. It follows:

Congressional Bookkeeping

DEBIT:

Senator Thomas Heflin's (Democrat Ala.) Attack Upon the Catholic Church

The man from whom Hearst got the forged papers is a Roman Catholic. He testified that he obtained them from Roman Catholic clerks in the Mexican Government and that he told them he wanted the papers for Bishop Diaz, a Roman Catholic bishop of Mexico. Hearst's wife is a Roman Catholic.

Senator Cole Blease (Democrat, S. C.) Offers to Fight.

Two remarks have been made upon this floor which I can not let go without having something to say about them. One was by the Senator from Montana (Mr. Walsh), that Senators who came here from the South after the Civil War were guilty of treason. The other was by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Reed) in reference to the Negro vote of the South.

I shall at another time answer my friend from Pennsylvania in reference to the Negro question in South Carolina, and the Senator from Montana, who has been so kind as to say that my father r his three brothers, and that my mother's four brothers, who fought in the Confederate Army, were guilty of treason. I shall answer that in a way that will be thoroughly and distinctly understood, and what I say I will be responsible for in the Senate, to the Senate, outside of the Senate, at any time, in any way, and at any place that it suits any man who does not like it.

Senator Walter F. George (Dem. Ga.) "Thinks" Colored Folk in Dixie May Vote.

In my State and in every Southern State so far as I know the members of the Negro race may qualify and may vote. Approximately 3,000 of them in the last election for President in one city in my State did qualify and voted for the present Chief Executive of the United States.

CREDIT:

Senator Josephus Robinson (Dem. Ark.) Says Senator Heflin Is a Fool.

"Senator Heflin says that if I say here or in Arkansas or in Alabama that I am tired of hearing him abuse and denounce the Catholic Church, and the agencies of the Catholic Church, they will tar and feather me. That is illustrative, my friends, of how a good man can go wrong, and how far wrong he can go, and what a fool he can make of himself after he has gone wrong."

Senator David A. Reed (Rep. Penn.) Asks About Excluding Dixie Senators Fraudulently Elected.

"Does the Senator (Reed, Dem. Mo.) consider it to be corrupt and improper to suppress the vote of the entire Negro population in each of the Southern States?

"I want to know whether, in the next Congress, the Senator, if he is here—and I hope he will be—will join with us in applying this principle to men nominated in primaries from which all colored voters are excluded?".

Senator C. C. Dill (Rep., Wash.) Calls Intervention in Nicaragua Foul Crime.

"When the Government of Nicaragua or any other country is in such a condition that the lives of our nationals are not safe it is the duty of this Government to use whatever force is necessary to get those people out of that country; and to that extent I have no criticism of what has been done in Nicaragua. What I am criticising here is not the use of our forces to get Americans out, but it is the keeping of these armed forces there and sending more of them there, not merely to protect the lives of people who cannot get out, but to put more lives there to be destroyed if necessary, merely for the purpose of protecting the investments of Americans there.

"We will not do it to a big country because it would mean war.

"In my judgment this is one of the blackest, foulest crimes that has ever been committed. . ."

In the order named, the following editorials are selected as next best: (1) "Take Stock Everywhere," Chicago *Whip*, January 14th; (2) "Prohibition and Lynching," Kentucky *Reporter*, January 28th; (3) "The Supreme Court Flaunted," Pittsburgh *Courier*, January 4th; (4) "A Civilized Trial," Louisville *Leader*, January 14th; (5) "Penalty By Commissions Instead of Juries," Norfolk *Journal and Guide*, January 14th; (6) "The South Rules," Washington Eagles, January 27th; (7) "Propaganda," *Afro-American*, January 21st; (8) "White Crime," Chicago *Defender*, January 21st; (9) "Heads Up!" Pittsburgh *Courier*, January 21st; (10) "Teaching and Testing," Washington *Tribune*, January 27th; (11) "No Need to Worry," New York *Amsterdam News*, January 18th; (12) "If You Are Not White," New York *News*, January 28th.

NEGRO EDITORIALS RATED

WE ANNOUNCE STANDING OF NEGRO PRESS IN 1927

After twelve months of appraising the weekly editorials appearing in the American Negro Press. THE MESSENGER announces the standing of the various newspapers. The standard adopted for testing the editorials was briefly as follows:

1. Is the source of the editorial clearly indicated?
2. Is the subject so presented that the editorial will appeal to those for whom written?
3. What does the editorial set out to do: (1) Explain? (2) Convince? (3) Entertain? Does it succeed?
4. Is the editorial structurally correct?
   a. Does it grip attention with the first sentence?
   b. Does it bear evidence of a definitely ordered plan?
   c. Is the length of the editorial proportionate to its importance?
5. Has the editorial writer a style suited to this particular editorial and to his readers?
6. Is the writer's style suited to editorial writing?

(*Continued on page 70*)

THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

ACTIVITIES OF THE MONTH

CHICAGO DISTRICT

224 E. Pershing Road

M. P. Webster, Organizer

George W. Clark, Secretary-Treasurer

A renewed spirit seems to have taken hold of the Chicago Division after the first of the year. The dues income is far above normal and the meetings are unusually well attended.

Another "Yellow Dog" petition was started in circulation by "Letter Writin' Tom" of the Chicago Western District. It "resolved" to be "loyal" and the rest of the pigeon bunk and contained a subtle threat, "If you did not sign, you would lose your 'monopoly.'" "Letter Writin' Tom" is one of the brilliant pigeons who is desperately opposed to the Brotherhood. However, the price of pigeons in Chicago is extremely low.

A number of Union men have been discharged here on the following charges: "You know." "Why don't you wake up?" and "disloyalty."

On January 11th, the members of the Citizen's Committee that sent out the call for the Chicago Negro Labor Conference were entertained by the Division Organizer at the Vincennes Hotel at an informal dinner. Arrangements were completed for the Conference and the persons selected to make up the permanent committee. The following guests attended: Dr. Charles Wesley Burton, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Mrs. Alice Martin, Mr. David W. Johnson, Mr. Chandler Owen and Atty. C. Francis Stradford.

On January 12th, all of the Brotherhood Organizers met in Conference at the Vincennes Hotel and went over the affairs of the Brotherhood for the past two years and surveyed, both the past and future, program of the organization. A Committee on policy was appointed by the General Organizer.

Among those with us at this time, besides the General Organizer were: Bennie Smith, Omaha, Nebraska; E. J. Bradley, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Roy Lancaster, the General Secretary-Treasurer. All of the organizers left with a new spirit and more determined to put the Brotherhood over big.

The Ladies Auxiliary under the leadership of its new and energetic president, is making some rapid strides. The membership is increasing and the general interest is being stimulated. Meetings are held the second and fourth Thursday in each month.

The membership in the Chicago Division continues to increase although three-fourths of the Pullman porters operating out of this territory are already members of the organization we are still able to keep up the regular rate of increase to one member per day.

In one of the later editions of the Pullman News, for the first time we note an under cover reference to the efforts of the Brotherhood. Of course, it is referred to as an "outside organization" and comments on the fact that the Employees Plan of Representation, in competition with this so-called "outside agitation," prevailed to such an extent in their last election that over 90 per cent of the men voted. The News, however, failed to note the "methods" used. They should have had a 101 per cent vote according to the "methods."

On Sunday afternoon, January 8th, through the influence of Mr. David W. Johnson, the local organizer, M. P. Webster was invited to address the local Post Office Clerks' Union. There were about 250 men present at the meeting, with about seven or eight Negroes.

The Brotherhood's program and fight for a living wage and improved working conditions was very well received by the members of this organization. A large number of them were unusually well informed on the Brotherhood's program.

Brotherhood Week in Chicago

Brotherhood Week in Chicago has aroused the highest enthusiasm among Pullman porters. It started off January 23, with a labor conference which was an unusual success and manifested a wide interest in the work of this organization by the people in Chicago. A more detailed statement will be found in another column of this issue.

Tuesday night, January 24th, a mass meeting was held at St. Mark's Church. The Chicago membership deeply regretted the inability of the General Organizer to get here due to the sudden death of his brother. However, the energetic young president of the Ladies' Auxiliary carried on the meeting with a very limited program until relieved by the Division Organizer. She has at every instance shown a willing spirit. The meeting, however, was well attended by members and friends. Dr. Redmond, pastor of St. Mark's Church, donated the use of the church to the Brotherhood.

The Membership Meeting, Wednesday night, January 25th, filled every nook and corner of the headquarters.

On Thursday evening, January 26th, at 6:45 P. M., A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer, B. S. C. P., broadcasted a talk on the Brotherhood. over WCFL, The Voice of Labor, owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor. Before Randolph could get out of the studio a large number of telephone calls were received by him from people who had heard his address all over Chicago, indicating a strong favorable sentiment toward the Brotherhood's fight.

The Chicago Division's Big Dance

The Brotherhood's dance given at the Alvin Dansant on Thursday night the 26th, was by far the best ever given in this division. The hall was packed to capacity. People still continued to come in droves until a late hour. It was a well dressed and well behaved crowd. The music by Madame Hightower's Union orchestra was the best. Everybody had a good time. The remarks of Brother Randolph and the Local Organizer were unusually enthusiastically well received. Everybody left the dance in the wee small hours of the morning with a renewed Brotherhood spirit. Even the few stool pigeons that slipped in were pleased over the Brotherhood's first attempt.

Friday night, the 27th, Brother Randolph, the General Organizer, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. George W. Clark, Division Organizer, and Mrs. M. P. Webster, were loyally entertained at a very sumptuous dinner given in honor of the General Organizer and the Local office force by several of Chicago's staunch members. Needless to say, everybody enjoyed themselves to the utmost. Chicago is becoming famous for its delicious hot rolls.

Saturday night, the 28th, was witnessed another big membership demonstration at headquarters.

On Sunday, January 29th, the Brotherhood was the guest of the Lincoln Community Men's Club at the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church, 65th Street at Champlain Avenue. The Local Organizer, Webster, was the speaker of the evening and General Organizer A. Philip Randolph was present and made a few remarks. The President of the Ladies' Auxiliary and Mrs. Maude Adams participated in the program for the Colored Women's Economic Council.

The program was arranged through the courtesy of Mr. David W. Johnson, who is President of the Lincoln Community Men's Club and a staunch friend and supporter of the Brotherhood. The church was packed beyond capacity. A number of the people had to stand up.

At the end of Brotherhood Week in Chicago a membership drive to get in the delinquents will be started.

Chicago men are determined. They are paying dues and attending meetings and co-operating in every way with the Brotherhood.

The Chicago membership urges all Pullman porters who are interested in the welfare of themselves, and their families and their posterity to pay dues, attend meetings and give the Brotherhood all of your support.

SALT LAKE CITY DISTRICT

W. F. Burgess, Organizer

The Salt Lake City District is doing nicely this winter. The men are kept busy with extra work and everything is fine. Everyone is looking forward to a bright future. The men are still joining the union and are keeping the faith. They feel like the time will not be long now before victory is certain.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT

Peter A. Anthony, Organizer

652 "L" Street, Northeast

We had a wonderful mass meeting on January 8th at the John Westley Church which has aroused all of Washington. A wonderful address was given by A. Philip Randolph, the chief speaker, followed by Hon. Royal S. Copeland, United States Senator, who agreed with Mr. Randolph's statement concerning the "New Negro and the New White Man." He stated that black men are superior to black men; white men superior to white men; black men superior to black men and black men superior to white men, which puts both races on equal scales. If one feels that he is inferior to a white man, it is natural you will be inferior; if you feel superior to a white man, you will be superior to white men. Henceforth, you are no more than you think or feel.

We had a great labor conference at the Y. M. C. A., 12th Street Branch, sponsored by A. Philip Randolph on January 9th. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell gave a wonderful speech. Mr. Whitfield McKinley, a prominent man of this city, has joined in with the fight for the good of the Brotherhood, so by this you can see the effect of the Brotherhood.

On January 10th at 12:20 P. M., Mr. Whitfield McKinley, A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, W. H. DesVerney, Assistant General Organizer, Roy Lancaster, Secretary-Treasurer, and Peter A. Anthony, Washington Local Organizer, called on President Coolidge at which time Mr. Randolph was the spokesman. He put the Brotherhood cast from its birth to the present date before the President, and he is in favor of porters getting a living wage and better working conditions. So if the President of the United States is in favor, why doesn't every colored man and woman join in for the betterment of their welfare as a race in general.

You will never get anywhere by being divided, as the saying "united we stand, divided we fall." My advice to all is to fall in line and fight for economic freedom which is due you and your race as well as the white one.

Advice to stool pigeons. You had better get on the band wagon and let us all take a ride, if you don't you will be left alone. If we cut loose from you, I am sure the company doesn't want you afterwards and we are going on with our band as did Moses when he left his enemies.

BOSTON DISTRICT

S. M. Taylor, Organizer

922 Tremont Street

Boston was visited by Mr. A. Philip Randolph and his associate on January 3rd, 1928. He spoke to a vast audience at the Ebenezer Church and received wonderful applause.

On Wednesday afternoon, January 4th, he spoke to a large audience at the Boston Public Library. His speech was very interesting and loudly applauded. The audience was interested enough to pass a resolution favoring the porters' struggle.

On Thursday afternoon, January 5th, he spoke at the Citizen's Club of the League of Neighbors. His subject was "New Year Needs of our Afro-American Neighbors" and he also spoke of the Brotherhood. There was a very interesting gathering. His address was well taken. He then left for New York on the midnight train. His many friends desire him to come again. The Boston men were very much enthused over his coming to Boston which gave them more spirit and fortitude.

JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT

J. W. Darby, Organizer

2029 Davis Street

This Division, after a great mixup among the men, is gradually growing normal again. The men are making some wonderful promises about their future intentions. Some of my men have already paid all of their dues for 1928. Many others plan to follow. It is true that conditions are very bad here. The boys are having it very tough. No trains on this season as in all the past seasons. Near one hundred men are on the extra list, just as they were in the summer. A large number of old men were pulled off the good runs and younger men substituted. The older men were given the poorest lines out of this district. All of this was probably done to frighten the men; to stop them from paying their dues. But the real men are steadfast and unmoved. The weak men are falling in line. I hope to have the district back to the old standing and past all records in the near future if the men mean what they tell me. If I only had another pair of legs and feet, I could cover more ground, for these old boys I have here now are all gone; are worn out to nubs, trying to catch the men to tell them to be men.

T. A. Jones will not be successful in accomplishing his aims as he tells Mr. Cooper he would do if he got his job back. He has as much chance to break up the union here as to drink St. John's River dry.

SAINT PAUL DISTRICT

Paul Caldwell, Organizer

362 N. Dale Street

Nothing shows more the significance of the desire of the Negro to better his economic condition than the stir among them in this locality toward learning methods to put into practice the plan of co-operative effort outlined to three large and representative audiences addressed by Mr. George S. Schuyler in the Twin Cities on January 15th and 16th. Several letters requesting literature giving definite information on functional procedure and two or three groups have organized to study conditions locally and plan for the beginning of activities which are expected to develop into action.

The members of the Brotherhood who heard him are making plans already to start a credit union as soon as sufficient technical knowledge of the plan has been obtained.

Our series of Saturday night parties are developing into real affairs and it is a disappointment to a man to discover he is to be out on a Saturday. The public,

too, are taking advantage of the opporunity to attend these parties at local headquarters, and participate in the fun.

Much interest is exhibited in the hearing before the I. C. C. at this writing, and the headquarters is buzzing with hushed discussion of probable results.

We are constantly being called to appear before white audiences to explain our position and aspirations. We find many opportunities to make publicity for the purpose of enlisting public opinion in our favor. We find it is but to know our condition to gain favor in opinion,

We are ashamed to admit our failure to get a steady patronage in our colored publication, but we find a large demand one month and a small one the next. Thus making it unprofitable for a dealer to handle them. Even THE MESSENGER, which every porter should buy, is in this class.

There is not a porter in this district who is not expected to contribute to the quota, and if you have not done so, or heard about it, please consult either the captain of your district of the local secretary.

COLORED WOMEN'S ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES

By Mattie Mae Stafford

Bravely, we bade farewell to the old
And entered the trend of the new;
Never to falter, faint or fail,
Upward and onward, steady and true.
Though at times the path be dim,
Hatred and malice pierce the soul,
We stand with not a shred of fear,
Facing the new, "warriors bold."

Peace on earth, good will toward men,
Should be a beacon light,
A welcome warmth in every heart,
Piercing the gloom like a ray in the night.
Shall we revive the "Golden Rule"
That long since has grown cold,
And let the cup of bitterness
Be relics of the old?

Mr. George S. Grant, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. Lula Slaughter, President of the Council, are working very hard to help bring success to this noble cause. Mr. Grant has a splendid system to advertise the mid-winter dance given by the Brotherhood and Council. He has divided the city into sections and two women are assigned to each section to distribute placards and bills. Our President was successful in bringing Dr. M. J. Marmillion, a prominent race physician, to us to lecture on "Negro and Health." We were grateful for this timely lecture.

OMAHA DISTRICT

Bennie Smith, Organizer
2522 Patrick Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska

All moves forward in the Omaha District. H. J. Pinkett, veteran attorney, will serve as legal adviser for the Omaha local. A group of business and professional men of Omaha are lining up to back the Brotherhood morally and financially.

About 70 per cent of the men have their 1928 cards, by February 15th all will be in possession of their 1928 cards with the possible exception of those who are trying to carry a bucket on each shoulder. Their many excuses they have been offering lately will no longer be accepted and their names will be furnished to the entire membership after February 15th. It is that class that is seeking all the information and hollering the loudest for a change in conditions; hoping and praying for results and doing the least for the causes that bring it about

Read THE MESSENGER.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Office, 519 Wood St., Oakland, Calif.
Dad Moore, Organizer
C. L. Dellums, Local Field Agent

The week beginning January 23rd was known as Brotherhood Week. Meetings were held daily. The attendance was unusually large. Matters of general importance and special interest were discussed. Many of the speakers were vociferously applauded. Enthusiasm ran high. Many of the members who have been somewhat dilatory in the payment of dues and assessments during the past year are now not only paying promptly, but also paying their dues several months in advance. The district has seemingly taken on new life; and the men are determinedly bent on putting the Brotherhood's program over.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of work, many of the Brotherhood men who have been unjustly discharged from the Pullman service, are finding other employment.

The men are anxiously awaiting the "returns" from the Interstate Commerce Commission. They are glad to note, however, that so far everything looks favorable.

Mr. Morris Moore, better known as "Dad" Moore, has recovered from his recent illness and is back on the firing line. "Dad" wants the "boys" to know that he never intends to hoist the white flag of truce.

Although the days of the stool pigeons are just about over, one or two may still be seen flying around.

The porters of the district were deeply grieved to hear of the death of Mr. Randolph's brother. Messages of condolence were sent to the bereaved.

During the absence of Mr. D. J. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, who is somewhat indisposed, Mr. C. L. Dellum is carrying on the work in a creditable manner.

On January 1st, many "slackers" resolved to be "lifters" instead of "leaners." Don't forget your resolutions; and don't fail to "carry them out."

Buy your MESSENGER at the home district office.

One of the young stool pigeons has been fired. Seems like he was getting too close to Snoddy and the other pigeons got jealous and stooled on him. War seems to be on between the pigeons. We knew it would end like that. Such is the way of rats.

In Memoriam

In fond memory of my husband
Vance K. Josey
who died one year ago,
February 8, 1927
The trail we took together, beloved
is dear to me.
Though now I tread the trail alone,
you'll always be with me.

ROBERTA B. JOSEY.

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

George S. Grant, Organizer
1315 E. 12th Street

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 28.—The Mid-Winter Ball, given at 15th and Main streets, last Thursday evening by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Women's Economic Council, was one of the most successful events of this season. The entire program was carried out according to schedule, without a single hitch. The big punch of the whole affair was the music. This was supplied by the "Pullman Porters' Band," and was exceptionally good. This being the first public appearance of this organization of eight, sizzling-hot harmony-kings; it took most of their friends by surprise. The "Pullman Porters' Band" is indeed a creditable organization, and will prove a "big drawing card" in the future.

The crowd gathered early, and was efficiently handled by well drilled committees. Every member and friend of the "Brotherhood" and the "Women's Economic Council" who could arrange to attend were present; and all who attended are anxiously looking forward to an announcement of the "Brotherhood's" next frolic.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

Mrs. Oneida Brown, Organizer
303 Pythian Temple

We are patiently looking forward to the first report concerning the argument between the Pullman Company and the Brotherhood which took place in Washingtonn, D. C., on the 21st. We are glad to say that we are writing up new members every day and that our reports to Headquarters are gradually showing a financial increase. The men are loyal and bring such inspiring reports to the office, very often instead of my having to encourage them they encourage me by their implicit faith in Mr. Randolph, their confidence in the success of the movement, their firm determination to support the cause, and their utter disrespect and contempt for those who are waiting until the wagon is safely over the hill rather than helping to push it uphill.

THE MESSENGER is becoming a very popular magazine in New Orleans and is very much in demand. We handle THE MESSENGER.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

E. J. Bradley, Organizer
Room 208, Peoples Bldg.

The members of this district join Mr. Randolph in mourning for his deceased brother. The Organizer and members extend our heartfelt sympathy in brother Randolph's bereavement.

A few new members are being taken in every week, which should indicate that the Brotherhood is gaining rapidly on the heels of the management for the entire force of Pullman porters and maids employed by them.

The Company is weakening. Dictator Burr has for some unknown reason seen cause to desist from his former unmanly, undemocratic, Simon Legree policies and practices. His men are aware that he is a deceiver, and if he told the men that the Pullman Company had lost the fight, many of them would not believe him, because they would think that he was still trying to deceive them.

The Brotherhood representatives will convey that fact to the men themselves, men whom the porters and maids have learned to place confidence in, leadership that has never deceived, or misled them. The mere fact that the jurisdictional right case was held January 21st is proof that the Pullman Company cannot defeat everything nor everybody all the time.

A decision is expected from the Commission in a very few days, a favorable decision which seems inevitable, will mean bitter defeat throughout the remainder of the battle for the Pullman Company. In the advent the Pullman Company is not aware of the fact, I wish to announce that the Brotherhood not only intends, but is preparing to wage a warfare against the Pullman Company for a decent living wage, the working conditions as given to all railroad employees, under the Adamson Law, manhood rights, and grievance committees of our own choosing, to a decisive end.

The Pullman Company will gladly, open hearted, appreciate this hypodermic injection of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters into their mushroom cells, called brains, by Dr. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, after they realize that we are cooperative and instructive, instead of destructive.

The Citizens Aid Committee, Prof. Ulysses S. Donaldson, Chairman; Miss Althea Merchant, Secretary; Miss Ruth Harris, Chairman of Arrangement Committee, are sponsoring a huge Negro Labor Conference, February 5th, 6th, and 7th, with a dance on the 8th, to aid the Brotherhood. The St. Louis Division of the Brotherhood is doing everything in their power to make this affair all that the Citizens Committee have hoped it to be.

The Organizer's attention was called to a case a few days ago where a P. P. B. A. of A. member had been off from duty sick nearly three weeks, or about eighteen days. He had some difficulty in having his sick claim allowed through this St. Louis office. "Boss" Burr seemed to think this brother was paying from $26 to $30 a year in the P. P. B. A. of A. to help pay the Grand Chairman, or some other "Grand Dragon's" salary, and not for such purposes as stated in By-laws and Constitution of said Organization, P. P. B. A. of A. This is good news to other members of the P. P. B. A. of A. This member was finally granted a huge sum of four dolars and twenty-six cents ($4.26) for eighteen days sick benefits. "WONDERFUL PROTECTION FOR THE AMOUNT YOU PAY IN THE P. P. B. A. of A.

Brother I. C. Gilmore, whose home was destroyed in the tornado, has had it rebuilt into a four family efficiency apartment, very modern in every respect. All members who were pulled off by Burr, Kouple, Smith & Co., have nice positions and are paying their dues up to date.

The Organizer was in conference with Mr. Kruse, Chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the Southwest Division, a few days ago and some very good information was given me by him relative to the attitute of his group toward the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

It is expected that a Ladies' Economic Council will be organized in a very few days. As I find, through conversations with a number of the porter's wives, they no longer fear the inhumane treatment that has been formerly practiced upon their husbands by A. V. Burr. They are determined to stand by their husbands in this fight

The Pastor and entire official staff of the Central Baptist Church are so interested in the porters' welfare and success, that they have willingly donated their palatial edifice FREE to our Labor Conference, covering a period of three days, beginning Sunday, February 5th. This is very encouraging, as it proves conclusively that we are amassing public sentiment and moral support, and can get financial support at the call.

I appreciate all visiting porters calling by the office when in St. Louis and getting the "low-down" on the situation from the Local Organizer, E. J. Bradley, St. Louis Division.

NEW YORK DISTRICT

2311 Seventh Avenue

On January 10th, Mr. A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer, accompanied by Mr. Roy Lancaster, General Secretary-Treasurer; W. H. Des Verney, Assistant General Organizer, and Peter A. Anthony, Organizer in Washington, D. C., visited President Calvin Coolidge at the White House.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Lancaster then proceeded to Chicago, Ill., where they attended the conference of the western organizers of the Brotherhood.

Mr. Frank R. Crosswaith, Special Organizer, is still working in Boston, Mass.

Mr. W. H. Des Verney, the Assistant General Organizer, is at work in Washington, D. C.

Messrs. Randolph, Lancaster, Des Verney and Anthony attended the hearings before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Mr. Randolph returned hurriedly from the Labor Conference in Kansas City to the death bed of his brother James, who was for many years a Pullman porter.

Mr. Des Verney was also called back to New York to attend the funeral of his brother.

Mr. Randolph attended labor conferences, organized by the Brotherhood, in Chicago, Ill., on January 26th and in St. Louis on February 5th and 6th.

Messrs. Abbott and Magill of The Chicago Defender recently visited the offices of the Brotherhood.

The receipts of the Brotherhood indicate that the bulk of the men are steadfastly supporting their officers in an effort to acquire the manhood rights for which the men of the Brotherhood are striving so valiantly.

Porters are rapidly subscribing for THE MESSENGER, their only official mouthpiece. It only costs $1.50 a year.

SPEECH DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WCFL

Pullman Porters and Tips

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

General Organizer, B. S. C. P.

It is a pleasure, kind friends, to have this privilege to tell you about the movement to organize Pullman porters for a living wage and the abolition of the tipping evil. Pullman porters have long since realized that tips are uncertain, and consequently could not be recognized as a sure basis upon which they could budget their family, consequently, they organized two and a half years ago for the purpose of securing a definitely fixed living wage.

To this end, January 21st, counsel and representatives of the Pullman porters' union appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission to support the petition filed with the Commission, asking for a ban on tipping, and an investigation of the tipping system in relation to wages, rates, hours of work and working conditions.

The questions asked by the Commissioners of Counsel for the Pullman Company, indicated that the petition rested on sound grounds. The attorneys for the Pullman Company argued that the Commission had no jurisdiction because the Union desired to raise wages, But Mr. Henry T. Hunt, Counsellor for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, pointed out that the desire of the porters to raise wages did not alter the fact of jurisdiction of the Commission over the petition for an investigation of the Pullman Company.

In the next two weeks or thirty days, the Commission will hand down its decision on the question. If it is favorable to the case of the porters, an investigation of the Company will be instituted, if it is not favorable, the porters' Union has a program to create an emergency so that the United States Mediation Board may recommend that the President appoint an Emergency Board to inquire into the whole dispute, according to the provision of the Railway Labor Act, and hand down a decision, with a view to settling the dispute constructively and permanently.

Anticipating the probability of calling upon the President to act in the dispute, a delegation of representatives of the Union and prominent citizens of Washington waited on President Coolidge and informed him about the facts of the case and told him that he may be called upon to appoint an Emergency Board to deal with an emergency, which would threaten the interruption of Interstate Commerce, if the porters did not get the desired relief from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Our petition to the Commission followed the refusal of the Pullman Company to obey the recommendation of the U. S. Mediation Board to arbitrate the dispute with the Union. The Union presented its case to the Board, as provided by the Railway Labor Act, enacted by Congress, and signed by the President. The Company denied the Brotherhood's right to represent the porters, contending that the Company Union, known as the Employee Representation Plan had received 85 per cent of the votes of the porters. The Brotherhood replied by presenting one thousand affidavits, showing that the men had voted under intimidation and coercion which was a violation of the Railway Labor Act.

We are fighting for a living wage and the abolition of tips. Our present wage is $72.50 a month. Tips, at the time we made our survey, in 1925, averaged $58 a month. But they have fallen materially, partly on account of the fact that the Pullman Company broadcasted, a year or more ago, that the wages of the porters had been raised by a million dollar increase, and the public naturally feels that the Pullman Company ought to be required to pay the wages of its employees.

Our occupational expense is $33 a month. It includes the buying of shoe polish which the porter uses to shine the passenger's shoes, for which he is penalized should he request pay, and penalized if he doesn't shine them, food in transit, and food and lodging at the termini, for not all of the porters will live in the quarters provided by the Company because they are generally undesirable, and uniforms which every porter must purchase twice a year. The Brotherhood realizes that tips enable the Company to fix wages at a low point. But tips are not only uncertain and inadequate, but they compromise the self-respect of a worker. That the Company expects the public to pay a part of the porters' wages is shown by the fact that on Tourist cars where tips are low because of the type of passengers, the porters receive a little more in wages than the porters receive on the Standard sleeping cars.

Our survey made by the Labor Bureau of New York shows that the public pays seven million dollars a year in tips or wages to the porters. The question may be raised as to whether the Pullman Company can pay a living wage to the porters. The few facts on this point will settle this matter. It may be interesting for the public to know that the original cash investment of the Pullman Company was $36,000,000. Its capitalization today is $136,000,000, which is the result of turning back into the Company the earnings accruing. In 1926, according to the Company's fiscal report, it earned a net profit of $20,000,000. Since 1897, over $245,000,000 have been distributed in cash dividends and $64,000,000 in stock dividends.

An examination of the Pullman industry will show that the Pullman porter renders the chief service, aside from the cars supplied by the Company, which the Pullman Company sells to the public. Yet, the porter is required to give preparatory time, which consists in making ready the cars, without pay. For example, the porter leaving New York for Washington at 12:35, reports for duty at 7:30 and work five hours without pay. The public may be also amazed to know that Pullman porters sometimes do conductors' work and porters' work together but only receive $10 additional pay. This is obviously unfair.

Besides intimidating Pullman porters into voting for Company Union and signing the "Yellow Dog Contracts," the Company has placed a few Filipinos and Chinese on the cars as an effort also to frighten the men away from the movement. It is interesting, however, to know that none of these methods of coercion and intimidation have been effective in stemming the tide of the porters' organization.

Contrary to the propaganda of the Pullman Company, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will make for higher service efficiency of the Company, less turnover, a higher sense of responsibility, more constructive initiative on the part of the porters than ever before. In other words, the organization will be a definite asset to the Pullman management.

The movement to organize the porters has not only met with a marvelously enthusiastic response among the porters themselves, but the Negro public has rallied to the organization with amazing solidarity. Such outstanding National Organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Leaders of the National Urban League, the National Federation of Colored Women's Club, Elks, Knights Templars, Shriners, Knights of Pythians of New York and several religious and civic organizations.

The Labor Conferences which have been staged in New York, Washington, Boston, Kansas City, Chicago, and St. Louis, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, have also served to awaken a deep public interest in the cause of the Pullman porter and his fight for a living wage.

CROSSWAITH IN BOSTON

Frank Crosswaith, Special Organizer of the Brotherhood, has been stepping on the gas in the city of Boston. Says Frank: "I have held four meetings among the membership and one with the Auxiliary. They were all well attended, the dues paid were encouraging and so was the collection at all of them. In another month Boston will reach the stage occupied by New York. I have more speaking engagements than I can physically do justice to." Mr. Crosswaith has addressed twenty or more meetings in Boston in the interests of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

In Memoriam

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters pauses in its struggle for right and justice to mourn the passing of three of its staunchest members:

C. LITTLEJOHN
1609 S. Edith Street
Albuquerque, N. M.
Who Died
January 3, 1928
and
JAMES KELLY
168 East 140th Street
New York City
Who Died
February 3, 1928
JOHN BATES
Jersey City, N. J.
9 Prescott Street
Who Died
February 6, 1928

Loyal Brothers!
May they rest in peace.

Open Forum

Dear Mr. Lancaster:

Your kind favor of the 28th ult, enclosing me a renewal card as an Honorary member of your organization, for the year 1928, was duly received.

The splendid work which you are doing for your association, I consider one of the most significant and splendid now going on in the United States.

Industrially and racially, the spirit which you have already inculcated, is priceless. Nor do I believe that there is any manner of doubt but what you will finally attain complete accomplishment in the struggle.

The little that I have been able to do, to aid you, has given me the greatest possible satisfaction, and I will hold your membership card as a mark of honorable distinction, even though I do not feel entirely worthy of it.

With every good wish for the triumph of your cause, and with my kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,
FRANK P. WALSH.

January 16, 1928.

NEW JERSEY MASONS

The Eightieth Annual Session of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge F. and A. M., Prince Hall Affiliation of New Jersey, was held in Trenton, December 27th and 28th with Powell K. Martin, Grand Master, presiding.

The Administration of Grand Master Martin has been filled with marked evidences of growth and progress. Assisted by a capable staff Mr. Martin has been able to place the New Jersey Masons upon a sound financial basis and to initiate a program of constructive racial uplift.

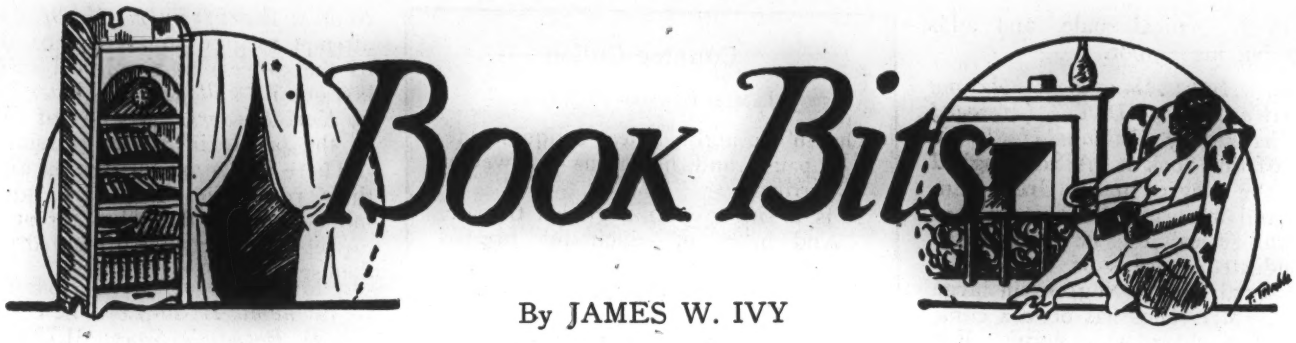
These efforts have reached a climax in the erection of a temple at Trenton, which shall stand a fitting and perpetual monument to the efforts of these men. This temple estimated to cost more than One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, is already under construction and will probably be dedicated during the Spring. More than four thousand Masons from all parts of the State will attend these services.

The Craft of New Jersey number among its members the most outstanding men of the State; men whose efforts are directed toward whatever is worth while and wholesome; men who are tireless; men whose slogan is: "To succeed means to sacrifice."

The roster of officers is:

Grand Master .....P. K. Martin
Deputy Gr. Master...Edw. Hilton
Gr. Sen. Warden....E. S. Ballou
Gr. Jr. Warden...Hiram C. Smith
Gr. Secretary.....Chas. A. Pope
Gr. Treasurer...Roscoe L. Moore

When in Washington, D. C., Visit the Night Club Bohemian, 2001 Eleventh Street, N. W.



By JAMES W. IVY

"Camels" (*G. P. Putnam's Sons;* $2.50), *by Daniel W. Streeter.* This winter the black, fuzzy haired, daughter of Ethiopia makes her debut in the publishing world. There seems to be no end to the books on Africa. Almost every week there rolls from some printing press some sort of a tome on the Dark Continent. Mr. Streeter's book, unlike many others, is frankly a humourous one. We guffaw and hold our sides as we follow him from Paris to Cairo, thence up the Nile to Khartoum, and on to Singa—Town and Abyssinia. This book has a good bit of fun in it, enough to make it worth purchasing.

"Southern Exposure" (*Chapel Hill; The University of North Carolina Press;* $2.00), *by Peter Mitchell Wilson.* The urbane opinions, and civilized experiences, of an old Southern gentleman.

I was amused at the shock that this very sensible gentleman experienced while on vacation in Paris. "Madame had us invited to the home of an artist of distinction where we saw some pretty pictures, heard some wonderful music, and were presented to some colored people. This was quite out of our habit, but the habit of hospitality was strong enough to make us mind our manners, though we learned "How to don't in future invitations."

"Money Writes" (*Published by the Au, thor, Long Beach, California;* $2.50), *by Upton Sinclair.* "This book is a study of American literature from the economic point of view. It takes our living writers and turns their pockets inside out, asking; Where did you get it? and What did you do for it? It is not a polite book, but it is an honest book and is needed.

"It concludes a series, begun ten years ago, including "The Profits of Religion," "The Brass Check," "The Goose Step," "The Goslings," and "Mammonart." I read Mr. Sinclair's "Mammonart" last summer; a few weeks ago I finished "Money Writes"; I have been wondering since, "What is literature in Mr. Sinclair's eyesight 'Money Writes' simply makes the matter more puzzling, for Mr. Sinclair takes the good, the bad, and the indifferent; the first rate, the second rate, and the third rate, and he looks at them all 'from the economic view.'" This may be good sociology; possibly it is good socialism too, but it is certainly not literary criticism. What excites Mr. Sinclair is the fact that so many of our popular and leading novelists are openly for the plutocrats; that so few of them are imbued with the "ideals of revolutionary labor." If Mr. Carl Van Vechten chooses to write novels "pour les raffines" that is Mr. Vechten's business; if Mr. Hergesheimer wants to live in an "Ivory Tower," that too is all right; and if Mr. Edwin Markham must write of the "Man with the Hoe," who can object? Mr. Sinclair is too naive and sensitive; his ideal for the abolition of suffering is noble, of the highest order, but it is by suffering that the world goes on; some must suffer that others may not. The abolition of capitalism will, no doubt, rectify certain present evils; but it will certainly not usher in Utopia, as Mr. Sinclair imagines.

In his chapter on "The Art of Brotherhood" Mr. Sinclair writes, "So in the course of their struggle for power they [the proletariat] are envolving a new and higher ideal, and constitute the germ of the new society, based upon brotherhood and cooperation."

"The advancing workers welcome all men and women to the ranks of workers whereas the exploiters do everything to keep their power in their own hands, and to keep others beneath their feet."

I wonder if Mr. Sinclair honestly believes that the workers are such angels? If he does, I, for one, will tell him that they are no whit better than their capitalist overlords who take so much delight in booting them in their rears. Why, of course "the advancing workers welcome all men and women"—except black men and women: possibly black men and black women are not men and women at all, but merely males and females of some sort of *tertium quid.* No. These "advancing workers" do not try to "keep others beneath their feet"—that is, unless they happen to be Negroes. The white worker possesses no peculiar virtues not possessed by his capitalist overlord; every darky knows this if Mr. Sinclair doesn't. And why Mr. Sinclair should shed tears over the mass of white boobs is beyond me. What he says about their exploitation is true, and has been true throughout recorded history. A horse may throw its rider, but there is always another to vault into the saddle.

"Negro Drawings" (*Alfred A. Knopf;* $7.50), *by Miguel Covarrubias.* With a preface by Ralph Barton and an Introduction by Frank Crowinshield. A year and more ago I began to notice in the pages of *Vanity Fair,* the journal of the sophisticates, Negro drawings by one Covarrubias. Even the most careless of them seemed to have a dash of genius. They revealed an insatiable curiosity about life; that their author had brains. So since that day I have always kept up with the drawings of Señor Covarrubias, and am by way of being an enthusiastic admirer of this great artist.

Mr. Knopf has now collected fifty-six of them and published them. They contain some of the best things that Covarrubias has done. Possessing a careful technique and a vivid sense of the realities of life these drawings, of Covarrubias, of random types, of Harlem Negroes depict with the most apparent ease the essential characteristics of the particular type drawn.

Take the "Man With Cap"—one glance and we are impressed with this loafer type of Negro, the "sweet-back." Notice how the exaggerated hands and feet of the "Charleston" suggest the rhythm of this dance. "Come to Jesus"— another vivid potrayal of reality. Then there are many others that are worthy of attention: "Cake Walk," "Strut"; "Double Charleston"; "At Leroy's"; "The Bolito King"; and "La Negrita."

Because *el Mexicano,* Señor Covarrubias, chooses to exaggerate a lip, to make balls of darky kinks, or pancakes of black noses, do not be offended, he is not poking fun, but merely using the technique of the seeing, thinking artist; a genius and one who depicts us with sympathy and truthfulness. By all means add this collection of drawings to your library.

"For Freedom: A Biographical Story of the American Negro" (*Philadelphia; Franklin Pub. & Supply Co.*) *by Arthur Huff Fauset.* With drawings by *Mabel Betsy Hill.* Here we have the prize winner in a new role—a writer of inspirational biography for wide awake, race-conscious Negro children. Mr. Fauset is the young man who carried off one of the "Opportunity Contest" literary prizes and was also a gatherer of Negro folk lore in the South. In his new role of biographer and historian he is just as interesting. For the young Negro child he has written lovingly and sympathetically of our most significant Negroes; Benjamin Banneker, Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglas, Blancke K. Bruce, Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Roland Hayes, Matt Henson, Dr. Dubois, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Alain L. Locke, and the indicating figures among the new Negroes. The book is written in simple language, is well gotten up, has many drawings and photographs too. I am sure that every Negro child will be heartily interested in it.

"Why Men Hate Women" (*Payson & Clarke, Ltd.;* $1.50), *by Gelett Burgess.* Illustrated by *Herb Roth.* Do the men hate the women? Mr. Gelett Burgess seems to think they do, and ascribes it to "Varm, that subtle, and (to men) repellent atmosphere of femininity which surrounds like an aura."

"But don't think it's 'sexy' sex I mean, though; Varm is the very antithesis of charm. Varm is the specialized feminine form of intellect and behaviour. And Varm is what makes men hate women."

Mr. Burgess to prove his thesis, gives many of the stock feminine foibles, already

known to every cynical male, and adds nothing new but his humor.

"Recreation And Amusement Among Negroes in Washington, D. C." (Howard University Press), by William H. Jones. The subtitle of this book is "A Sociological Analysis of the Negro in an Urban Environment," and it forms the first title in a "sociological series" to "be confined to carefully conducted surveys of various aspects of the social life of Negroes in large urban centers." Mr. Jones has done a competent piece of work in his volume. For the first time we have a detailed and scientific study of recreation and amusement among a more or less representative group of urban Negroes. Residential segregation, with its attendant evils, is responsible for the accentuation of many evils in Negro urban amusements, and, too, gives rise to many problems which are peculiar to us alone. Mr. Jones' book handles them all with the same scientific impartiality: games, sports, the church, the cabaret, the barber shop, the playground, etc. At the end of his book he offers us twelve "Recommendations" for "the improvement of the leisure time phases of Negro social life in Washington." The book has a good index and bibliography.

"The Changing South" (Boni and Liveright; $3.00) by William J. Robertson. This book itself is proof enough that the South is changing: any time a Southerner can write of that section with the frankness and candor used by Mr. Robertson, things must be changing. There is a resolute minority in the South that is intelligent and, above all, realistic; they are certainly not afraid of facing the facts, which the old type Southerner would never do. I by no means agree with all that Mr. Robertson has to say, but I admire the courage of the southern white who dares to think for himself. His chapter on the Negro is new only in its frankness and lack of rancor; but the best of them are the ones on "Education," "Social Conditions," and "The One Law," a study of the workings of prohibition in the South. Our leading Negroes must needs read Mr. Robertson for he is the type of Southerner who is gradually emerging, solidifying his power, and in more than one place is being respectfully listened to.

"The Roll of Honor" (Enterprise Book Distributors, 357 Edgecombe Ave.; $1.00), by Willis Scott. This book is the story of the exploits of Charles Williams a great Negro business man. As Mr. Willis Scott, the author, says in a note. It "is a vindication in story form of the Negro as a successful business man. It was designed expressly to create confidence in the executive ability of the Negro."

"Soviet Russia and Her Neighbors" (Vanguard Press; $0.50), by R. Page Arnot. This is one of the books in the "Vanguard Studies of Soviet Russia," edited by Jerome Davis. One of the most despicable chapters in the history of 1917-27 is the attitude of the capitalist nations of the world toward Soviet Russia. It has ranged from open hostility to veiled threats and the financial support of the whites, and their various generals, in their efforts to overthrow the Soviets. It may seem paradoxical that the one nation which has tried to make a practical application of the Allied "democratic principles," in her international relations, should be ostracised from the family of nations; yet, upon reflection there is nothing at all strange about it. For the Allied Powers never meant what they said about "secret treaties," "freedom of the seas" the "right of self determination, etc." Much of the hatred of the Soviets comes from the wilful ignorance of the Western Powers in confusing the *Komintern,* with its program of a world wide revolution, with the Soviet Government. The reasons for hatred are not exactly the same for any two powers; although all of them have good reasons for hating a government that is frankly socialistic and the sworn enemy of capitalism. This is the basic reason for the existence of this new "Holy Alliance" of the "Haves," and their opposition to a government of the "Have-nots." Mr. Arnot gives us a broad analysis of the relations of the Soviet Union with all the major powers of the world. Russia's attitude as well as that of the other powers toward Russia, France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, China, Japan, Turkey, Germany, etc., are all shown in their relation to the Soviet Union.

"Religion Under the Soviets" (Vanguard Press; $0.50), by Julius F. Hecker. Mr. Hecker shows that despite the atheistic beliefs of the members of the government, Russia is, for the first time, enjoying genuine religious freedom. There are even Baptists among the Bolsheviks; if they are tolerated by the commissars surely there is religious freedom.

The other books in this series which I have read are:—*"The Economic Organization of the Soviet Union," by Scott Nearing and Jack Hardy.* This book answers the question "How do the Russians earn their living under the Soviet System? How is the Soviet economic machinery owned? Is there private capital in the Soviet Union, and if so, how much? Is the Soviet economic system speeding up or slowing down? Is the Soviet Union moving toward socialism or capitalism?" Next is *"How the Soviets Work," by H. N. Brailsford.* "An attempt to give an account of the working of the Soviets as a political system." The last one is *"Village Life Under the Soviets," by Karl Borders.* A study of the daily life of the people in Soviet Russia.

These books are written by authorities in their respective fields; are sane, and are minus propaganda, either for or against the Soviets; the facts are presented to speak for themselves.

"Economic History of The United States" (G. P. Putnam's Sons; $1.75), by Robert M. McElroy. Dr. McElroy is the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Professor of American History in Oxford University and an authority in his field. His little book of 86 pages gives the essential facts of our economic history in outline. Its one fault is the lack of an index and a table of contents.

"Kilima—njaro: An Eastern African Vicariate" (Society for the Propagation of the Faith), by The Right Rev. H. A. Gogarty, E. S. SP. The average Catholic priest is a much more civilized man than his Protestant brother, and this book certainly proves it. Father Gogarty opens his book with a short historical sketch of the vicariate of Kilima—njaro, named after Africa's highest mountain, tells us of the coming of Islam, about the Portuguese Conquest, the return of the Catholic Church to Africa, the mission station of Kilima-njaro, the customs of the Wachaga, the beliefs and superstitions of the natives, about Tanga, and the reopening of the Ufiomi Mission. This is one book on missions that I have enjoyed hugely and I hope my readers will like it as well as I did.

Countee Cullen

JAMES EDWARD MCCALL

Out in the night, I hear a liquid note,
  I pause and listen, as it sweeter grows;
It is a singer with a golden throat,
  And heart in which the fire of genius glows.
I hear him singing in the twilight hush—
  Caroling songs that warm the heart like wine:
No sweet-voiced nightingale or hermit-thrush
  Could thrill the world with music more divine.
Though young in years, he sings as one whose heart
  Has sung for ages. Yet, he wears his crown
So modestly that men, thrilled by his art,
  Pay tribute and forget his face is brown.
Unselfishly, his soul seeks to inspire
  In other souls, divine poetic fire.

Aviator's Hymn

Great God of earth and sky
Behold us as we pray;
Grant us Thy mercy as we fly
And with us ever stay:

Withhold the wrath of fire
Thy Arm can never fail;
A path of safety we desire
O'er every ill prevail.

The blinding storm and snow,
With driving rain and hail;
Against these are we forced to go
Oh help us to prevail!

From depths of oceans deep,
And mountains lurid height;
Guard us lest we might fall asleep
Upon our perilous flight.

We cleave the daily way
Through endless clouds on high;
But Thou alone remains our stay
Oh hear us and draw nigh:

The tidings do we bear
Over the land and sea;
So others will our blessings share
And give thanks Lord to Thee!

Great God of earth and sky
Be with us when we pray;
Aloft we raise our wings on high
Lord grant us Grace to stay!

HENRY B. WILKINSON.

Shafts and Darts

(*Continued from page* 59)

barred building. Promptly at seven o'clock, Abe Normal, nattily dressed in a blue suit of latest design, with shirt, socks and tie to match, came jauntily down the steps of the courthouse surrounded by grim-looking deputies. All posed for photographs and the prisoner promised the City Editor of the *Daily Offal* the sole rights to his autobiography. He was then hustled into a big limousine which immediately drove off. A parting pun from the lips of Abe Normal set the crowd to laughing good naturedly.

According to O. Fall Lyre, the attorney for Abe Normal, a writ of habeas corpus will be filed immediately. (Pictures on Page 5).

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR ASSAULT

White Woman Identifies Assailant

Mob Overpowers Sheriff and Deputies

Ginboro, Miss., February 31, 1928:—After several hours of pursuit through the swamps of lower Mississippi, Joe Boob, Negro, was captured by a posse of infuriated citizens near here yesterday. He was immediately flung into the sheriff's automobile and hurried to the White Mule County Jail where he was placed under heavy guard to avoid lynching. These precautions, however, were fruitless, as a huge crowd soon assembled and clamored for the prisoner. After the Negro had been identified by Marjorie Cretin of Claptrap, Miss., as her assailant, and, until yesterday, one of her father's hands, the demands of the crowd grew louder. Soon they stormed the jail, overpowered the sheriff and his deputies and removed the prisoner, who was later burned on a pile of rubbish in the town square. The body was then dragged through the Negro section behind an automobile, followed by a yelling cavalcade of white men, women and children. The charred body was then deposited at a Negro undertaking parlor. A death certificate was later filed stating that Joe Boob had died of extreme exhaustion and high temperature. Today (Sunday) Ginboro was back to normal and the houses of worship were crowded as usual.

Resources Over $5,000,000,00

Insurance in Force $75,000,000,00

First—In Size, In Service and In Strength

Guarding the Citadel

Every Negro in America has a tremendous stake in the guarding of this citadel over which the National Benefit stands sentinel. The lives of our children and our children's children—for generations yet unborn—these too are vitally concerned in the manner of its guardianship.

For the citadel is the Citadel of Negro Commercial Progress and in its protection and strengthening lies our hope as a Race to obtain for ourselves—and those to follow us—the splendor of Equal Opportunity and Higher Standards of Living and Attainment.

Against all invaders, over nearly three decades of years, the National Benefit has held every breach, repelled every attack, kept intact this stronghold of the Race.

As the largest and strongest Negro enterprise—as the greatest Negro financial institution on earth—the post is its by right as well as by choice.

Stand with it—do business with Negro enterprises—insure in Negro companies—their future is the future of the Race.

The National Benefit Life Insurance Company

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Stenographers Efficiently Trained

We teach shorthand that one can read and transcribe; students are taught to manipulate typewriting machines by "touch" rapidly and accurately; business law is fascinating; and our bookkeeping and filing system is unique. Spring term begins April 2, 1928. Write EDWARD T. DUNCAN Principal, The Stenographers' Institute, popularly known as Duncan's Business School, 1227 S. 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. A large building has been purchased for 1928.

Not Many of Your People

(*Continued from page* 57)

that instead, of trying to "cease sacrificing their self respect by attending theatres which stigmatize them," as he puts it—overrun the jim crow section. We can easily get this idea from the fact that when these houses bring colored shows they expand the jim crow section. Just why? The answer is that the management knows that a large number of colored people are coming to witness the show, and makes room for the extra influx of dollars.

I don't advocate the overflowing of the segregated section in order to flaunt to the world that you are more willing than now to debase yourself, and that you are exceedingly happy in this inferior lot. The reason for doing this is when you protest to the management about your poor accommodations, you will have the weight of dollars and numbers behind you, and those in charge will consider your grievances very carefully before they turn away the good shekels from their door.

The second reason for doing this is to get white people in the habit of seeing you in the theatre. The most prejudice is found where the two races are wildly separated, and very seldom come in any contact with each other. It may be all right to stay away and fight, but the fighting will be much more effective if you are on the battle

line. The way for colored people to get elected to political office is not to stay away and talk glibly about the rights of man, but to get in and run for office. Sometimes after the white people get used to seeing you run, they will split among themselves and elect you. In the same way they will get used to seeing you at the theatre, and won't object to your presence.

So I would say that the first effective way of remedying the situation is to overrun the jim crow sections, the whole theatre if need be, for the manager will somehow find room for your dollars. These will contribute to the upkeep of the place and will get them used to seeing, as well as being with you which is a great step towards true understanding.

My second point may at first glance appear to have no connection at all with the issue. It is to support the little theatre movement now spreading through this country.

With all our boasted progress, it is an undeniable fact that we have progressed very little in our appreciation of what is best in the drama and musical shows. This is evidenced by the very low grade of entertainment in the colored houses. I have many times gone down on Broadway to revivals of Shakespeare, Ibsen, and some of the other old masters, and have seen very few colored people. This also holds true for O'Neill, Shaw, Galsworthy, and the other worth while moderns. In fact I have seen very few at the big feature pictures. There is very little, if any prejudice on Broadway now. But if the managers suddenly decide to put us in the gallery, there will be too few of us to make any difference, for we pay very little of the thousands of dollars necessary to run them for a year.

Our lack of appreciation is further proven by the fact that our own artists in our own houses have failed to make us patronize the better class of entertainment. The failure of the Lafayette Players, The Ethiopian Art Theatre, and other worth while colored organizations are examples. I was in the audience in the Lincoln Theatre last summer when Jules Bledsoe came there in Emperor Jones. This play had toured the country, and had even been produced in foreign countries. It is hailed as one of the best of the modern one act plays, and was for the first time playing in colored houses. Yet, this audience howled, whistled, and hissed the actors until the acting of the play was impossible. The whole scene was disgusting as well as pitiable.

Now since the appreciation of the best in the theatre is acquired rather than instinctive, we've got to get our preliminary study somewhere. I would suggest the little theatre because they do not depend upon large numbers, nor large capital. The small number at first would gradually spread to larger numbers, and soon we would have a multitude of people flocking to the professional theatres with the results advocated above.

Two of the other things advocated by the author of the article were especially good. One was the securing of financial interest in the various theatres. This would bring pressure on the situation from another angle. If people have money to invest, they usually can do it in theatre stock if they want to. I have seen advertisements of stock in the Roxy enterprises, as well as many others.

The other point brought out was to keep a number of test cases in court. This is an excellent idea, but if it is carried out in the future like it has been in the past I would condemn it. In the past it has been one lone Negro going down in a multitude of white people demanding some privilege which did not particularly concern the other people in the town or city. It has usually been some doctor who has made his pile off of colored people, and is now ready to move out and live in a rich white neighborhood apart from his people. Of course he has the legal right to live where he pleases but what's the use of fanning a lot of prejudice into fire when there is no real demand for that particular thing on the part of the race. We should reserve our fights for the things we actually need. So if we are going to have test cases let's go down in a gang of fifty or a hundred, thus assuring the management that we are going to be there more or less whenever he has a good show. This may sound like a foolish argument, but no person can be expected to do things for the accommodation of a few when it will result in a loss. Things shouldn't be that way, but the truth of the matter is that they are, and the old adage is still true: "He who pays the fiddler will call the tune."

I went to see the "Circus Princess" today. It is one of the costliest of the Shuberts' operettas. My desire to see it was kindled when I read where a special performance was given for Lindbergh when he returned from France. Well, my seat was off in a corner of the third balcony. I was the only Negro there, for if others had been there, I would have seen them. If I had gone down and protested, the manager would undoubtedly have told me that if I went anywhere else, twenty people would have walked out, and would have ended by saying, "It is better to do without your seventy-five cents than to do without seventy-five times twenty." Any fool can see that. Now if I could have assured him that if these twenty walked out, I know five times that many who will come, I believe he would have let me go where I please. I couldn't assure him that, because I know that in places where they don't have this nefarious practice, that number of my people does not go.

In conclusion then, we can say that the Negro has never calmly, nor gladly, nor willingly accepted the debasing practice of segregation as it is practiced in American theatres. It is true that they have gone under such conditions; but the whole problem is just an aspect of the vaster problem of discrimination everywhere. It cannot be met here, no more than in other places, by staying away and squawking. The best solution is to overcrowd the jim crow sections. This will prove hard and humiliating at first, but it will be productive of lasting results, because the theatre owners will adjust matters quicker when he has a large attendance, for it will increase the income of the place, besides having the might of numbers. This is to be done in connection with other financial interest that they can secure in the place. Test cases should be constantly tried, but they should more and more be cases with dollars and numbers behind them instead of just one lone Negro in a multitude of whites. The support of the little theatres is advocated in order to give the masses training in the appreciation of the better and finer things in the theatre. This will stimulate them to go out and support the best in all the fields of public entertainment.

Mr. Weller and the League of Neighbors

By A. P. Randolph

The League of Neighbors is not just another organization. Nor is Mr. Weller, its leader, just another president.

The League lives up to the name in comprising a variety of races, nationalities and creeds. Its controlling motif is the philosophy of brotherhood which makes of all peoples neighbors.

I received my first close-up of this Boston organization, January 5th, at one of their luncheons where I spoke. I then for the first time, felt the force of the spirit and personality of Mr. Weller. Besides being big of body, he is big of mind and spiritual vision. When he stood up physically to speak on a question, you, somehow, felt that he was also standing up spiritually for a great cause. He seems to express in his being, his speech, manner and attitude, the great creative principle of mutual helpfulness. Verily, Mr. Weller is a fine soul which challenges the admiration of the most grudgingly critical. To know him is to love him. He is one nature's noblemen, working for the achievement of the good and beautiful life that mankind may not be distressingly unwitting of its way.

Sister Louise-Marie

(*Continued from page* 52)

No, had Queen Marie-Theresa lived in our day she would have had to be more careful, that's all. Even her apparently clever manner in paving the way before by expressing the fear that she might have a child resembling her little Negro might not have helped her.

As to the Black Nun, little of her real life seems to be known. In the library of Ste. Genevieve there is a speciman of her handwriting. But as LeNotre says: "We may be certain that it was a long and unhappy martyrdom for this innocent woman thus to see herself separated from the world against her will and condemned from her infancy to perpetual confinement."

Editorials Rated

(*Continued from page* 63)

a. Is the language in keeping with the subject?

b. Is the writer's use of English fairly correct?

c. Is there evidence of prejudice for or against?

d. Is there evidence of exaggeration?

e. Is the composition rhetorically correct?

7. Is the title in every way adequate?

8. Does the editorial accomplish the purpose it set out to accomplish? (This summing up is not to be confused with No. 3).

The editorial pages of fifty principal

Negro newspapers in the United States were carefully perused each month, one "best" editorial was selected and reprinted in THE MESSENGER, while twelve other editorials were given honorable mention in the order of their excellence from 1 to 12. In all, 156 editorials were selected. This work was done by Mr. Eugene Gordon, a very capable Negro journalist employed as Feature Editor of The Boston *Post*, oldest and largest daily newspaper in New England.

The rating of the Negro newspapers according to the excellence of their editorials for the year 1927 is as follows:

Name of Newspaper	*Rating*
1. The Pittsburgh Courier	160
2. The Journal and Guide	130
3. The N. Y. Amsterdam News	119
4. The Chicago Defender	116
5. The Kansas City Call	74
6. The Philadelphia Tribune	68
7. The New York Age	51
8. The Afro-American	47
9. The Chicago Bee	44
The Chicago Whip	44
10. The Inter-State Tattler	43
11. The Boston Chronicle	30
12. Negro World	21
Dallas Express	21
13. The Black Dispatch	17
14. The Washington Tribune	16
15. Atlanta Independent	16
The Houston Informer	12
17. Birmingham Reporter	11
New York News	11
18. The Public Journal (Phil.)	7
19. The Detroit Independent	6
20. The Elorida Sentinel	5
21. The St. Luke Herald	4
The East Tennessee News	4
22. The Union (Cincinnati, O.)	3
23. California Eagle	2
Washington Eagle	2
24. The Louisiana Weekly	1

Beg[illegible]e April Number:

DI[illegible] and DIET

By HEBA JANNATH

Facts About the Over-Eating, Under-Nourished Negro.

Average Menus from Houston to Harlem.

Decaying Day by Day

Physicians: The Modern Witch Doctors.

Drugs, Dope and Disease.

Exclusively in

THE MESSENGER

EDITORIALS

(*Continued from page* 61)

given expression to their view points from the angle of religion on actual industrial struggles, such as the Western Maryland Railroad strike, the Conference considered it timely and wise to have both the Negro and white clergymen represented in handling this important theme.

But whatever may be the attitude of various social religious political and civic agencies toward the Negro worker or white worker, unless the workers themselves will deliberately and systematically secure education about the economic, social and political institutions and forces of modern society so that they may be guided intelligently in the formulation of programs of actions, there is no hope for them. Worker's educational institutions have been established in Europe and America in order to meet the need of the workers to understand the industrial machinery of which they are a part, and successfully cope with the industrial masters that seek to exploit them. In order that the Negro workers might be aware of the movement for workers' education and its importance, the Conference included in its agenda the Negro worker and education.

Other subjects that engaged the attention of the Conference were the Negro worker and social service movements, the Negro worker and the cultural arts, the Negro worker and Negro business, and the Negro worker and the Negro woman.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Founded by GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

MORDECAI W. JOHNSON
President

EMMETT J. SCOTT
Secretary-Treasurer

PURPOSE

To provide the Twelve Million Colored people of the United States with College-trained and Professional leaders through its courses in the Arts, the Sciences, in Education, Commerce and Finance, Public Health and Hygiene, Music, Engineering, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Religion and Law

Students may enter for Collegiate Work at the beginning of any quarter

REGISTRATION

Spring Quarter ..... March 21, 1928
Summer School ..... June 21, 1928
Autumn Quarter ..... Sept. 24, 25, 26, 1928

For Catalogue and Information Write

F. D. WI[illegible]SON, Registrar

Howard University, Washington, D. C.

1928

THE PITTSBURGH CHARGER

Pullman Company Seeks An "Uncle Tom" Conference And a Yellow Dog Contract

Relative to Randolph resigning in order that the porters get a settlement with the Pullman Company, as was stated by Editor Vann, in the Pittsburgh Courier, we have this to say: Mr. Randolph will immediately resign as leader of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in the event the Pullman Company will agree to settle the dispute with the brotherhood officers, Messrs. DesVerney, Totten, Webster, Bradley, Smith and Lancaster, as the representatives of the organization. But they will not agree to this because they are not sincere. Neither is Mr. Vann conveying he truth to the public when he tells them Mr. Randolph is standing in the way of a settlement.

The Pullman company will object to dealing with any of the members of the official staff of the brotherhood, whom Mr. Randoph may appoint as his success. The object of the Pullman Company, is to first get rid of Mr. Randolph, and the next appointee in turn would be termed as a radical by the Pullman and a Socialist of the Randolph faction, and they would in that manner, seek to illiminate the entire staff of the Brotherhood, as representatives for the porters in settling the dispute, which would enable them to recommend to the porters, just who they think would be a very brilliant man, or group of men, who are now in active service at the present time, to represent the porters and maids, in settling the dispute, and the Pullman Company appointees would be representatives of the company union, known as the Employees Representation Plan. That would not be settling a dispute between the brotherhood and the Pullman Company, but instead, would be just what the Pullman Company has fought for over two years, to establish a settlement between the Pullman Company and employees, through the Employee Representation Plan.

The porters have had two of those settlements, where they dare not dictate across the table with their employers, for fear of their positions, since their expenses, and transportation to such a conference were furnished by the Pullman Company. It would only be another "Uncle Tom" conference, and a "Yellow-dog" contract. This, the brotherhood is fighting to prevent, since the brotherhood representatives are qualified to discuss any subject across the table with Pullman representatives, without fear of losing their positions. We have nothing to fear, and are in no way obligated to the Pullman Company.

E. J. BRADLEY,
St. Louis Division Organizer B. of S. C. P.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's Decision

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the petition of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for the abolishing of tipping on Pullman cars, was no surprise to those persons who know the functions and power of this body. The commission may only function in cases of violation of the Interstate Commerce Act, and the petitioner failed t oshow wherein tipping on Pullman cars was a violation of this law. In so far as the porters are concerned, the appeal was a sheer waste of time and money. There is one thing, however, that the decision did settle. It settled the Pullman tipping question, if not for once and all, for a decade or more at least.

Of course no sensible porter was naive enough to believe, nor is it conceivable that the sponsors of the petition really thought that the abolishing of tipping on Pullman cars would be to the porter's advantage . In fact, abolishing of tips was not the real object for which the petition was made, and everyone knew it, even the Commission. The decision that it lacks jurisdiction to do what the petitioner sought surprised no one, not even those who were responsible for the appeal. The petition was simply a labor gamble for more wages. No matter in what way one may view it, the thought is prominent that carrying the matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission was a mistake. It has not done the porters any good, but is likely to do them harm. It certainly won't help them to get an increase in pay, unless their employer is disposed to give it of its own volition. The decision has made the position of the Pullman Co. all the stronger regarding tips as a wage perquisite. For here is what the Interstate Commerce Commission said on the subject:

> "Tipping in the Pullman service was practiced long before Congress began to regulate interstate carriers and it is reasonable to assume that had Congress intended the practice of either giving or receiving tips to be unlawful it would have so declared in express terms."

By that opinion, the Pullman Company will feel more justified than ever in letting tips be a part of the porters' pay. On the other hand, now that it has come out victor in the case, it may appreciate the fact that contented porters are better workers than discontented ones and may raise their pay. This is not an improbable eventuality, so it is rumored. But, said the person expressing this opinion, the company will not be forced into raising its porter's wages.

At any rate, it seems that the only thing left for the porters to do is to take their case directly to their employer and let commissions and other regulatory bodies alone; that is, if more pay is what they really want.

Randolph Loses Brother

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—James Randolph, 38, brother of A. Philip Randolph, died Sunday at the Randolph apartments, 314 W. 133d street, following a few days' illness with diphtheria and heart trouble. Mr. Philip Randolph, who is organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, cancelled a trip to Chicago Sunday on account of his brother's death. James, who had a reputation of being one of the best read men in New York, was a scientific student at the College of the City of New York, preparing to be a chemist. He was first lieutenant in the Student Corps at the College, and was well liked by all who knew him. The funeral was held Wednesday at the Duncan Bros. parlors, 2303 Seventh avenue.

Pullman Earnings

THE PULLMAN COMPANY, now that its full earnings are known, will receive less sympathy than ever from the public in its fight against its porters. According to an Associated Press dispatch the company has reported that its net earnings for the last eight months of 1927 were $12,292,246. After dividends were deeclared and all appropriations made there was a surplus of $5,432,301. The current assets were $87,440,479, and the current liabilities were less than one-fourth of that amount, $20,965,047.

SOME CORPORATIONS contend that they would be ruined if they granted the increase of wages that their employees asked for. This cannot be said of the Pullman Company, with its surplus of $5,432,301. This corporation is the only large business in America that enjoys a subsidy; it is subsidized by the traveling public in the form of tips to the porters. No other corporation would dare to have such a low scale of wages coupled with such long working hours. For years, immune and unchallenged, the Pullman Company has exploited its Negro labor. Like other corporations, it must learn that this cannot last forever; that its

JACKSONVILLE MAYOR BARS RANDOLPH

New York, N. Y.—When several citizens called on the mayor of Jacksonville to inform him of the visit of A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Editor of The Messenger Magazine, he answered them sharply saying, "I know all about it, but he isn't coming here to Jacksonville. I'll put him in jail and anybody else who has anything to do with his meeting." With this prejudicial attitude on the part of the mayor of Jacksonville, the citizens informed Mr. Randolph of the attitude of the city administration toward him and advised that he should not visit Jacksonville at this time.

Tidewater Virginia Pullman Porters Loyal To Randolph

STAND BY THE BROTHERHOOD AND LEADER

Curious To Know Why Editor Of Pittsburgh Courier Has Deserted Them

The Pullman porters of the Tidewater section of Virginia re-pledged their loyalty to the Brotherhood and their faith in A. Philip Randolph, the general organizer, in spite of insistence from certain quarters outside of the organization that he turn its leadership over to other hands, according to statements given this newspaper by some local veterans in the Pullman service.

In a prepared statement a group of Tidewater porters who assert that they speak for the porters and maids of this zone, scored the suggestion of Editor Robert L. Vann, of the Pittsburgh Courier that Randolph resign the leadership of the porters' organization, and asserted, "We are not going to let anyone call tune for us."

The prepared statement as given the press follows:

"We the pullman porters of the Tidewater zone through our representative, Mr. S. E. Grain, wish to express our faith and confidence in the brotherhood of sleeping car porters and its leaders. We quite understand that no such fight as ours can be won over-night. It is curious to us how Mr. Vann for three years supported the Brotherhood then all of a sudden found that he was wrong in doing so. Mr. Vann says that he will let Pullman porters and maids all over the country know what they are up against. We thank Mr. Vann but he need not bother himself, so far as we the porters and maids of the Tidewater zone are concerned. We may not know as much about the Brotherhood as Mr. Vann, but we believe in it, we are not looking for any job.

For three hundred years the white people have been able to pick Negro leaders for Negroes. We wonder if Mr. Vann knows that if one pays the fiddler one can call the tune. So we, the Pullman porters, at this stage are paying the fiddler and we expect to call the tune. We are not going to let anyone call the tune for us. It is the concensus of opinion of Pullman porters and maids all over the Country as a group and the Negroes in general. The masses now understand that the Pullman porters' fight is their fight, the Brotherhood is the only Negro Economic organization in the country, and we must not allow this organization to fail. For if we fail it will plainly show the yellow streak and that inferiority complex not only with Pullman porters and maids but with the entire race.

It is common knowledge with us that no group can rise without an economic back ground. Then, too, we want to know what is all this ballyhoo about the Brotherhood? We are not bothering anybody, we are simply trying to organize as other groups of people have done. If Editor Vann would use the space in his paper opposing the K. K. K. or some other organization that is really against the interest of Negroes it would be of some value to the race. Not only that if we are satisfied with our leaders, truly we think Mr. Vann and other people should be tickled to death. We want to thank the Ministers of Norfolk for the kind and splendid reception they tendered our representative, Mr. Grain, on his visit here. We understand that they are going to preach a sermon for the Brotherhood, if that be true, we grant them God's speed for every Negro professional man should line up with this deserving organization. It is their only chance for economic emancipation. Last but not least, we want to thank the Norfolk Journal and Guide, and its Editor, Mr. P. B. Young. They fought for the Brotherhood since its beginning. Mr. Young recognizes our cause is right and just. That is why."

Attorneys' Arguments Impressive

By Louis R. Lautier

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has under consideration the question of whether it has jurisdiction over the practice of passengers' tipping Pullman Porters.

This question was argued before seven members of the commission last Saturday on a motion filed by the Pullman Company asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to dismiss for want of jurisdiction a complaint filed with it by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

In the complaint the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters asks the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the effect on the public service of the Pullman Company's policy regarding tipping. The commission is also asked to order the Pullman Company to cease and desist from permitting its employees to accept tips from passengers.

The tipping practice is unlawful, injurious to the service of the public, and against public policy, Henry T. Hunt, a former member of the Railway Labor Board, argued in behalf of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Mr. Hunt contended that the powers of the commission are ample to cover investigations of the kind sought and to grant the relief prayed for by the brotherhood. Under the Interstate Commerce Act, he said, the powers of investigation of the commission are broad and extend to all activities of carriers.

Condemnation of the tipping practice on social grounds was also urged by Mr. Hunt. He declared that it has a bad effect on both the colored and white races and should

Sleeping Car Porters Seek Wage Increase

Following a meeting at the Hotel Melbourne yesterday, members of the Boston division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters adopted a resolution calling upon their officers to institute action, in accordance with the provisions of the new Railway Labor Law, and proceed immediately with balloting on the question of suspension of work."

The resolve was made, the remainder of the document states, because they have been unable to secure any increase in wages, after many attempts. The porters now receive $72.50 a month, the resolve states, and they are forced to work 400 hours during the 30-day period.

THE WORLD: THURSDAY. MAY 10, 1928.

GARMENT TRADES PONDERING STRIKE

Resolution Calls for Cloak and Dress Walk-Out

SLEDDING FOR REDS ROUGH

Peace Sally Expected to Be Lost on Delegates

Special to The World

BOSTON, May 9.—Resolutions calling for general strikes in the cloak and dress trades of New York and Toronto at the expiration of current agreements were submitted to-day to the nineteenth biennial convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in session here at Convention Hall. The Resolutions Committee will report them out to-morrow and Friday.

Agreements do not expire in the New York market, which employs the vast majority of cloak and dress makers in the country, until Dec. 31, 1928, but general stoppages, in the event agreements are not renewed, must have the consent of a national convention. The next convention will not be held until 1930.

Other resolutions submited to-day call for recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, the release of political prisoners in Russia and Italy, reiteration of the union's opposition to Fascism, aid to the Brotherhood of Pulman Car Porters in their fight against the company union, the establishment of a labor party, and a tariff against imported handkerchiefs whose dumping into the American market to the extent of $10,000,000 worth a year threatens to extinguish Hand Machine Embroidery Workers' Local No. 72 of Passaic, N. J.

A resolution which is expected to meet with defeat requests the convention to hear a delegation of the "tolerance group" within the union seeking peace with the Communists and "left wingers" outlawed by the union. A delegation from the so-called Committee of Fifty fostered by the left elements and seeking the same object, was barred at the convention doors to-day.

A. J. Muste, President of the Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., lauded the pioneer efforts of the International in workers' education. He warned that the work must go on unabated, holding it as essential as organizing activities in combatting employers' propaganda and welfare activities among the unorganized.

Israel Meraminski, representing the Jewish workers of Palestine, said that because of labor unions, Arabs for the first time in the history of the Holy Land, are fraternizing with Jews.

The convention settles down to its hard work to-morrow.

Saturday, March 31, 1928 Age - Reg N.Y. AGE

THINGS SEEN, HEARD AND DONE AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYES

By JAMES H. HOGANS

Mr. Alonzo Hilliard, Pullman Porter and Restaurateur

To those of you who do not know him, allow us to introduce Mr. Alonzo Hilliard, Pullman porter and restauranteur. In presenting the gentleman, we shall try to introduce him in the same way in which we came to know of him. To do this, we will have to go back to an earlier date.

On the evening of February 4, at No. 1613 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass., a banquet was tendered to Perry Parker, general chairman of the Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America, and invited guests. The guests numbered more than fifty persons, and besides Mr. Parker, included official Ngro represenetatives of the Pullman service in the Boston, Penn, Terminal and New York districts. The banquet was given by Mr. Alonzo Hilliard, a veteran porter in the Pullman service, and a successful restaurant owner of Cambridge. The affair was held at his place.

Several weeks after the event, this writer ran acrcoss one of the guests who had been present, and he said, "Say, I was at that recent banquet which was given for Perry Parker in Boston and it was as nice an affair as I have ever attended. That man Hilliard is a great fellow," he added.

"Who is Hilliard?" he was asked.

"Why, he is a Pullman porter, who, in addition to running on the road, runs a restaurant in Cambridge, which compares favorably with some of the wellknown restaurants in New York. You should get a story of him and his place for your column," suggested my informer.

Following the suggestion, the column communicated with its Cambridge correspondent regarding the subject, with the result that we are able to give a brief account of the man and his business. The following is what our correspondent writes:

"Mr. Alonzo Hilliard is a man whom I would judge to be in his fifties, well preserved for one of that age, and is what you would call handsome. His face denotes strength. His complexion is a rich brown and he has sharp penetrating eyes, which seem to bore through you when they are turned directly on you. But they are not repellent eyes by any means. They are simply eyes that denote a firm but pleasing personality.

"Mr. Hilliard's family consists of himself, wife and two sons, aged 18 and 20, respectively. Both boys are students at Harvard College. The family lives in an imposing brown stone house in this city, which is family owned. Mrs. Hilliard who has contributed in no little way to the success of her husband, has been compelled by recent illness to slacken her activites in her husband's restaurant business. This business, which was started not more than eight year ago, is a concrete example of what a man may do, if he has the nerve and intelligence to try.

"Eight years ago, while casting about for prospective possibilities for an eating place site, Mr. Hilliard settled upo the spot where he is now located, which is No. 1613 Massachusetts avenue. Choosing this site proved to be fortunate venture. The restaurant has grown steadily in patronage, until it is serving daily from eight to nine hundred persons. Most of this patronage comes from the student body and the faculty of Harvard College, which institution is not very far away.

Why Not a Tip Strike?

A. P. Condy, veteran porter and vice chairman of Local No. 5 of the P. P. B. A. in the New York district, writes to this column a letter which contains a novel suggestion regarding the tipping question. It is to the effect that those porters who are opposed to tipping should refrain from accepting tips when proffered by passengers. While this suggestion is not likely to be taken seriously by any porter, yet such a course of conduct on the part of the porters would prove to the public that they are at least sincere in their contentions regarding tips in lieu of wages. On this subject, Mr. Condy, writes:

"The porters had just as well begin now as later to disabuse themselves of the idea of that $150 per month wages. If and when the job of Pullman porter becomes so good as to pay that sort of money, Negroes will not be filling it. Of course, all of us porters would appreciate a raise in pay, and, I think, we would get it were it not for the fact that capital was made of the last raise we received.

"In the matter of tips, I would suggest to those porters who are averse to taking tips (speaking for myself I haven's run across any as yet) to return them to their passengers when offered. In the matter of wages, we are never going to get an increase as long as this agitation by outsiders is kept up. This opinion, of course, is only personal. But, as you know, I am acquainted with the attitude of the Pullman management towards its porters much better than those who are fighting it."

The Other 3,000

From all reports, and it is conceded by those who have official standing in the Pullman service that this is about right, out of the 10,000 regular porters in the Pullman service, 7,000 of them are complaining about their industrial condition. It might occur to the disinterested to ask this question: What about the other 3,000? What do they say? and how do they feel about these conditions? Perhaps we can supply the answer by quoting the opinion of one of the 3,000. The following dialogue gives his idea of the matter:

"Hello, John ,how are things going with you?

It was on Lenox Avenue, one day last wek, that the question was asked.

"Fine", returned the addressed.

"Well", said the first speaker, "how is the agitation among the porters effecting you?"

"Not one bit", came the reply.

"How is that?" continued the questioner.

"Well", said John, "I'll answer your question the same as I did that of the passenger who asked me recently. 'What was the trouble among the porters?' I told this passenger that from my observation there were two groups of porters in the Pullman service today. One was that group that had just entered the srvice and wanted something for nothing. The other was a group who had been in the service all their working lives, and now that their time as porters was nearly up, have awakened to the fact that they, too, want something. It took the latter group, some of them as many as thirty years, to find this out, I belong to neither group, for I am making preparations for myself."

The answerer of the foregoing questions is not a young man in the service, neither is he what might be termed a veteran. He is simply one of those porters who have taken advantage of conditions as he found them. And say what you will, his philosophy of life, whether in the Pullman service or some other service, is found. John Morris is the porter's name.

Rienzi Declares That Travelling Public, Not Pullman Co., Will Bear Brunt Of Pullman Porter Wage Raise

Says Socalled Tip Is As Much Part Of Porters Wage As Rates Paid For Pullman Accommodations Are Part of Officials Salaries

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

The situation that has developed from the activities of the Pullman porters union on behalf of the porters is the paradox of a generation.

Public opinion, fed on misinformation mostly by the daily press, is gradually being focused on the question of the porters' wages and work; and if public opinion should constrain Pullman to act in the near future, the victims will be none other than Pullman patron and Pullman porter. It won't be Pullman Company.

The union's purported intent to move for more pay and better rules for porters went off on a bad tangent the moment the question of "tip abolishment" was sprung. And it has been getting worse ever since—for public and porter; with worst in the immediatae offing.

Germs of Propaganda.

No microscopes required to discover the germs of the propaganda to put over the porter's union movement, now on the increase in the daily press. And no amount of embellishment, with well-written protests against the peonage imposed on porters by Pullman, conceals the aim; the postulates of this propaganda are—abolishing of tips, as the motive with relieving the public of paying them as the objective. The porter simply and solely serves as the FOIL.

Grant the benefits and dividends that have accrued to Pullman owners with and by virtue of the tip. Concede as a fact, not for sake of argument, the acute need of adjustments in the porters' wage structure; and undisturbed remains the TRUTH, namely, that the travelling public, not Pullman, is chief beneficiary of the socalled tipping custom! And this is not "labor economics," of which I know nothing, thank God, and about which I care less. It is just economics—elementary economics! As it is true as truth itself that no empolyer pays his employees. The customers pay; employer is simply paymaster! His patrons furnish the money to pay off with.

No Allowance For Wages.

A very good friend of mine, a law student, recently said that he then was "on public utilities" at law school, and he had not noted in the late U. S. Supreme Court Justice Harlan's epochal decision, any allowance for wages in determining a fair return to investors in public utilities, which is true.

The 66th Congress, however, in enacting the Transportation Act, 1920, made provision to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase rail rates for the purpose of enabling the railroads to raise money with which to pay wage increases of rail employees, and so soon as the late labor Board increased wages of practically all rail employees, effective as of July 1, 1920, the Commerce Commission substantially increased rail rates for the railroads to finance the wage increases. The travelling public is still paying these increases, and everybody directly or indirectly pays the increased freight rates, in consequence.

The Pullman Surcharge.

It was then that the Commission invoked the burdensome "Pullman surcharge" as a source of rail revenue. This "sur-charge" is one-half the price of the Pullman ticket, added to it; actually, the "surcharge" is a rail tax on Pullman passengers; it goes to the railroad. The Commerce Commission has refused t oabolish it, and a movement led by the travelling salesmen's organization was unsuccessful at getting Congress to wipe it out

So if Pullman is as avaricious as Ben Stollberg and Heywood Broun say it is, the public then can easily approximate what it is in for if and when the direct methods of part payment of porters' wages with tips shall be superceded with indirect payment through the Pullman Company!

The propaganda for porters' tips abolishment is deluding the pay-off public with the far-fetched assumption that abolishing of tips means no further obligation on its part for the porters' wages. That the present rates with a $72.50-per month porter, couldn't remain so with a $150 month porter on a 240-hour month basis, whihc means pay for overtime in addition, is more than superficially evident to a ten-year old child. Another delusion victimizing the travelling public is the assumption that a tip is a gratuity. The only thing gratuitious about it is the assumption.

Tip Is Part Of Wage.

The socalled tip is as much a part payment of the porters' wages for services rendered as the rates paid for Pullman accommodations at a ticket window are part payments of Pullman offcals' salares and Pullman conductors' standard wages. The requirements of a porter are those of a full-grown and strong man; certainly the nominal wage of $72.50 per month, to quote the union's misleading, propagandic figures of the porters' monthly wage, are not a man's wages. Therefore, every tip paid by the public is for serviec rendered by a man. Wherefore, it's not a gift; and if the porters ever get a wage of $150 on an 8-hour day basis, the average Pullman passenger will pay more on this account when he buys a ticket than the average ever paid or pays in the form of tips.

This commission is neither an argument for the tipping custom's continuance nor a defense of Pullman. It is a statement of facts,—namely, that the public now pays and the that the public now pays and the porters and would pay if the tipping custom were abolished, that tipping is not an act of giving—and a brief for the Pullman porters, who constitute the most manly, most cultured body of working men on earth, and make up the economically and sociologically best-off group of unskilled laborers in the world!

The Porter's Condition.

Among them I am, indeed fortunate to number hundreds of my friends. I stood for Ben Stollberg having the Pullman Company make peons of them, because the onus was placed on Pullman. But Heywood Broun's recent "seeming to me-ing" of the Pullman porters' homes into approximate "Claude McKay hovels" was, in the words of Lafeadio Hearn, "2 mutch!" The home of an average Pullman porter surpasses in comfort and culture the home of the average man; while to compare it with the "home" of the average "professional Negro race leader would be sacrilege. The porter's need for wages and rules adjustment is pressing. But his most acute need now is to be saved from his "friends."

Pullman's failure to deal with the union when the useless Board of Mediation advised it is regrettable from every point of view—particularly from the porter's. For as between the obstinacy of his employer and the destructive propaganda of the press he is caught by the upper and nether millstones of an evil season, which portends to end disastrously. The millstone appears to be cast around his neck, with the depths of the sea in close proximity, and the travelling public is his prospective twin brother in mysery.

Answer, Mr. Negro Pullman Official!

1. Do you not know that porters, maids and the public are beginning to ask: What good are Pullman porter-instructors and welfare workers, anyway?

2. Do you not know that this question is the direct result of your unmanly attitude toward the porters and maids?

3. Do you not know that your conduct in trying to compel porters and maids to vote in the Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America and the Employee Representation Plan elections was cowardly, indefensible and unfair?

4. Do you not know that your action toward the porters has made you the most hated, despised and distrusted individuals in the Pullman Company?

5. Do you not know that the local superintendents despise you more than they do the porter or maid whom you frame-up?

6. Do you not know that you are playing the same notorious and disgraceful role of the old slave who was dressed up and allowed to remain idle by the slave masters so that he may "tell tales" on the field-hands and that the "Big House" slave who spied on the working slaves became known as "white folk's nigger"?

7. Do you not think that you would be far more respected by the porters, the Company and the public were you to refuse to cause a fellow worker and member of your own race to lose his job, thereby injuring his family, by misrepresenting him to the local superintendents in order to make yourself strong with the management?

8. Do you not know that you will get more willing co-operation from the porters and maids if you were intelligently tolerant, respectful, and honorable in your dealings with them?

9. Do you not know that the Brotherhood counsels that the porters and maids respect their officials, black and white, and to abide by discipline and always give courteous, efficient and responsible service?

10. Do you not know that the Employee Representation Plan is dead because it failed to serve the porters and maids and that the Brotherhood is here to stay because it is the only hope of the porters?

11. Do you not know that truth and justice are on the side of the Brotherhood, and that it will triumph even though hypocrisy, treachery and ignorance of some Negro Pullman officials attempt to overthrow it?

12. Do you not know that the Brotherhood is the greatest promise and hope of the Negro race today, since it is stressing the economic method as the fundamental solution of our problem?

13. Do you not know that the largest and leading Negro organizations, leaders and papers of the race have endorsed and backed the Brotherhood?

14. Do you not know that the attitude of the Brotherhood men and the non-Brotherhood men is: If Freeman, Taylor, Sample, Kirk, Bannister, W. P. Smith of St. Louis, Botts, V. D. Harris, Clint Thomas, Boggs, Estelle Shannon, Perry Parker and the rest of the Company agents, can't do them, the porters, any good, not to do them any harm, if they can't push them up, don't pull them down?

15. Have you not sufficient race pride to appreciate the value of a movement which the white and black public recognize as the only remedy for the grievances of the Pullman porters in particular and the race in general?

16. Do you not know that the Pullman Company knows that the Pullman conductors and other railroad workers are organizzed? Why then, should you try to hinder your own race from organizing?

17. The Brotherhood herewith serves notice on all Negro Pullman officials who are sneaking around trying to frame up innocent porters that it will expose you in the pitiless light of publicity until you become useless and a liability to the Pullman Company. The Company will then kick you out, your wife and children will despise you and your race will spit upon you because you have a wish-bone where a back-bone ought to be.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, General Organizer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
2311 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Boston Porters "Stand Pat"

BOSTON, Mass., Mar. 22.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Boston Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, meeting in the Melbourne Hotel, 805 Tremont street, Boston, March 16. Frank R. Crosswaith of New York City and special organizer of the Brotherhood spoke. Silas M. Taylor, veteran porter and division organizer presided.

We, members of the Boston Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in meeting assembled, March 16, hereby adopt the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED: That we herewith empower the responsible officers of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, to institute action in accordance with the provision of the new Railway Labor Law and proceed immediately with balloting on the question of suspension of work, until such time as the Emergency Arbitration Board, as provided under the law, shall be appointed by the President of the United States and our [illegible] with the Pullman Com[illegible]

[illegible] Brothers and Sisters in other [illegible] we pledge steadfast and un[illegible] loyalty to the aims and [illegible] To the [illegible] especially on [illegible] we plead for sympathy [illegible]

[illegible] Organizer A. Phi[illegible]

N.Y. Times Wed. March 28, 1928

SLEEPING CAR PORTERS CAST STRIKE BALLOTS

Organizer Here Says Hundreds Are Voting to Prove Union Desires Recognition.

Less than twenty-four hours after 10,00 strike ballots had been issued throughout the country by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters hundreds of local members were appearing at their headquarters, 2,311 Seventh Avenue, yesterday to vote, according to A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer for the union. The immediate purpose of the vote is to meet the contention of the Pullman Company that the brotherhood does not represent the majority of the porters, and therefore does not deserve recognition.

At present Pullman porters receive $72.50 a month, on a mileage basis and are expected to add substantially to their wages through tips. The brotherhood wants a wage of $[illegible] month on a time basis without tips and recognition of the union. According to Mr. Randolph, the employe representation plan [illegible] effect by the Pullman Company has resulted in a "company union" which is not effective in giving the porters redress for their grievances.

The vote is intended to create a "state of emergency" which is to be

Loser of Course

THE [illegible] of the Pullman Porters and Maids grows worse every day under the misguided leadership paid out of the meager earnings of the men and women who are doing the work and doing the suffering.

We say this because the actions of some of the leaders proves positively that the real interest of the Porters and Maids is not to be served by the present methods. The Courier issued its open letter to the Porters and Maids two weeks ago and intended to say nothing more about the mess, one way or the other. The Courier would not now say a word, were it not for the fact that some of the leaders have tried to accuse the Courier of being against the Porters and Maids. The Courier is ready and willing to do anything any reasonable set of men may suggest to help the Porters and Maids. But the leaders of the Brotherhood refuse flatly to allow any one to help them. If anybody suggests anything to help the Porters, Mr. Randolph immediately refers to them as "cheaters," "crooks," "niggers-in-the-wood-pile," etc., and as a last spasm, he says they have been bought by the Pullman Company. According to Randolph's own statement issued out of his own headquarters, the Pullman Company has bought up the preachers of the country to such an extent they will not let him appear in their churches. (See release pertaining to Boston.) Can sensible people imagine such rot? Can anybody believe such leadership capable of making friends for the Porters by using such slanderous remarks. No matter who the man, or the woman, or the organization, if anyone even suggests a change in Randolph's methods or program, such persons are accused in the vilest language of being in the pay of the company. The whole world is in the pay of the Pullman Company—except one man, and that man is Randolph. He is the ONLY SIMON PURE man in all the world. All others are "crooks," "bribe takers," "niggers-in-the-wood-pile" and enemies of the Porters.

His little "payroll buddy" out in Kansas City tried to draw a crowd by telling the people that Vann of the Courier wanted to lead the Porters. That Vann wanted the Porters to vote for Lowden for president, and a lot of other lies of the whole cloth just to draw a crowd to hear Randolph cuss the world because he can not get the Pullman Company to recognize him.

The Courier made a statement. It still stands by that statement made in its open letter to the Porters and Maids. Randolph has cussed everybody, even the Courier, but he has never denied the following facts: He has been cussing for two years and has got no where. He has made it harder for all the Porters and Maids. He has driven friends away from the Porters and Maids by abusing every editor who has any opinion different from Randolph. He cussed the Defender and threatened it with annihilation, until the manager changed the attitude of the Defender. As soon as the Defender began to speak for the Porters, Randolph yelled out to the country that the Defender was licked, and advised his men that the Defender should have no credit for changing its attitude because he had licked the Defender. Well, the Defender is still coming out and going big. Randolph is still cussing the world and getting nothing for the Porters. He can not and he does not deny this statement and this is all we said. We told him where we differed from him, and told him like a man and a gentleman. We had the courage to differ from his views and told him so. For this, we are a "nigger-in-the-wood-pile." We are "on the payroll of the Pullman Company," and the Courier editor is a scoundrel. This is just the kind of treatment he gives everybody who differs from his views.

Now, let us say once more, we do not care what happens to Randolph. We do care what happens to the Porters and Maids. They deserve something. They are getting nothing. There is not a man of any respectability in the country who will endorse Randolph's stubborn, selfish, foolish and futile position. A SMART MAN IS THE MAN WHO GETS SOMETHING DONE. Randolph is getting nothing done, and when the editor of the Courier was man enough to tell him, he froths at the mouth and damns everything and everybody.

He knows the Porters and Maids are not crazy. He knows they are turning away from his abusive program. He knows they are getting ready to deputize one or two of their own to walk into the Pullman Company offices and ask for a conference. He knows one or two of his own men could quit him tomorrow and get a hearing. But this would mean his sacrifice. Randolph urges the Porters and Maids to make a last sacrifice for him, but he never will make one sacrifice for them. This is his stand. He wants to die in his tracks. We say to him and to the Porters it would be a blessing for the Porters and Maids if all who want to walk out with him do so next Monday morning. He has about sixty men who would walk out. Let them walk out. Then the company will be in position to help all the rest. The sooner the better. We challenge him now to walk out next Monday morning. If he is so good, if he has so many porters with him, let him walk out next Monday morning.

He will never do it. He has pledged himself to stand in the way of the Porters and Maids as along as his white bosses on 42d street tell him to do so. We know this is his attitude, and we are going to inform the Porters and Maids as long we have the spuce left to do it. He says we are wrong in our open letter. Read the letter of Dean William Pickens of the N. A. A. C. P., read the letter of Dr. Jernagin. Randolph will start cussing them next week:

Washington, D. C., April 12, 1928

Mr. R. L. Vann,
308 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
My dear Mr. Vann:

I have just read your open letter to the Pullman Porters. You gave me some information on this matter, because I am interested in the Porters' Convention, and allowed my name to serve on the Pullman Porters' Committee in this city.

I think their cause is a righteous one. After reading your letter I decided you were right in your contention about Mr. Randolph. And if he is in earnest about helping the Porters, he will step aside and give them a chance to get results, or at least try.

I simply wanted you to know I endorsed your position.

Yours for the Race,
(Signed) W. H. Jernagin.

Dear Robert L. Vann: Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1928.

I was never such a moral coward as not to be able to give credit to whom credit is due, and I want to say that your "open letter" to Pullman Porters and Maids, in April 14th COURIER, is the best and rarest statement that has so far been made on the subject.

By accident I ran across it in COURIER today, as I stopped over in Chicago, en route from St. Paul to New York City.

Truly yours, Wm. Pickens.

Organizers in Determined Fight to Secure Recognition of B. S. C. P.

New York, March, 1928.—According to A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a nation-wide strike vote begins today. Strike ballots will be issued to over 7,000 porters who are members of the Union and also to porters who are non-members, said Randolph. Efforts will be made to complete the taking of the strike vote in the shortest time, observed the General Organizer.

The purpose of the strike vote is to create an emergency in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. It is a natural and logical reult of the refusal of the Pullman Company to meet the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and arbitrate the dispute when it was urged to do so by Hon. Edwin P. Morrow, one of the mediators of the United States Mediation Board. Instead of complying with the recomendation of the Mediation Board, the Company replied that there was nothing to arbitrate, that it had a contract with its Company Union. Whereupon the Brotherhood presented its case to the Interstate Commerce Commission, seeking to secure a ban on tips as a reward for labor, thereby depriving the Company of the ability to hide behind and get the benefit of the $7,000,000 contributed by the public in tips to the porters yearly. The strike vote maneuver will extend from Florida to the Coast, says Randolph, including such big centers as Jacksonville, Atlanta, Savannah, Birmingham, New Orleans, Ft. Worth, Dallas, and San Antonio, Texas, Washington, Richmond, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Omaha, Los Angeles, Oakland, Portland, etc.

Dispatches from the division headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters throughout the country are coming in daily which show that the membership are determined to go all the way, if necessary, with the finished fight to secure the recognition of the Organization, higher wages, and better working conditions, said Randolph.

The Brotherhood has been in existence two and a half years, having been organized in New York in August, 1925. Its case was first presened to the United States Mediation Board in May, 1926 and again in July 1927, in Chicago. The demands were for $150.00 minimum wage. The present wage is $72.50 a month. The Union demanded the 340-hour work-month. At present porters operate on a mileage basis of 11,000 which amounts to nearly 400 hours of work a month.

BOSTON TRAVELER, FRIDAY, M

PULLMAN TIPS REMAIN LEGAL

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UP)—Efforts of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to outlaw tipping failed today when the interstate commerce commission dismissed a complaint against the Pullman company.

The brotherhood had filed the complaint in an effort to substitute increased wages for tips. The complaint charged tipping violated the interstate commerce act, but it was dismissed on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction.

PORTERS LOSE IN I. C. C. HEARING

Commission dismissed complaint of Brotherhood filed against Pullman Co.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 16,-(PNS)—Tips to Sleeping Car Porters are still legal according to the effect of the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission on Friday dismissed a complaint of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman Company, which sought to end the practice of having sleeping car attendant take a portion of their wages in the gratuities of the traveling public.

The petition which the commission turned down sought an order against the Pullman company which would have at least hampered the continuance of the tipping custom.

No Law Against Tipping

"Pullman passengers are under no legal obligation to pay more than the scheduled charges," the decision said. "We are referred to no law which prohibits tipping of Pullman Porters."

"Tipping in the Pullman service was practiced long before the Congress began to regulate interstate carriers and it is reasonable to assume that if Congress intended the practice of either giving or receiving tips to be unlawful it would have so declared in express terms.

Three Members Dissent

"Moreover, a consideration of the complaint in all its aspect leads only to the conclusion that the real objectives sought are increased wages for the porters and maids in the Pullman employ. We have no power to regulate wages, and consequently no authority to inquire into the justness of the complainants' demands however meritorious they might prove to be."

Commissioners Aitchison, Eastman and Lewis dissented, arguing that the commission should at least have investigated the tipping custom further than it did in this case.

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1928

I. C. C. RULES AGAINST BROTHERHOOD

Formally Dismisses Complaint of Worker for Lack of Jurisdiction

According to Organizer Strike Vote Is Next Move to Abolish Tipping and Give Porters Living Wage

WASHINGTON, March 12. — The Interstate Commerce Commission Friday formally dismissed, for lack of jurisdiction, the complaint of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman Company.

In their complaint the porters protested that they were from long practice compelled to depend on gratuities for a considerable portion of their wages, that this fact was known to the Pullman Company, which was a party to the practice and promised this compensation. It was claimed that this was a violation of the two sections of the Interstate Commerce act, in that passengers felt compelled to pay more for service than the lawfully published rate and that there was undue prejudice and discrimination between passengers who paid unequal amounts and received unequal service.

Commissioners Aitchison, Eastman and Lewis joined in a dissenting opinion. They held that the complaint seemed to state facts which, if established, may constitute violations of the Interstate Commerce Act and possibly the Elkins Act.

The company, it was averred, started its business just after the emancipation, when it was customary for Negroes to volunteer personal service to whites for a small gratuity or tip, and that the company had built up and fostered the practice.

According to A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the porters, the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission has only stirred and aroused a flaming determination on the part of the porters to fight to the finish.

Randolph points out that the dissenting opinion of three Commissioners shows that there is grave doubt as to the tenability, soundness and legality of the decision.

tion of an emergency as provided by the Railway Labor Act. This will require the appointment of an emergency board by the President of the United States, whose duty it shall be to investigate the entire dispute between the Pullman Company and the brotherhood over a period of thirty days and hand down his findings, which shall be calculated through the force of public opinion to effect an amicable, fair and permanent adjustment of the dispute, with a view to avoiding an interruption of interstate commerce.

BOSTON TRAVELER, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1928

PORTERS WANT MORE SALARY, LESS WORK

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—A. Phillip Randolph, general organizer of the National Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, today announced the organization had begun to vote on a strike to gain among other concessions more wages and the abolition of tips.

The organization, which Randolph said numbers 7300 of the 10,000 porters in the country, demands a wage increase from $72.50 to $150 a month, a 240-hour month instead of the present 320 to 400 hour month, and the recognition of their union.

SENATORS ADVOCATE BETTER PAID PORTERS

Pullman Brotherhood Assured of Support in Demand for Improved Conditions

From The World's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—United States Senators have joined the Pullman car porters in their fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission for recognition of their brotherhood and better pay.

Senator W. H. McMaster of South Dakota has written to A. Philip Randolph, who is directing the campaign for the porters, saying: "If the statement is true that Pullman porters only receive $72.50 per month, that condition of affairs is a disgrace, and a decent compensation and living wage should be accorded this class of employees."

Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, wrote: "I am in heartiest sympathy with your organization."

"I am to assure you that I am in favor of the changes suggested," declared Senator Arthur W. Capper of Kansas.

"I am writing the Interstate Commerce Commission urging them to take action in behalf of your organization," said Senator C. C. Dill of Washington.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering the petition of

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1928

7,000 Pullman Porters Ready For Strike Call

Plan to Force Company to Raise Wages and Abolish Dependence Upon Tips

Disappointed by I. C. C.

Hope to Force Mediation by U. S. Board in Emergency

The refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington last Friday to issue an order forbidding the Pullman Company to permit tipping may result in a strike of more than 7,000 sleeping car porters, who demand that their wages be increased and gratuities abolished.

A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which represents more than two-thirds of all the porters in the United States, said yesterday at union headquarters, 2311 Seventh Avenue, that members of the brotherhood in twenty cities would probably vote to strike within several weeks.

Company Refuses to Arbitrate

In its refusal to intervene in the dispute the Commerce Commission maintained that it had also no jurisdiction over Pullman Company affairs. The strike threat also follows the refusal of the Pullman Company to arbitrate or to interview delegates of the brotherhood.

Union officials said yesterday they hoped a vote to strike would cause the United States Board of Mediation to recognize an emergency, and by terms of the Watson-Parker act to ask President Coolidge to appoint a board of arbitration.

The Watson-Parker act provides that the Mediation Board must make such recommendations to the President of the United States if an emergency exists. Randolph said brotherhood organizers were preparing for the strike. Picket committees made up of wives and children of porters are prepared to stage demonstrations in stations and terminals, he explained.

Say Chinese and Filipino Porters Used

"The Pullman Company," said Randolph, "has already begun to fight our strike threat by firing brotherhood men on the club cars and employing Chinese and Filipino porters. In the last two and a half years the company has discharged 150 members for the crime of belonging to the brotherhood. Some of them had been employed by the company for twenty years."

The Pullman porters receive $72.50 a month in wages. Randolph explained that although they get about $58 a month in tips, their expenses in transit—food, shoe polish and various items—average $33 a month. They work about 330 hours a month, he said, without extra pay.

A citizens' committee of 100, headed by Henry T. Hunt, formerly a member of the War Labor Board, is co-operating with the porters. Among members of the committee are the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church; Professor John Dewey, of Columbia; Stewart Chase, Eugene O'Neill and Samuel Untermyer.

Says Strike Plans Are Up

KANSAS CITY, March 12 (AP).—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is making immediate preparations to declare a strike on all Pullman cars, Ashley L. Totten, assistant general organizer of the brotherhood, announced here to-night.

The purpose of the strike, Totten said, would be to create an emergency which would invoke the services of the emergency board, created under the Federal railway act, in settling a wage dispute with the Pullman company.

Amsterdam News

A Pullman Bluff

IT IS REPORTED by the Associated Press that twelve Chinese have been employed as club car porters on the crack trains of the Northwestern Union Pacific railroads. This is interpreted as the first move in a campaign of the Pullman Company to displace Negro porters or to compel them to dissolve their union and surrender to the Pullman Company's terms.

IT IS NOT likely that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will allow itself to be bluffed by this move. The closely restricted immigration of Chinese to this country will prevent the Pullman Company from getting enough Chinese to man its cars. Even if enough Chinese could be found the American labor unions would bitterly resent the employment of large numbers of Chinese, with their cheap living standards.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Sleeping Car Porters has won several points in its fight for better conditions, and it should keep on fighting till victory comes. The Pullman Company is between the devil and the deep sea. If it discharges its Negro porters and employs white ones the American Federation of Labor will compel it to raise their wages even beyond the Negro porters' demands; it cannot get enough Chinese; the United States Board of Mediation has recognized the Negro porters' union; and the American public has awakened to the fact that its tips are the real source of the Pullman Company's dividends. Sooner or later the Pullman Company must yield.

NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1928.

PULLMAN PORTERS READY FOR STRIKE

Union Official Says Only 26 of 7,300 Members Have Voted Against Walkout.

RECOGNITION IS DEMANDED

Federal Mediation to Be Sought in Two Weeks When Ballots Are All in and Counted.

A country-wide strike of Pullman porters is inevitable within a short time if the Pullman Company does not recognize the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and deal with it through the United States Mediation Board to regulate wages and working conditions, according to Roy Lancaster, general secretary and treasurer of the brotherhood.

Strike ballots were issued on April 5 to the 7,300 members of the union. Mr. Lancaster said that 5,100 men have voted, all but 26 favoring a strike. All ballots should be returned within two weeks, he said, when A. Philip Randolph, general organizer, will inform the Mediation Board of the result of the vote. The board will notify the President, who will appoint an Emergency Board to deal with the brotherhood and the company. If the company refuses to negotiate, the union officials undoubtedly will cal a strike, Mr. Lancaster said.

One purpose of the strike vote was to convince the Mediation Board that the brotherhood deserves recognition as an authoritative union. The brotherhood on previous occasions appealed to the board and to the Interstate Commerce Commission, but failed.

In addition to the basic demand for recognition, the brotherhood asks for a wage of $150 a month on a time basis of a240-hour month, without tips. Pullman porters now receive a minimum wage of $72.50 a month on a mileage basis of 11,000 miles a month, with tips. The tip system of earning a living wage is termed undependable and unfair.

1928

TO PREVENT STRIKES.

News of a most important conference is published this morning, being the result of efforts by the American Bar Association in consultation with the American Federation of Labor to bring about legal methods of both preventing and adjusting industrial disputes. The subject is one which the Bar Association has long had under consideration. Varied projects have been laid before its committees. One of these has been the plan to create a special industrial court with power of coercion over the parties to a given controversy. But the present decision has been to strive for a measure embodying the idea of voluntary arbitration rather than compulsory. The question has been raised whether it would not be possible to pursue the analogy of the Federal Arbitration law providing for settlement of commercial disputes and to apply it to collective bargaining between Capital and Labor.

Already an outline of the desired legislation has been agreed upon and public hearings on it are to be held at the Bar Association Building in New York for three days beginning on Thursday, Feb. 16. Opportunity will be given both to advocates and opponents of the project. It has the approval of the President of the American Bar Association, Mr. SILAS H. STRAWN, who speaks with special appreciation of "the helpful spirit manifested by the American Federation of Labor." It may be said that not for years have relations between organized labor and the large employers been sa satisfactory as they are today. It seems to be an auspicious time to take a forward step safeguarding what may easily be a more troubtous future. In any case, the plan is up for discussion. It has excellent backing both among lawyers and the large employers been so doubtless will also find many critics and objectors. The public hearings are meant to give a chance to all. If the plan is wrong, let it be shown to be. But if it is right and full of promise, let it be proceeded with as one of the most encouraging signs of industrial peace anywhere visible.

[illegible] PULLMAN FARES

While Congress is considering the repeal of the remaining wartime taxes it might well turn its attention to one tax of war origin which proceeds to flow into the Federal Treasury. This is the surcharge of 10 per cent on Pullman fares. It was originally imposed when the Government was in control of the railroads and was intended for the twofold purpose of raising revenue and discouraging civilian travel when a large part of the railway equipment was needed for moving troops.

After the armistice this surcharge was discontinued, but in 1920, when the roads were hard hit by the post-war inflation, the Interstate Commerce Commission restored it. Since then conditions have changed, and the reasons for its retention appear to be no longer valid. An examiner of the commission has recommended its removal, but the commission itself has not been able to agree whether it should be removed or only reduced. Meantime the Senate has twice passed a bill for its repeal, but so far the House has failed to act.

It has been objected that a bill of this character puts rate-making into the hands of Congress. The measure now before Congress, however, prescribes no rates, but leaves that function to the Interstate Commission, where it properly belongs. It merely prescribes a policy which the commission is to follow by stipulating that there shall be no discrimination of double charges for the same service. The Pullman surcharge is in effect a double payment, for which the passenger gets nothing in return. Its proceeds do not go to the Pullman Company, which renders the special service, but to the railway company.

As a second objection to the repeal of the [illegible] it is urged that the roads badly need the [illegible] whether they do or not, a discrimination [illegible] of traffic is hardly the proper way to [illegible]

SAYS ARTHUR BRISBANE

Arthur Brisbane is the highest paid editorial writer in the United States. Not only that, but his opinions reach more persons than any individual now writing in this country. Therefore it is significant that he makes the following observation concerning the defiant attitude taken by railroads against the organization of Pullman porters:

"For the first time Chinese replace Colored men as porters on trains. The Union Pacific-Western-Union Pacific lines have imported 12 young Chinese as club car porters in place of Negroes. All but one of the 12 are American born.

"They will work well doubtless, but the public, satisfied with the excellent service rendered by Colored porters, will not like them displaced. Colored men are descendants of those brought to this country against their will, as slaves, and for that reason are entitled to special consideration."

Mr. Brisbane, usually right, has not missed the mark in this statement except for the fact that porters are not seeking special consideration because of their color. They do feel, however, that they have done the best they knew how to satisfy those who have made the Pullman car a profitable proposition. They have given their service for the Pullman company from the time George Pullman started his first traveling bedroom, and they feel that this alone should entitle them to some small share in its prosperity.

These porters feel, also, that the right to organize should be theirs without question. That they have waited this long to attempt it is a tribute to their patience with thoroughly disgusting conditions. That they would seek through every means to bring about a reasonable understanding with the company is evidence that they want to work in harmony with their employers. And that they are now attempting to organize is proof that they have exhausted exery other means to bring about the desired result.

But through it all they have asked for no special consideration because of their color. True enough, their Race has contributed enough to this country's welfare to entitle them to some consideration, but they have not sought it. They merely ask a living wage and better conditions under which to work. And even this modest request is being flouted. Mr. Brisbane says the public will not accept these substitutes quietly. Mr. Brisbane usually knows whereof he speaks.

The Universal Stewardess

When the first Pullman, and later, on the California-Chicago run, the Silver Palace cars came into being, during the latter part of last century, the functions of steward and porter on these ornate vehicles were performed by a man known as "conductor," the lineal antecedent of the Pullman conductor of modern travel. This was before the era of the Negro porter, and white men made the berths and saw to the comfort of passengers in the sleepers. The idea of women as part of a train crew would have been an ultimate outrage. As a matter of fact, women passengers on the sleepers were relatively rare during their first decade of operation and, when finally tempted to overland travel, after the completion of the Central Pacific-Union Pacific Railway, to transcontinental voyaging, they usually slept with all their clothes on and a plentiful supply of hatpins and an occasional Derringer at hand.

With the passing of time, however, and the natural mutations of progress, hostesses, stewardesses and registered nurses have become familiar on almost all transcontinental trains both of tourist and de luxe order. But the last word in feminine achievement on the high iron would seem to be spoken by the Shore Fast Line, running between Atlantic City and Ocean City, N. J., where, according to the current issue of "Railroad Magazine," the first hostesses ever to be installed in trolley cars are now in service. Here is something that may yet abate the rapid obliteration of trolley runs throughout the country.

Pullman Porters and Maids

Stop! Look! Listen!

A Contrast and a Challenge

FATHER *vs.* SON

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward SHALL BE FREE. I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, THEY LABOR FAITHFULLY FOR REASONABLE WAGES. . . . ."

—Abraham Lincoln in the Emancipation proclamation.

"My feeling about it (tips) is if you increase their (porters) wages without in some way stopping their tips, you simply make a larger income for them, and the question IS WHETHER THAT IS DESIRABLE TO DO. . . . ."

Robert T. Lincoln,

Chairman Board of Directors of the Pullman Co.

PORTER VOTE STRIKE ON

CASE BEFORE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION FAILS—WILL CREATE EMERGENCY—7000 PORTERS PLAN STRIKE AGAINST TIP

New York, March 13, 1928—Seven thousand Pullman porters are ready to strike because they are tired of being tipped. Instead they want higher wages.

A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said members of the brotherhood in 20 cities would probably vote a strike within the next few weeks.

Friday the interstate commerce commission in Washington refused to issue an order forbidding the Pullman company to permit tipping. The company also has refused to arbitrate the dispute.

Porters receive $72.50 a month in wages" said Randolph, "and their tips average $58 a month. But their expenses in transit come to about $33 monthly. This includes the outlay for food, shoe polish and other items."

Boston, Mass., March 12, 1928—Announcement was made today from the local headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, that the organization will proceed immediately with its program of creating an emergency in the transportation system of the country by spreading before its membership a strike vote, thereby warranting the appointment of an Emergency Arbitrating Board by the President of the United States.

Under the terms of the new Railway Labor Act—The Watson-Parker Law, this is the only alternative left the porters and maids in their efforts to have their grievances with the Pullman Company amicably settled, according to Frank E. Crosswaith, Special Organizer of the union and in charge of the Boston Division.

—G—

PORTERS FAIL, FIGHT

NO JURISDICTION SAYS INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AS TO TIPPING AND WAGES OF PULLMAN CO.—3 MEMBERS OF COMMISSION DISSENT—A MORAL VICTORY—A GREAT STAND BY A COLORED ORGANIZATION

Washington, March 12, 1928—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Friday dismissed, for lack of jurisdiction, the complaint of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman Company.

The porters protested that they were compelled to depend on gratuities for a considerable portion of their wages, that this was known to the Pullman Company, a part[illegible] practice, that this wa[illegible] to the the two section[illegible] a violation of Commerce [illegible] of the Interstate compell[illegible] act, in that passengers felt th[illegible]ed to pay more for service than the lawfully published rate and that there was undue prejudice and discrimination between passengers who paid unequal amounts and received unequal service.

PORTERS LOSE IN I. C. C. HEARING

Commission dismissed complaint of Brotherhood filed against Pullman Co.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 16,-(PNS)—Tips to Sleeping Car Porters are still legal according to the effect of the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission on Friday dismissed the complaint of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman Company, which sought to end the practice of having sleeping car attendant take a portion of their wages in the gratuities of the traveling public.

The petition which the commission turned down sought an order against the Pullman company which would have at least hampered the continuance of the tipping custom.

No Law Against Tipping

"Pullman passengers are under no legal obligation to pay more than the scheduled charges," the decision said. "We are referred to no law which prohibits tipping of Pullman Porters."

"Tipping in the Pullman service was practiced long before the Congress began to regulate interstate carriers and it is reasonable to assume that if Congress intended the practice of either giving or receiving tips to be unlawful it would have so declared in express terms.

Three Members Dissent

"Moreover, a consideration of the complaint in all its aspect leads only to the conclusion that the real objectives sought are increased wages for the porters and maids in the Pullman employ. We have no power to regulate wages, and consequently no authority to inquire into the justness of the complainants' demands however meritorious they might prove to be."

Commissioners Aitchison, Eastman

Tribute To Former Supt. J. F. Mitchell

By W. C. HART

Mr. J. F. Mitchell who has been district superintendent of the Penn Terminal District since 1918, has been appointed to the advisory board of the Pullman company and placed in charge of legislation. He has been succeeded by Mr. R. V. Watson.

While all groups in our district regret very much to lose the services of Mr. Mitchell as superintendent, the porters feel that they have lost a man who has been liberal in his attitude towards them and free from race prejudice. He believed in a square deal and an equal opportunity for our group. This is evidenced by the fact that more colored men have been promoted to the supervisory and clerical force here than in any other district. He leaves as a legacy to our group, one investigator, two sign-out clerks, one night clerk, who keeps the time of more than two thousand employees in Sunnyside yards.

Mr. Mitchell took great pride in his district and always insisted that the Penn Terminal District had the most intelligent, best uniformed and the most courteous and efficient men in the service. The outstanding characteristic of Mr. Mitchell has been his humane and benevolent spirit manifested towards the porters. There are countless numbers of porters who will testify that they have been beneficiaries of his liberalities in hours of need and difficulty. When called upon in a worthy case he never failed to respond, and in most cases out of his personal funds.

He has been president of the Citizens National Bank in New Brunswick for a number of years and has assisted a great many men of our district in paying off mortgage and other financial difficulties.

STRIKE POLL ON TO-DAY

Pullman Porters to Vote on Wage Dispute to Create Emergency

Members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, to-day will begin voting on a proposal to strike to secure recognition of the organization by the Pullman Company.

Polling of the 7,000 members of the organization, A. Phillip Randolph, general organizer, said yesterday, is ordered to create an emergency under which the United States Mediation Board may act, and results from the refusal of the company to arbitrate the dispute as advised by Edwin P. Morrow, representing the board. The porters demand a minimum wage of $150 a month, as compared with the present wage of $72.50, and a 240-hour month, instead of the 400-hour month.

PRINCIPLE ABOVE DOLLARS

Advertise in the 'Black Worker," the official organ of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National President

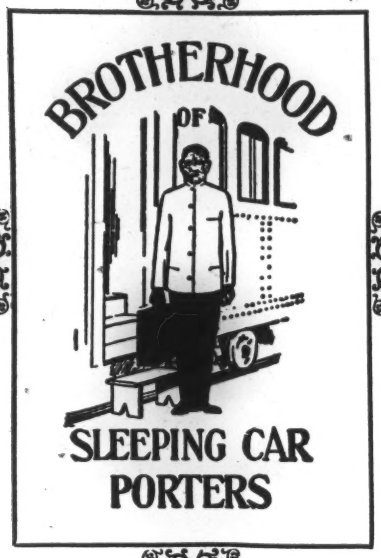
ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
National Sec'y-Treas.

JAMES E. SMITH
Field Organizer
N. Y. C. District

O. W. BYNUM
Field Organizer
Penn. Terminal District

TRUE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY

They do not stand in the market place
That all may see and hear;
Their one desire is to bring the light
To those enslaved by fear.



THIRD **BALL** ANNUAL

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

ROCKLAND PALACE

155th St. and 8th Ave.

Friday Evening, December 7, 1928

Headquarters and Home of the Brotherhood:

239 WEST 136th STREET

NEW YORK

Hordes of Men Wear
Hordes Clothes

ALL OF OUR GARMENTS ARE DESIGNED AND TAILORED IN OUR OWN WORKROOM MADE OF A LARGE SELECTION OF FIRST GRADE MATERIALS.

Suits, Overcoats and Tuxedos
From $22.50

JOSEPH HORDES, Inc.

125th STREET
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

110th STREET
Cor. Third Ave.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS IN HARLEM

("Royalties are the Gold Bonds of the Oil Industry")

MONARCH ROYALTY CORPORATION

—NOW offers you through "The House of George" an opportunity to become one of its many satisfied Preferred and Common Stockholders, who receive a dividend check at the rate of

1¼% MONTHLY

On the Par Value of the Stock

The Corporation Owns Royalty Interests

in

536 DIVERSIFIED PROPERTIES

(291 producing) located under 109,737 Acres

with

1941 PRODUCING OIL WELLS

from which the Corporation is receiving an annual income from the Standard Oil Company and other companies of

OVER $500,000

which is being divided among the stockholders.

The source from which these dividends are paid, is supplied with money received by MONARCH ROYALTY CORPORATION as their royalty interest in the oil produced by the Standard Oil Companies, their subsidiaries and the leading major oil operators, who at their own risk and expense, find and produce the oil obtained from the lands under which Monarch owns its Royalty Interests.

Since 1923, there has been paid to shareholders, by this organization, a total of approximately 85 percent in cash dividends.

Remember: that for a limited time the Participating Preferred Stock of the Monarch Royalty Corporation is offered at

$1.50 PER SHARE

and with each 50 shares purchased by any one subscriber, 5 shares of the Fully Paid, Non-assessable Common Stock of the Coroporation will accompany the said 50 shares of Preferred to the name of the subscriber without any additional cost. Send your order NOW.

Or for further information apply to:

H. R. GEORGE & COMPANY, Inc.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

2298 Seventh Avenue, Suit 108, New York City

Phones: Edgecombe 2300 - 2301 - 2302 - 2303

Greetings to

The Pullman Porters

from

AMALGAMATED BANK

OF NEW YORK

11-15 UNION SQUARE—BROADWAY
(Corner 15th Street)

NEW YORK'S FIRST LABOR BANK

ASSETS
THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

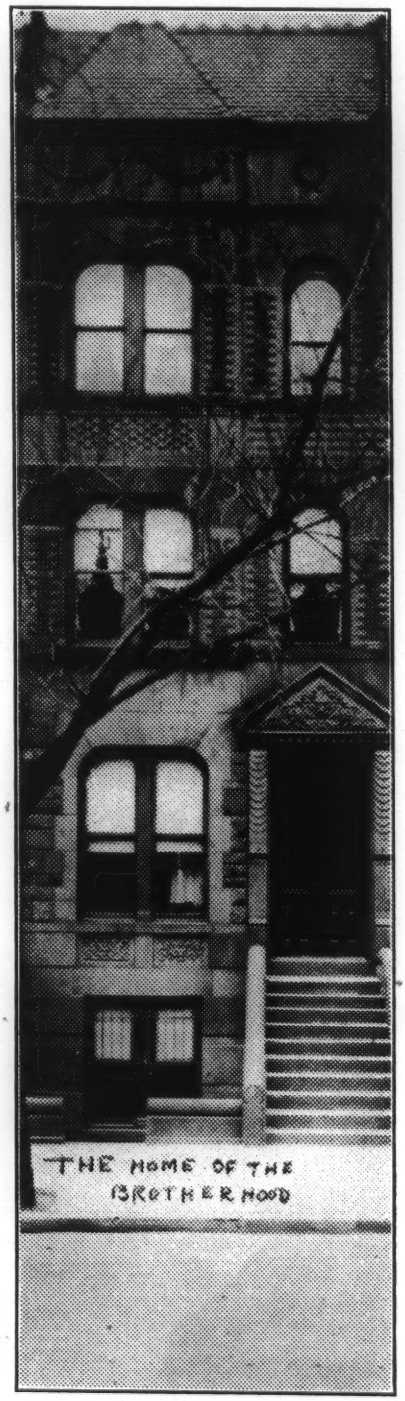
Greetings to the Public from the Brotherhood

SOME three and a half years ago the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was born in New York City. It came into existence as a revolt against the indescribable and nameless injustices practised upon the porters and maids by the Pullman Company, through the Employee Representation Plan, a Company union, Company organized, Company controlled.

The movement swept the Country with amazing rapidity. In every district of the Country where the Pullman Company had porters, the Brotherhood established an organization. Practically seventy-five per cent or more of the porters and maids have been organized. The porters' case has been presented to the United States Mediation Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and for the first time in the history of Black Americans, a strike vote was taken and the date and hour set for the walk-out of the porters. The strike was postponed, however, upon the intervention of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. The organization is stronger now than ever before. It purchased its own home at 239 West 136th Street, in November, 1928. This is the first National Negro Labor movement in America. It is the pride of the race. Long live the Brotherhood! Long live the New Negro! Long live the spirit for Economic Freedom!

Faithfully yours,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
President & General Organizer.



Greetings to the

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

from the

International Ladies Garment Workers Union

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER - - - - President
ABRAHAM BAROFF - - - Secretary-Treasurer

3 West 16th Street

New York City

Dressed Head Contest

The following shops and Beauty Culturists are entering mannikins.

Madame Ruth Johnson.....2257 Seventh Ave.

Walker Shoppe.....110 West 136th St.

Mme. Nan U. Davis.....2217 Seventh Ave.

Miss Edna Morton.....1 West 135th St.

Mme. Estelle.....2305 Seventh Ave.

Mme. Iris Hall.....2295 Seventh Ave.

Mme. Latimer.....2399 Seventh Ave.

Mme. L. F. Hunter.....2234 Seventh Ave.

Mme. Lucille Johnson.....201 West 139th St.

Marcia Louise Lansing.....2309 Seventh Ave.

Miss Bernice Ince.....2580 Seventh Ave.
(Walkers Beauty Parlor)

Frankie & Jennie.....200 West 135th St.
(Exclusive Beauty Shoppe)

Greetings from the

LAFAYETTE THEATRE

SEVENTH AVENUE at 132nd STREET

"America's Leading Colored Theatre"

Presenting the Greatest

COLORED MUSICAL COMEDIES
and HIGHEST CLASS, FIRST RUN PHOTOPLAYS

Performances continuous 1 P. M. to 12 Midnight
ADMISSION PRICES: 25c, 35c, 50c

GALA MIDNIGHT SHOW EVERY FRIDAY

Have you been in to see

Bentley's

Greater Store?

THREE BIG FLOORS OF MERCHANDISE

For Men, Women and Children

We Completely Outfit the Family with Wearing Apparel

YOU MAY ALSO CHARGE YOUR PURCHASE BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF BENTLEY'S 20 WEEK PAYMENT PLAN

Bentley's

151 WEST 125th STREET Bet. Seventh Ave. and Lenox

GREETINGS

NATHANIEL SPECTOR, Manager ALEX ROSE, Secretary-Treas.

Wisconsin 1270 — Spring 4548

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION

LOCAL 24

CLOTH HAT, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION — AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

30 WEST 37th STREET

640 BROADWAY

Most of You Know and Deal With

UNION FURNITURE CO.

306 WEST 145th STREET

Homes Completely Furnished

COME IN YOURSELF AND SEND YOUR FRIENDS TO A GOOD HOUSE—BEST VALUES IN THE CITY

We Carry From the Cheapest to the Highest Grade of Furniture, Rugs and Bedding

Telephone, Edgecombe 5050 West of Eighth Avenue

Telephone, Bradhurst 5360-5361

UPTON CONSTRUCTION CORP.

209 WEST 145th STREET
NEW YORK

EDWARD CAHN, Secretary

Tel. Bradhurst 0678-3653 APPOINTMENTS

Distinctive Beauty Service

can be obtained at

Mme. C. J. Walker Beauty Shoppes

110 West 136th Street and 2580 Seventh Avenue

EXPERT MARCELLING, DYEING AND BLEACHING,
FACIALS AND BOBBING

Courteous Attention to All Consultations Free

Compliments of

SILVER FURNITURE CO.

525 LENOX AVENUE, near 136th Street
NEW YORK

WISHING YOU ALL A PLEASANT EVENING

Greetings to the

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

White Rock

MINERAL WATER and GINGER ALE

Executive Offices: 100 Broadway, New York City

Telephone, Cathedral 2876

Finest Race Drug Store in New York

WILLIAMS PHARMACY

O. H. WILLIAMS, Ph. G.

2161 SEVENTH AVE., S. E. Cor. 128th St. NEW YORK

BE WISE — STOP PAYING RENT!

OWN YOUR OWN HOME IN CORONA, LONG ISLAND

Twenty Minutes from Times Square, with a Five Cent Fare

——: SEE :——

Walter E. Reifer & Co.

REAL ESTATE

103-15 Northern Boulevard Corona, N. Y.

OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Telephone: Pomeroy 2428-3243

Compliments of

Ethel's Beauty Salon

Tel. Audubon 4694

2354 SEVENTH AVENUE

A. D. STEINER

CHOICE MEATS

2429 SEVENTH AVENUE

New York

Audubon 2856 Bradhurst 2398

MRS. KEMP'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Experienced Colored Help Wanted

2382 Seventh Avenue At 139th St.

Telephone, Delaware 8425 NOTARY PUBLIC

"HOME FOR FUNERALS"

JOHN E. WHITE

REPRODUCO ELECTRICAL PIPE ORGAN

767 Ocean Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

DANCE ORDER

PART ONE

1. The Song of Songs ..... *Fox Trot*
2. Everybody Loves You ..... *Fox Trot*
3. Doin' the Raccoon ..... *Fox Trot*
4. Ready for the River ..... *Fox Trot*
5. King for a Day ..... *Waltz*
6. Four or Five Times ..... *Fox Trot*
7. Birmingham Break Down ..... *Fox Trot*
8. Must Have That Man ..... *Fox Trot*

INTERMISSION

PART TWO

9. Stampede ..... *Fox Trot*
10. I Can't Give You Anything But Love ..... *Fox Trot*
11. Lilac Time ..... *Waltz*
12. Doin' the New Low Down ..... *Fox Trot*
13. Nagasaki ..... *Fox Trot*
14. When Sweet Susie Comes Stepping By ..... *Fox Trot*
15. Ah! Sweet Mystery of Life ..... *Waltz*
16. Let's Do It ..... *Fox Trot*
17. I'm on the Crest of a Wave ..... *Fox Trot*
18. Don't Wait Until the Lights Are Low ..... *Fox Trot*

We Can Sell You A Better Piano for Less Money on Easier Terms

than any other piano institution in in New York

JANSSEN

Telephone:
MOTT HAVEN
2207

Factory and Warerooms:
132nd Street and Brown Place,
Bronx, N. Y.

Your Dollar Buys More Here

MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE

119 WEST 125th STREET
Tel. Cathedral 3585

2174 THIRD AVENUE
Tel. Harlem 9220

A Small Deposit Will Secure Any Purchase Until Wanted

Upon Presentation of this Advertisement an Allowance of 10 Percent Will be Allowed on all Purchases

Stores Open Every Evening Util 9 P. M. Except Friday

"All a Home Needs" Cash or Credit

The Loyal Furniture House

Quality Furniture, Lowest Price and Best Terms

MAIN STORE:
2375 EIGHTH AVENUE
Near 128th Street
Tel. Monument 2331-2339

BRANCH STORE:
220 WEST 145th STREET
Bet. 7th & 8th Aves.
Tel. Edgecombe 7319

Tel. Cathedral 2830

LANDAU & STREIFER

UNITED Credit Clothing Co.

OPEN EVENINGS

Your Credit is Good Here

Newest Styles in Wearing Apparel for the Entire Family

Easy Terms—Open a Charge Account Here

133 West 125th Street
New York

Tel. Harlem 9060

Jacob Goodman

Real Estate—Mortgages—Insurance

67 West 125th Street
New York, N. Y.

Telephone, Bradhurst 0166

DUNCAN BROS.
FUNERAL HOME

2303 Seventh Avenue
New York City

The Only Race Store of its Kind in the City

Standard Merchandise and Guaranteed

Christmas Gifts Galore

QUALITY — SERVICE — FAIR PRICES

Buy Your Holiday Gifts Here

Holiday Suggestions: Silk Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Pajamas, Lounging Robes, Bath Robes, Canes, Umbrellas, Neckwear, Silk Mufflers, Studs and Links—Ladies are assisted in their selection of gifts.

Bell & Delany, Inc.

202 West 135th St., near 7th Ave.

Othello G. Howell

MORTICIAN

EVELYN COOPER HOWELL,
Lady Attendant

NOTARY PUBLIC

2121 Madison Avenue
Cor. 133rd St.

SERVICE THAT SATISFIES

Our Chapel Is For the Convenience of The Public

Tel. Harlem 1394 — Night: Harlem 9575

Attractive Apartment House Investments are Respectfully Offered by Sales Department

—: of :—

NAIL & PARKER

NORMAN W. ROBINSON

145 West 135th Street
New York City

Tel. Monument 5133 Estab. 1907

S. M. FELNER

Custom Tailor

Snappy Styles

2102 SEVENTH AVENUE

Near 125th Street **NEW YORK**

Tel. Morningside 1581

JOHN C. SMITH'S

Modern Dance Orchestra

Office:
2297 SEVENTH AVE. (Up Stairs)
New York City

Tel. Audubon 3277

JOE. FROHLICH

POPULAR PRICE BUTCHER

Meats, Poultry and Provisions

2655 EIGHTH AVENUE
Near 142nd St.

Tel. Edgecombe 2653 Books Now Open

ROCKLAND PALACE

(Formerly Manhattan Casino)

BALLROOM "DE LUXE"

155th Street and Eighth Avenue
New York City

Tel. Harlem 0519

Manhattan

Furniture & Carpet Co.

Incorporated

Complete Home Furnishers

Your Credit is Good With Us

157 East 125th Street
New York, N. Y.

The Bamboo Inn

Seventh Ave. at 139th St.

Free offer to Club, Fraternal Organizations, etc., wishing to stage affairs can have the beautiful Bamboo Inn free of any charges or other assessments whatsoever. Call any evening and arrange for date.

Now Playing
JOE STEELE (Celebrated Pianist)
and his Orchestra

Games and Toys for the Kiddies
Bring Xmas Joys

Cigars by the Box at Reduced Rates
for Xmas

Gerford & Epstein

Dunbar Apts.

2818 Eighth Avenue

New York City

Compliments of

SAVOY

Ball Room

Tel. Cathedral 10264

General Stationery Co.

Printing and Engraving

Law Blanks, Office Supplies, Greeting Cards and Mottoes, Personal Christmas Greeting Cards, Dennison's Goods, Decorations and Favors, Toys and Novelties, Artist Materials.

2107 SEVENTH AVENUE

New York City

SMALLS' PARADISE

Presents

THE SIXTH EDITION OF

Leonard Harper's Revue

2 Shows Nightly—12 p. m. and 2 a. m.

Music by

Charles Johnson's Paradise Ten

DINING - DANCING - ENTERTAINING

No Cover Charge

2294½ Seventh Avenue New York City

Telephone, Audubon 0091-2

EDWIN A. SMALLS, Executive

JAMES ASHE, Manager

JAMES SAMPSON, Secretary

Telephone, Bradhurst 2345

LOVE B. WOODS

REAL ESTATE

101 West 135th St. New York

Tel. Bradhurst 0156 Prompt Service

SEE SAWYER

for

ELECTRICAL WORK

274 West 135th St. New York

Tel. Bradhurst, 1236

PRAUSE & SPREEN

Fine Home-Made Candies

505 Lenox Avenue New York

Telephone, Bradhurst 1570

T. M. GUY

Ladies' and Gents' Tailor

349 West 145th St. New York

Notary Public Lady Attendant

HARLEM 4886

GRANVILLE O. PARIS

UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER

151 WEST 131st STREET

Member of the

MASONS, ELKS, ODD FELLOWS
SOUTHERN BENEFICIAL
LEAGUE

Clubmen's Beneficial League

The Moose

Telephone, Harlem 3770

I. KAVER

MERCHANT TAILOR

120 West 135th Street New York

Please Patronize Our Advertisers

Tel. Audubon 3796 Ed. H. Wilson, Prop.

HOTEL OLGA

A SELECT TRANSIENT AND FAMILY HOTEL

695 LENOX AVE. at 145th St.

Compliments of

BEN'S DANBURY HATS

521 LENOX AVENUE
N. W. Cor. 136th St. Tel. Audubon 4790

1416 FIFTH AVENUE
S. W. Cor. 116th St. Tel. Univ. 0103

BEN'S MENS SHOP

Hats, Caps and Furnishings

575 Lenox Avenue New York

Compliments of

COHEN & BERES

Cigars, Cigarettes, Breyers Ice Cream
2383 Seventh Avenue New York

GO TO

BERGMAN'S

Reliable Drugs
463 Lenox Ave., S. W. Cor. 133rd St.

Telephone, Harlem 6465

MARY LANE

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Funeral Parlor and Chapel Free

J. R. S. McLEOD, Manager

112 West 133rd Street New York

Audubon 4134 Harlem 1240

HARLEM FLOWER SHOP

ROBT. W. SPAULDING, Prop.

Artistic Floral Designs and Decorations

2365 SEVENTH AVENUE

Compliments of

A Friend and Sympathizer

Telephone, Edgecombe 3049

THE
CAPITOL FLOWER SHOP

579 LENOX AVENUE
Bet. 139th & 140th Sts.

Compliments of

United Shoe Repairing Co.

Hat Cleaning and Shoe Shine Parlor
471 Lenox Ave. New York

Compliments of

Reasonable Hand Laundry

Cuffs and Collars Turned Free
222 West 133rd St. New York

Telephone, Bradhurst 1440

West Side Tailoring

E. M. AMOS, Prop.

CLEANERS and DYERS

All Kinds of Alterations

200 West 138th Street New York

Telephone, Harlem 8931

Schwartz & Harrison

CUSTOM TAILORS

To the Better Dressed Man

2261 Seventh Ave. at 133rd St.

Tel. Bradhurst 1041

Dujon & Williams

Watchmaker and Jewelers

DIAMONDS

2667 Eighth Ave. New York

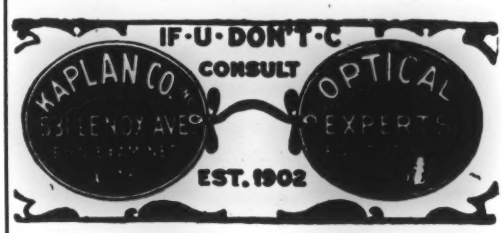
Compliments of

Morris Music Shop

"EVERYTHING IN MUSIC"

LENOX AVE., Cor. 143rd Street

Telephone, Audubon 9348



531 LENOX AVE. NEW YORK

Telephone, Bradhurst 1131

HOTEL DUMAS

F. C. FANE, Prop.

American and European Plan

205 West 135 Street New York

F. A. SAWYER

Merchant Tailor

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits Made to Order

200 West 145th St. New York

Telephone, Audubon 2881

Unity Protective Insurance Association

Life, Health and Accident Insurance

H. B. CARROLL

LET US TALK IT OVER

209 WEST 145th STREET

Phonographs — Radios — Player Pianos

Real Phonograph & Piano Co.

2535 THIRD AVENUE

Telephone, Mott Haven 6459-0714

Telephone, Audubon 1955

M. LEVY

Tailor and Furrier

Repairing, Reasonable Prices
Cold Storage Free

2376 Seventh Ave. New York

Telephone, Bradhurst 3971

Geo. W. McDermon

SIGNS

"OF THE BETTER KIND"

103 West 139th St. New York

Telephone, Morningside 4393

Compliments of

J. BLUM

Tailor and Clothier

135 WEST 125th STREET
(Bet. 7th and Lenox Aves.)

Telephone, Monument 1933

Captain Joshua Cockburn

REAL ESTATE — MORTGAGES

Steamship Ticket Agent

2164 Seventh Avenue New York

Telephone, Bradhurst 0840

THE WALKER'S INN

SAM WALKER, Manager

2350 Seventh Avenue New York

FAY'S

Latest Fashions in

Dresses, Coats, Millinery, Novelty Jewelery and Flowers

2389 Seventh Avenue New York
(Bet. 139th & 140th Sts.)

QUICK SERVICE NEVER CLOSED

Johnnie Jackson's Lunch

2285 SEVENTH AVENUE
(Bet. 134th and 135th Sts.)

Wholesome Food Home Cooking

Telephone, Audubon 3489

Gallmann's Confectionery

"We Lead in Quality"

637-639 Lenox Ave. New York

Telephone, Bradhurst 7135

Daylight Bakery

Hot Rolls Every Hour

2381 SEVENTH AVENUE
(Cor. 139th Street)

We Specialize in Pound Cake

Telephone, Audubon 6261

D. ENGELSON

Hardware and Housefurnishings

Locksmithing in all its Branches

2662 Eighth Avenue New York

Telephone, Cathedral 7689

The Violet Tailoring Co.

French Cleaners and Dyers

Full Dress and Tuxedos to Hire

Ladies and Childrens Dresses to Order

355 LENOX AVENUE
(Bet. 126th & 127th Sts.)

Audubon 9239 Motto: "Efficiency"

Howell's Funeral Church
Inc.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE
FOR ALL OCCASIONS

MARTHA E. HOWELL, Pres.
GEORGE E. WEST, Vice-Pres.

2322 Seventh Ave. New York

Telephone, Edgecombe 3854

Lucius C. Jones

Ladies' and Gent's Tailor

201 West 145th St. Near 7th Ave.

Compliments of

Lenox Dept. Store
Inc.

537 LENOX AVENUE
(N. W. Cor. 137th St.)

Compliments of

A. GORDON

Seventh Avenue at 136th Street

Telephone: MORningside 1887

"SCHAFFERS ARE GOOD PEOPLE TO DEAL WITH"

Schaffer FURNITURE COMPANY, INC.

415 LENOX AVE., CORNER 131ST STREET

LIBERAL CREDIT

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings until 10

Telephone: Audubon 9614, 9615, 9616, 9617, 9618, 9619

JAMES REEVES, President

"Better Chain Store Grocers"

DANIEL REEVES, Inc.

44-58 WEST 143rd STREET

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL HENRY C. PARKER

Established 1907

Nail & Parker, Inc.

Real Estate

Collection Department Over $1,000,000 Annually

145 WEST 135th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Telephones: Bradhurst 0670-0671

McAuliffe & Booth

Incorporated

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

166-172 East 124th Street

Telephone, Harlem 3136-3137-3138

The Brotherhood stands for Service not Servitude

[redacted]

VICE RIDES THE RAILS—
Here's one girl's story of her life with a thousand men and a hundred thousand miles.

by MARIE ANN EVANS

"OVER A DRINK——
in the club car is a usual method for hustlers."

"MY BEST FRIEND——
is usually the Pullman porter."

"IT COSTS MONEY——
to take care of the boys on the Pullman and day trains."

The porters are eager to speak out. For a share of the proceeds agreed upon in advance, they not only keep their mouths shut, but go out of their way to [illegible]

BULLETIN

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"

The Pullman Porters Fight and the Black Man's Burden

Dear Brother:

The Brotherhood is the **Greatest** achievement of the Negro since **Slavery.** It is a great and powerful **Symbol** of **Self-help, Self-reliance Self-respect.** It is a demonstration of black men **Striking a Blow** for **Themselves.** This is as it should be. It is the **Law of Progress, the Mandate of Destiny** that **Freedom Must Come from Within.** Pullman Porters must **Free Themselves.** Negroes must **Free Themselves.** Nobody else **can** and nobody else **will** do the job for us, and nobody else **ought** to do the job for us. This is **New, Strange** and **Unusual Doctrine** for Negroes to hold, express and entertain, from the Pullman Company's and the time serving Negro's point of view.

The Pullman Company and White America are **Amazed, Surprised,** and **Dumbfounded** at your **Manly, Militant, Clean, Courageous** and **Consistent** fight for **Justice, Freedom** and **Fair-play.** The Company thought that you, like **Babies,** would cry for a minute and then shut up and **Go to Sleep, so** soon as it put the **Nipple of a Meagre Wage Increase** through the Employee Misrepresentation **Slave** Plan into your mouth. The Company thought that you are such **Dumb-Bells** that it could use wicked, corrupt and notorious Negro **Misleaders, Welfare,** better named **"Hell Fare, Workers," Stool Pigeons, Spies,** and **Under Cover Men,** to chloroform you to sleep forever. But you have taught the Company the **Lesson** of its **Life.**

But, Brothers, the **Fight** is **Not Over.** The Company **Still Thinks** that you have a **Yellow Streak,** that you are **Cowardly, Craven, Cringing Slaves** who will **Grin, Dance,** and **Bow** when you see a white Pullman Official coming around. It doesn't believe that you have the **Guts,** the **Gumption** and the **Gall** to **Stick, Stand Firm** and **see** the **Fight Through** to the **Finish.** What shall be your **Answer?** Black **Boys** and **Girls** who must **face** the **Future** are hanging on your every **Word** and **Action.** The White world is **Waiting, Watching,** and **Wondering** to see whether you are **Men, True Men, Real Men, Red-Blooded Men, Double-Fisted HEmen,** who will not **Quail, Wince or Cower** under fire, savage attacks, real pressure and positive persecution.

Now, you have gone too far to **Turn Back, Stand Still, Grow Faint-Hearted, Get Cold-Feet,** and **Give Up the Ghost.** You would not only be the **Joke** of the world, but the **Foot-Mat** and Dog of the Company, if you even think about slinking away like a **Cur Dog** who tucks his tail. Your children and wives would **Despise** you, your friends **Spit Upon** you. The Company would **Kick** you around and the public would **Condemn** you, for your failure to **Face** the music and go all the way.

Thus, dear Brother, **Think! Think! Think!** you are **Bearing** the **Black Man's Burden.** Let us face the future with **Heads Erect** and **Souls Undaunted.** Let us **Resolve** that the **White Man** has **Borne** the **Black Man's Burden** long enough. But let us not only **Resolve,** we must **Act. Let** us demonstrate that we are no longer **Children** of Charity, content to accept the **Miserable Crumbs** from the **Rich White Man's Banquet Table,** but let us **Demand a Man's Pay for a Man's Work.** White men are getting **Sick, Tired** and **Disgusted with Giving, Giving, Giving a Begging, Crying, Whining** race of so-called **Grown-up Men.** Do something for yourself! **Stand Up! Be Independent! Self-Respecting! Self-Reliant!**

You want and need **Respect** not **Pity.** You need **Justice,** not **Mercy.** You need **Rights,** not **Stripes!** You need **Reasonable** and **Just Work-Hours,** not **Field Days,** to dance around, sing and cut up like **Monkeys** for white Pullman Officials to laugh at and Black Pullman Officials to draw $150 per month on while you get $72.50 and **Perhaps Tips** and **Perhaps Not.**

Now you have **Built** up an organization which is here to **Stay.** Stand by it like **Men.** Support it by paying **Dues,** attending **Meetings,** distributing **Literature** and carrying the **Message** as your white brothers in the Unions are doing. Don't worry about opposition and abuse from either Pullman or Communists. **Neither** can **Stop** you. Jesus Christ was opposed, abused and crucified. The Company knows that if you **Stick** you can't **Lose.** That's why the Company **Sics** its Negro Lackey-Lick Spitling, Stool Pigeons and Communists on you and your leaders. The Company thinks that you are such complete slaves that you **Think White** and **Act White,** that is, do whatever a **White Man** says, believing it to be the **Gospel Truth** and will oppose the Brotherhood because white Pullman Officials tell Black Stool pigeons to advise you **Against** your own **Welfare.** But the day of that **Spineless** type of **Uncle Tom Negro** is going rapidly. The Brotherhood is proving that all Negroes are **Not for Sale,** are not **Moral Cowards, Scabs, Stool Pigeons** or **Intellectual Serfs.**

Remember dear Brother, you have won a great **Victory,** namely: you have proven that Negroes could build up an organization in this Country with their own money, brains and spirit, which the white man hasn't got money enough to **Buy.** If you have any pride of race, you will **Rejoice** in this and **Rededicate Your Heart, Mind** and **Body** to the **Unfinished Task** which lies before us of putting the Brotherhood **Over the Top,** regardless of **Cost** or **Time, Sacrifice** or **Suffering.** If you keep the faith, have no fear or doubt, and be not **Weary** of **Well-Doing,** you shall **Reap** your **Reward** in **Due Season, but remember** that the **Remedy,** the **Key,** the **Solution** is **Fight! Fight!** more **Fight** and still more **Fight! Action!** more **Action!** and still more **Action! Organization! Education!** and **Agitation!** With these weapons let us **Slay, Kill** and **Destroy the Yellow Dog Contracts** and the **Plan.**

The strike was postponed because it was sound strategy and it has made us stronger. The American Federation of Labor is with you. Plans are being worked with powerful labor forces of the Railroad Unions and the A. F. of L. of which I can now tell you, but you must trust your leaders.

FORWARD TO VICTORY!

Your faithful servant,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
General Organizer

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

2311 SEVENTH AVENUE **NEW YORK CITY**

1928

Saturday, April 7, 1928

THINGS SEEN, HEARD AND DONE AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYES

By JAMES H. HOGANS

Pullman Porters' Athletic and Social Club Oldest In Harlem's Piccadilly

HARLEM has its Piccadilly, or street of clubs, the same as London. The only difference that may be noted here is that of race, for while the clubs of London's Piccadilly are mainly English, those of Harlem's Piccadily are strictly Negro. But so far as numbers, and even diversity, go, the club-house street in the English city has little on the club-hous street in our own Harlem. Of course, there are no African kings and princes to be seen wending their way into these club houses, but now and then a direct descendant of this lineage may be observed entering one of these social and political homes.

Harlem's Piccadilly is 136th street, between Lenox and Seventh avenues. With this area, there are five bone-fide clubs and associations. These are the Pullman's Porters' Athletic and Social Club at No. 105. the Turf Club at No. 111; the Dixie Democratic Club at No. 112; the John R. Neel's Association Inc., at No. 113, and the My-O-bis Club at No. 129. Of these the Pullman Porters Club is the oldest in point of residence.

But aside from its reputation as an area of club homes this part of the street is noted for something else, something more historical with the growth of Harlem as a center of Negro business and activities. It was in this neighborhood that the first business building ing ever erected by a Negro in New York City was built. We refer to the Madame Walker's Building at Nos. 108-110 West 136th street.

The Pullman Porter's Athletic and Social Club is diagonally opposite this buiding. It is the only club house of its kind in the country for Pullman porters and other railroad men. In fact, it might be said that it is the ony tangible thing that Pullman porters as a body may point to as being absolutely their own, to govern and direct as they see fit This independence, however, hasn't been gained without internal disturbances. In its infancy, some of the earlier members tried to divert the club into a personal affair, to destroy the aims for which it was organized. Fortunately, the majority of the membership were interested enough in the organization to take things in their own hands, with the result that today, after seventeen years of existence, the organization has one of the best appointed club homes in Harlem.

It is a club home in which the fastidious may enter with ease, and to which no one may hesitate to invite members of his family or friends. The Evening Telegram's reporter, who visited the Brotherhood of Sleeping car Porters' headquarters at 2311 Seventh avenue recently, should have gone around afterwards to this organization's quarters. Perhaps he would not have gleaned the same color for his story, for tips and "snakes" are not discussions to be heard here.

As a matter of fact, "shop" is seldom heard discussed within the club's rooms.

But here is what the Telegram's reporter would have noted. He would have seen a club house that compared favorably in appointments with the Press Club downtown, and if he had been escorted through the entire building he would really have been surprised. He would have observed on the first floor a reception room containing club furnishings of consistent taste, and, on the same floor, a second room in the rear which is used as an office and meeting room, on the walls of which are hung several artistic paintings by old masters.

A walk to the second floor would have brought him to the club's pool and billiard room, which is served by a white-coated attendant. Probably some member would have invited him to "take a cue". Another flight up, and he would have been in the card room. Here he also would have seen a uniformed attendant. And if he were a reporter of the observing kind, he would have noted the perfectness of

[redacted]

e newly-elected prsident is
rogram, so he informe
etter organization
aternity in part
the club.
Mr. Bo

VANN-RANDOLPH DISPUTE AIRED

Writer Says Brotherhood of S. C. Porters Chief Sufferers From Actions of Negro Leaders

Neither evidence or reason supports the conclusion that Mr. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh acted in bad faith or with ulterior motive in seeking to bring about recognition of the Pullman porters' union by the Pullman Company, even though the recognition involved elimination of the union's leader, Mr. Philip Randolph. Mr. Vann, successful Pittsburg lawyer and Editor of the "Pittsburgh Courier," is known for his more or less "big connections." In 1924, with Dr. Emmett J. Scott, of Howard University, and Mr. R. R. Church of Memphis, Mr. Vann made up the Republican National Committee's advisory committee. In 1920 he was of the managers of the Negro end of the Harding campaign.

In view of developments in the fight for the Republican presidential nomination at Kansas City six weeks hence, the motives and reasons for Editor Vann's move in the porter's union matter are so palpably obvious as to be almost evident.

It now is scarcely denied that President Coolidge favors Dwight W. Morrow, our Ambassador to Mexico, as the Coolidge legatee in the White House. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, credited with being closest to the President, almost stubbornly declines to indorse the leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination — Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and there's every reason to believe that Mr. Mellon also is for Morrow. In fact, the rift in the hitherto solid ranks of the Massachusetts Republican organization is attributed to the Coolidge-Butler-Mellon yearns pro-Morrow-anti-Hoover d[illegible]mination. Keeping Ambassador Morrow in the "dark horse" stall and [illegible] the psychological moment in the convention, steam rollering the nomination on him will be all right of itself. But —only about one voter in [illegible] ever heard of the Coolidge college [illegible] whom the President drafted from the international banking house of Morgan [illegible] the Mexican portfolio and w[illegible]ernor Smith of New York— k[illegible] every school-child [illegible]ominat[illegible] the Democrats for President, the [illegible]row managers now while ke[illegible] their man under cover, must al[illegible] the groundwork of popular [illegible] during the campa[illegible] appeals to thous[illegible] [illegible]egro voters. Tell [illegible] the Negro [illegible]

VANN-RANDOLPH DISPUTE AIRED

(Continued from page 1)

counter with the fact that Texas Congressmen Blanton always fights for the Howard University appropriation, stricken from the items of appropriations in the House of Representatives.

The Hoover managers have laid well their groundwork: first, on account of Hoover's fair and equitable manner in handling the flood-relief situation, even to the extent of dismissing a white female relief administrator on complaint of the Negro members of the Flood Relief Organization, and quite recently by abolish-

[illegible] according [illegible] comments.

Mr. Griffin Complimentary

New York, N. Y., [illegible]

"Mr. Dear [illegible]

"I have read with much pleasure the splendid article "W[illegible] in your column in the issue of The Age of March 24. Permit me to congratulate you on the views expressed therein. I believe your comments express the views of every thinking man engaged in our vocation. May I take this opportunity to thank you for the several kindly references you have made concerning me? My one hope is that I may always deserve the nice things you have written.

"I also desire to compliment you on the general excellency of your column and the well-balanced comments on the various subjects you discuss.

"I am enclosing you herein a copy of an editorial from the Rochester (N. Y.) Chronicle and Democrat, which, I think, contains one of the finest compliments ever paid our group.

With best wishes, I am, sincerely yours,

"T. E. GRIFFIN"

The following is the editorial contained in the March 21 issue of the up-state paper:

"SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE"
(From Rochester, N. Y., Chronicle-Dispatch)

"Subtract the porters from the Pullman car and what remains in the way of courtesy and comfort? Very little, we fancy, in the minds of a goodly proportion of the passengers. For very many of them the porter is as characteristic a feature of the Pullman form of transportation as the highfalutin' system of naming the cars, or the Pullman style of interior decoration.

"Without the porter to do the honors, the atmosphere of the Pullman car would be as formal as that of a presidential reception. Years of experience have given him a knowledge of human nature, a genial spirit, an attitude of tolerance, a technique of service, rarely found elsewhere. His patience with the irritable passenger, his affability, with the talkative passenger, his faithfulness in the performance of his duties place him in a class unique, distinct, separate. His untrammeled individuality offers a welcome relief to the jaded wayfarer in a standardized world.

"The [illegible]sal by the Interstate Commerce Commiscsion of a complaint brought by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman company, which sought to end the practice of making tips a part of their wage, has led the brotherhood to consider plans of calling a strike. There is talk among them, as an alternative to a strike, of urging action by the United States Board of Mediation which has power, under the Watson-Parker act, to request the President to appoint a board of arbitration.

"This would seem to be the sensiblbe method of procedure. It would be a calamity of no small proportions if anything were to hap-

"prince of a gentleman," was almost Chesterfieldian. Unlike Davis, he had records and receipts and admitted frankly his organization is in debt for more than $4,000 and that a situation may arise where he will have to pay it himself. When the Crosby organization sought to put his wing of the party out of business it was the Democrats, Howard said, who came to the rescue of his organization.

Says He Reimbursed Himself.

Davis was the first witness. He said all the delegates from his State have been elected and that he heads the delegation. From the start he had difficulty recalling the financial features of the pre-convention campaign in Georgia, where, he said, there has been "no contest whatever."

He said he got, "all in all, $2,200" from Mr. Holland, of which $200 was expense money. Both payments, Davis said, were in cash and both were made before the Georgia Republican State Convention, which was held March 3 last.

"Have you any memoranda dealing with those transactions?" asked Senator Steiwer.

"No," Davis answered.

The witness declared that he got "a little" money in the State, much of which was used to "reimburse myself."

He explained that he had made many trips to Washington and had visited various districts in Georgia and that the "reimbursement" was mainly to cover his expenses on those trips.

"Have you any bills or any receipts to show how any of this money was spent in Georgia?" Senator Steiwer asked.

"Yes, here is a receipt for an ad- [illegible] in The Atlanta Inde- [illegible]

"Now about yourself.

"Unless it be shown that there has been no straddling with the other crowd, that I have not been doubled crossed or played with, I will vote with him (Mr. Hoover)."

The committee will hold an executive session tomorrow. The next public hearing may be in Ohio Thursday or Friday, that will be decided tomorrow.

SOCIALISTS APPEAL TO LABOR FOR AID

Resolution Wins After Spirited Debate—Platform Adopted, Silent on Prohibition.

PLANKS COVER WIDE FIELDS

Public Ownership of All Natural Resources and Utilities Urged—To Wage Fight in 48 Stat

The Socialist National Conve at its final session yesterday in nish Socialist Hall, 2,066 Fifth nue, adopted a platform coveri wide range of domestic and fore affairs, but omitting all reference the prohibition question. Before journing early last evening the d gates approved a report of th and Means Committee the party's determinat electoral tickets in at three States to suppor dacies of Norman Tho York for President an Maurer of Reading, P President.

The convention adopte condemning the foreign United States and cr treatment of political p others in Russia, Italy, Hungary. An appeal labor to support the p dates was endorced and tion voiced its willin operate with all polit sympathy with Social

Among the platform cal groups in wthout debate was a o ist principles. lic ownership of all na planks adopted and public utilities, emand for pub- wells, coal mines, powe tural resources roads and telephone a including oil systems. The platform plants, rail- quate flood control, e nd telegraph relief, old age pensions favors ade- injunctions in labor di ctive farm nition of Russia, wi abolition of armed forces from Nic tes, recog- entry into the League drawal of "under the conditions wh ragua and mote the peace of the f Nations League of Nations plan ich will pro- Mr. Thomas, was adop orld." The dissent after a previous , drawn by been sent back to comm ted without convention. plank had ittee by the

For Unemployment Relief.

Labor planks include g relief of unemployment overnmental of all public works, Fede y extension States and municipalities terest to promote public al loans to employment insurance, without in- accident insurance, a works, un- day, an adequate child health and ment to the Constitution oster work tion of convict labor und bor amend- tract system. and aboli- Repeal of the Espiona the con- fication of immigration tion of detective ager act, modi storation of civil rights ws, abol victed under war-tim and r among the planks deal those co liberties. Abolition of ws we the United States Supr with ci pass upon the constit power Congressional legislation Court tional representation ality were also advocated. pro

Farm relief planks ons construction of grain elevators, sto yards and other distributing agencies by the Government or by bona fide cooperative societies. Cooperative purchasing, marketing and credit agencies were also advocated as well as Government insurance against crop losses because of adverse weather conditions.

Foreign relations planks included demands that all private loans and investments of American citizens abroad be at their sole risk, without resort to military or other coercive aid by the Government. Cancellation of war debts due the United States, on condition that all inter-allied debts be canceled and reparations demands remitted, was advocated in another plank. General planks condemning militarism and favoring treaties outlawing war and promoting disarmament were also adopted. The convention went on record in favor of Philippine independence, autonomy for Porto Rico and civil government for the Virgin Islands.

Seek $10,000 Campaign Fund.

Following the report of William Henry of Indiana, Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party, the convention authorized the formation of an action committee to raise a campaign fund of at least $10,000.

Opposition to the resolution declaring that "the Socialist Party now, as always, is ready and eager to cooperate in united political effort with any and all groups honestly seeking to establish a party of the producing classes on the basis of belief in political and industrial democracy" resulted in a heated debate, several delegates declaring that it indicated an insane attempt to form a labor party. The resolution was adopted after [illegible] explained that its purpose was merel

Socialist Party.

The convention adopted a resolution advocating support of negro trade unions, with special reference to the Brotherhood of Sleeping-car Porters. Another resolution adopted urged restoration of citizens to 1,500 former political prisoners. Recognition of Soviet Russia was urged in still another resolution, with the understanding that recognition would not be "an expression of approval of the Bolshevik régime," but merely a contribution to the establishment of international peace and stability. The "terrorism" of the Communist rulers of Russia was condemned and the same resolution contained strictures upon the internal policies of Italy, Hungary and Rumania in dealing with political dissenters.

The convention's decision to appeal to organized labor for support of its ticket was preceded by the reading of a report on labor conditions by James O'Neal of New York, who said that from 1920 to 1926 the American Federation of Labor lost about 128,000 members a year, while company unions were gaining 125,000 members annually. Unless organized labor rallied to the Socialist banner, he declared, it would, in a few years, be shorn entirely of its power.

Concerning Mr. Mitchell

The tribute paid the former superintendent of the Penn. Terminal district, J. F. Mitchell, in this column last week, by W. C. Hart, one of the men who served under him, furnished those persons who have only known the man by what they have read in the press with a different picture of this Pullman official. In fact out of his, Mr. Mhitcell has always borne the reputation of being a "hard" man. During the past two years that conception has been freely circculated, as well as considerably stressed. How much virtue there was to it, we do not undertake here to say. For it has been our experience to note that all officials, whether railroad or Pullman, and whether deservedly or not, get the reputation of being lacking in humane feelings. One will find this opinion general among all groups of railroad workers. Concerning their supervisors. And it is only when one of these officials retires or dies that these employees will say, "oh, he wasn't so bad after all."

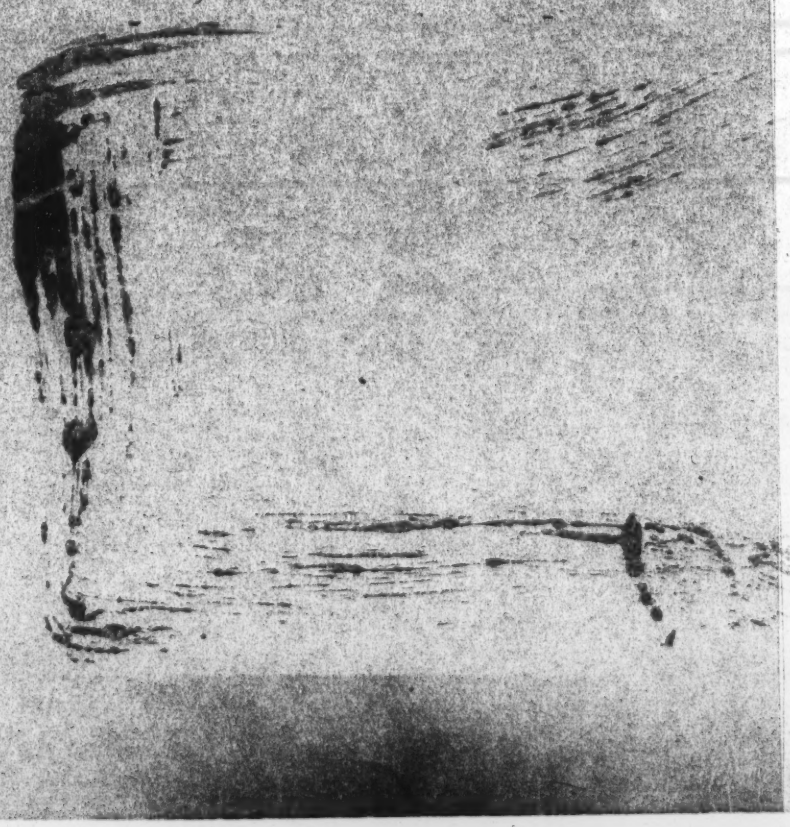
But, as we started off to say, Mr. Mitchell had been pictured to us in a different light. He may have been austere in his manner of handling his men; probably he was. But under this austerity, according to the panegyric that appeared in this column he possesses all the commendable qualities of a warm and sympathetic disposition.

Any official handling as many different groups of employees as there are in the Pullman employment, who has been known to go to the extent of aiding at times the various needy cases which are always turning up from his personal funds, is not such a hardhearted person after all. This is what Mr. Mitchcell's eulogizer said he did in many instances while superintendent.

Furthermore, the ex-superintendent had a credo. He was always willing to help the man who was trying to help himself. Especially, we are told, did he believe in extending aid to the man who was ambitious to own his own home, rear his family decently, and had church and fraternal connections.

We were also informed that as proof of his desire to give the Negro employee a chcance, during his ten years superintendency of the Penn. Terminal district he opened more clerical positions to colored men in this district than any other superintendent and district in the Pullman service. That alone indicates that the former superintendent was not such a "tight" man towards his Negro employees, since it is left solely to the discretion of the superintendent of a district, as to which employees under him are given clerical positions.

What opinions some persons may hold of Mr. Mitchell, and what may be Mr. Mitchell's opinion concerning them, are not matters for our comment. But, we do say this: He isn't nearly so bad as it has been painted, that is, if we maybelieve Mr. Hart and those employees of the Penn. Terminal district, whose testimonial to their former chcief was the gift of a $500 diamond ring and a set of golf clubs. Employees, especially of railroad connections, do not make such generous gifts without some very good reason.



Thanksgiving Dance and Frolic

——Given By The——

Chicago Division

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

——At Their Headquarters——

4231 MICHIGAN AVENUE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27th, 1929

Dancing until 2 A. M. The peppiest music, of course!

COME OUT AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS

ADMISSION 35 CENTS

Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh
N. of
a lower

Pittsburgh

FEDERATED PRESS WASHINGTON BUREAU. Sheet 2. No.2929. Dec.26, 1929.

(Thursday Release.)

GREEN ENDORSES NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON-(FP)- Endorsement of the National Negro Labor Conference to be held in Chicago in January under the leadership of the Sleeping Car Porters' brotherhood is given by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an editorial in the January issue of the American Federationist.

Speaking of the Sleeping Car Porters' union, Green says that "This splendid organization of Negro workers has recognized that the fundamental problem of Negroes, as of all other workers, is industrial, and the first attack on this problem is organization in trade unions. Organization is the way to status in industry, higher wages, just and honest working conditions, shorter hours of work. These things are essential to higher social and political standing.

"Trade union membership is open to all Negroes. The majority of trade unions accept Negroes as members, but when regulations are interposed the A.F. of L. rules provide that Negro workers may apply for charters directe from the A.F. of L.

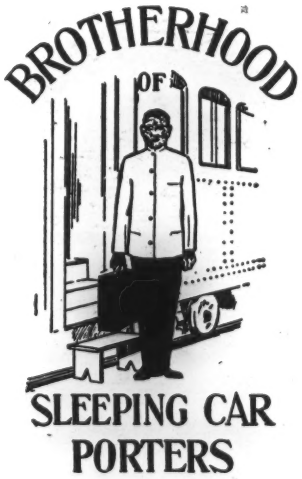
"The second step in meeting the needs of Negro workers is vocational training. Workers who have no craft or special training must join the ranks of unskilled workers, who have lower wage rates and less continuous employment. Unions are the agencies through which workers can assure proper vocational courses through public schools.... The conference at Chicago in January will consider Negro problems from this practical and constructive approach. All phases of the lives of Negro workers are to be discussed; many of the speakers will be Negroes who have achieved distinction in their work.

"This conference is an opportunity to promote better understanding between all who work, and that cooperation will serve the best interests of all. No group or race can win permanent advantage by taking an unfair advantage, by exploitation or undercutting standards. Through union organization the Negro can raise his standards, and the A.F. of L. stands ready to help."

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL

Friday Evening, December 6th, 1929



ROCKLAND PALACE, 155th St. and 8th Ave.

Headquarters and Home of the Brotherhood:
239 WEST 136th STREET, NEW YORK

Foreword

THE Brotherhood makes its fourth annual entertainment bow to the public in a Costume Ball and Carnival. We wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to our patrons and friends for their cordial and loyal support and cooperation.

The Brotherhood is steadily making definite and constructive progress toward its goal. Since our last Ball, we have received charters of affiliation in the American Federation of Labor, and our delegates were duly seated in the Toronto Convention of the Federation. This is not only a signal victory for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; but a great achievement for the Negro race. For the first time in the history of our race, a national Negro Trade Union, the Brotherhood, holds charter and representation in the official labor movement of America, one of the most significant and powerful economic parliaments in the world.

Our position in the American Federation of Labor enables the Sleeping Car Porters not only to represent themselves but different groups of Negro workers in various industries in the Country.

Of course, ours has been a hard struggle and we still have a real fight ahead of us; but we knew that when we began. We know that nothing in this world worth while is ever secured without a fight—or struggle. This law of progress is that the fit will live and the unfit will die. It is apparent, too, that the fit are the organized, the educated, those who have the spirit to fight, stick and endure hardships, sacrifice and suffering.

There is no royal road to victory or progress for any great human cause or social principle. Mankind has steadily climbed upward throughout the centuries only because they doggedly fought and struggled without regard to cost, the loss of liberty and life, for freedom and justice.

The Brotherhood is a living monument and lesson to the race for its unflinching and relentless battle for the right to organize, a living wage, decent hours of work, and the right to be considered and treated as human beings.

When the Brotherhood wins, every Negro wins. If the Brotherhood should lose, every Negro would lose. Of course, we are as certain to win as the night follows the day. Our cause is right and just and righteousness and justice are certain to prevail, if we fight hard enough and long enough.

We wish also to express our fraternal appreciation to President William Green and Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. and the various leaders of labor and the Democratic and Republican party friends, the Negro Press and Church, and our liberal friends for their constructive support in our struggle.

We shall march on to victory with our heads erect and souls uncurbed, undaunted and undismayed.

We are yours for an organized Black Worker,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, *President and General Organizer*
ROY LANCASTER, *General Secretary-Treasurer*
A. L. TOTTEN, *Second Vice President*
S. E. GRAIN, *Fourth Vice President*

Get a copy of THE BLACK WORKER, *official organ of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters*

Telephone, HARlem 1394

OTHELLO G. HOWELL

MORTICIAN

EVELYN COOPER HOWELL, Lady Attendant

NOTARY PUBLIC

111 WEST 132nd STREET

SERVICE THAT SATISFIES

Our Funeral Home is for the Convenience of the Public

Telephone, BRAdhurst 6913 C. A. Patterson, Prop.

EAGLE $ CLEANERS and DYERS

LADIES' and GENTS' TAILOR

295 West 147th Street **New York City**

COMPLIMENTS OF

The Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees

RHIENZI B. LEMUS, Grand Chairman

Telephone, AUDubon 2420

Pullman Porters' Athletic & Social Club

And Ladies' Auxiliary, Inc.

105 WEST 136th STREET

Office of Secretary: BRAdhurst 8922

We hope the fuel men never get control of the sunshine

JOHN E. NAIL HENRY C. PARKER

Established 1907

Nail & Parker, Inc.

Real Estate

Collection Department Over $1,000,000 Annually

145 WEST 135th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Telehones: Bradhurst 0670-0671

Greetings to

The Pullman Porters

from

AMALGAMATED BANK

OF NEW YORK

11-15 UNION SQUARE—BROADWAY
(Corner 15th Street)

NEW YORK'S FIRST LABOR BANK

ASSETS
THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

Telephone, Pennsylvania 4160-4161-4162-4163

BUCKLEY-NEWHALL CO.

BLUE RIBBON FURNITURE

147 West 125th Street

OUR POLICY

We own our own building and are centrally located, yet out of the extreme high rent district. Our expenses of doing business are less than that of our competitors. This coupled with the ability to pay cash for all purchases, enables us to sell at lower prices.

We would be glad to have our prices compared with those quoted by others who handle Standard Guaranteed Merchandise such as we offer. Open Monday and Saturday Evening until 10 o'clock.

Tel. Harlem 0002-0003

W. F. CUNNINGHAM

Successor to

JOHN F. CRONIN, Inc.

LUMBER and MOULDINGS

1776 PARK AVENUE **At 123rd Street**

Telephone, AUDubon 9239 Motto: "Efficiency"

HOWELL'S FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.

2332 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

HAROLD H. HEDGEMAN, Secy. Mgr. GEORGE E. WEST, Pres.

"Schaffers are Good People to Deal With"

Schaffer Furniture Company, Inc.

415 LENOX AVENUE, Cor. 131st Street

LIBERAL CREDIT Open Monday and Saturday Evenings until 10

We Can Sell You a Better Piano for Less Money on Easier Terms than any other piano company in New York

Direct from the

JANSSEN FACTORY

Telephone:
MOTT HAVEN
2207

Factory and Warerooms:

132nd STREET and BROWN PLACE
BRONX, N. Y.

Telephone, Edgecomb 2653 **Books Now Open**

ROCKLAND PALACE

(Formerly Manhattan Casino)

BALLROOM "DE LUXE"

155th STREET and EIGHTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL BROOKMONT

NEWLY DECORATED

Dignified Home-Like Quiet Reasonable

MICHIGAN BLVD. at 40th STREET

PHONES: BOULEVARD 5175-76-77-78

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT—CONVENIENTLY REACHED BY ALL TRANSPORTATION

200 ROOMS

With Hot and Cold Water in Each Room Rates as Low as $4.00 per Week

OUR MOTTO: "POLITENESS AND COURTESY"

ALEX. BARR, Mgr. OCEY WILSON, Asst. Mgr.

Theirs is the Magic Touch

The MME. C. J. WALKER BEAUTY SHOPPES

110 West 136th Street—Brad. 0678

2580 Seventh Avenue—Brad. 3653

Women everywhere, leaders on the stage, in society, business and every walk of life tell us "Indeed there is a difference"

Marcels that are beautiful and lasting; Scientific Shampoos

Oil Hot Scalp Treatments

Call for Appointments

Telephone, Cathedral 2573

MONTAGUE E. MARKS

PIANOS :: RADIOS

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

129 WEST 125th STREET NEW YORK

On 125th Street Over 25 Years

CLOTHIERS TO THE FAMILY

PAY AS CONVENIENT

WEST END CLOTHING CO.

208 WEST 125th STREET

Near Seventh Avenue—One Flight Up

Every now and then they postpone war a few days by holding a peace conference

Have you been in to see

Bentley's

Greater Store?

THREE BIG FLOORS OF MERCHANDISE

For Men, Women and Children

We Completely Outfit the Family with Wearing Apparel

YOU MAY ALSO CHARGE YOUR PURCHASE BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF BENTLEY'S 20 WEEK PAYMENT PLAN

Bentley's

151 WEST 125th STREET Bet. Seventh Ave. and Lenox

"All a Home Needs" Cash or Credit

THE LOYAL FURNITURE HOUSE

QUALITY FURNITURE, LOWEST PRICE AND BEST TERMS

BRANCH STORE

2375 EIGHTH AVENUE

Near 128th Street—Telephone, Monument 2331

MAIN STORE

220 WEST 145th STREET

Between 7th and 8th Avenues—Telephone, Edgecomb 3637-3638

THE WOHLMUIH CO.

America's Largest Tailors

SUIT OR OVERCOAT $22.50 MADE TO MEASURE

NEW YORK STORES

57 WEST 125th STREET, near Lenox Avenue

477 LENOX AVENUE, Corner 134th Street

2146 THIRD AVENUE, near 117th Street

OVER 50 STORES

The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones

Dance Order

PART I.

1.—Can't We Be Friends ..... Fox Trot
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

2.—Love ..... Fox Trot
ROY LANCASTER

3.—Four Wheel Brakes ..... Fox Trot
A. L. TOTTEN

4.—Nea Politan ..... Waltz
S. E. GRAIN

5.—Stampede ..... Fox Trot

6.—My Fate is in Your Hands ..... Fox Trot

7.—Moanin' Low ..... Fox Trot

8.—Am I Blue ..... Fox Trot

INTERMISSION

To All Members of the Pullman Porters Union

UPON PRESENTATION OF YOUR UNION CARDS YOU WILL BE GIVEN A TEN PERCENT DISCOUNT ON ALL PURCHASES AND REPAIRS. . . . . .

A. EDELSTEIN, Inc.

JEWELERS

251 WEST 125th STREET

All Repair Work Done on Premises — Established 39 Years

Dance Order

PART II.

9.—Ain't Misbehaving ..... Fox Trot

10.—Singing in the Rain ..... Fox Trot

11.—Love Me ..... Waltz

12.—Great Dat ..... Fox Trot

13.—At the End of the Road ..... Fox Trot

14.—Louise ..... Fox Trot

15.—Lilac Time ..... Waltz

GOOD NIGHT AND REMEMBER

WHEELERS

(Formerly United)

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS OF WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Special Terms to Pullman Employees

WHEELERS

133 WEST 125th STREET

New York City

Telephone, Bradhurst 6091 W. H. BROWN, Mgr.

Come in and look us over

VIRGINIA MEAT MARKET

ROBT. W. RANDALL, Prop.

HIGH-GRADE MEATS, SOUTHERN POULTRY, FRESH FISH AND COUNTRY SAUSAGE

2484 SEVENTH AVENUE **Between 144th and 145th Streets**

Telephone, Harlem 1948

WOLF THE CLOTHIER

N. E. CORNER MADISON AVENUE and 125th STREET

SMART CLOTHES

Each Garment a Masterpiece — Ask Your Friends About Us

GUS L. WOLF

Telephone, University 0977

ALL MAKES RECORDS — PORTABLES

MELLOW MUSIC SHOPS, Inc.

"EVERYTHING MUSICAL"

New and Used Instruments

205 WEST 125th STREET **NEW YORK CITY**

Telephone, Cathedral 8831

J. BLUM

TAILOR and CLOTHIER

OVERCOATS READY TO WEAR

135 WEST 125th STREET **(Between 7th and Lenox Avenues)**

DANIEL REEVES, Inc.

THE BETTER CHAIN STORE GROCERS

Over 700 Retail Branches

Your first sip of this cheery amber liquor introduces you to a new and deliciously different coffee flavor . . . Real BOGOTA. This zestful Coffee is straight BOGOTA bean and not blended as ordinary coffees are.

Sold exclusively at all

DANIEL REEVES, INC. STORES

One Pound can 45c

Telephone, Bradhurst 5360-5361

UPTON CONSTRUCTION CORP.

209 WEST 145th STREET

NEW YORK

EDWARD CAHN, Secretary

Telephone, Harlem 8931

Compliments of

SCHWARTZ & HARRISON

CUSTOM TAILORS

TO THE BETTER DRESSED MAN

2261 SEVENTH AVENUE at 133rd Street

Telephone, Bradhurst 0166

DUNCAN BROS., Inc.

FUNERAL HOME

2303 Seventh Avenue **New York City**

Telephone, Harlem 0519

Compliments of

Manhattan Furniture & Carpet Company

Incorporated

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

Your Credit Is Good With Us

157 East 125th Street **New York, N. Y.**

MR. PULLMAN PORTER AND YOUR FRIENDS,
WE ARE HERE WITH YOU AGAIN.

BELL & DELANY, Inc.

"Around the Corner," 202 WEST 135th STREET, Near 7th Avenue

HABERDASHERY AND HATS — CHRISTMAS GIFTS GALORE

Why Go Down Town? We have what you want in

"YOUR OWN MEN'S SHOP"

Standard Merchandise and Standard Price

"Business that is a credit to the Negroes of New York City"

Compliments of

SILVER FURNITURE CO.

525 LENOX AVENUE, near 136th Street

NEW YORK

WISHING YOU ALL A PLEASANT EVENING

Telephone, Audubon 3277

JOE. FROHLICH

POPULAR PRICE BUTCHER

MEATS, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS

2655 EIGHTH AVENUE, Near 142nd Street

Telephone, Cathedral 10264

GENERAL STATIONERY CO.

PRINTING and ENGRAVING

Law Blanks, Office Supplies, Greeting Cards and Mottoes, Personal Christmas Greeting Cards, Dennison's Goods, Decorations and Favors, Toys and Novelties, Artist Materials

2107 SEVENTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Telephone, Monument 5133 Established 1907

S. M. FELNER

CUSTOM TAILOR

Snappy Styles

2102 SEVENTH AVENUE

Near 125th Street NEW YORK

Telephone, Melrose 0736-0978

Crosstown Brass Rail
RESTAURANT

First Class Meals at Reasonable Prices

Open Day and Night

270 East 161st Street

Telephone, Bradhurst 1131

HOTEL DUMAS
F. C. FANE, Prop.

American and European Plan

205 West 135th Street

Telephone Monument 7019

$1.00 Cleaners **Suits Pressed 35c**

J. B. FINLEY
Cleaner and Dyer

Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring

318 West 127th Street

Compliments of

LENOX DEPT. STORE
Incorporated
537 Lenox Avenue

(N. W. Corner 137th Street)

Telephone, Audubon 9707

RELIGIOUS ARTICLE SHOP

Candles, Incenses, Rosaries, Bibles, Holy Pictures, Etc.

G. A. LUCAS, Prop.

299 West 137th Street

SHOE REPAIRING HAT CLEANING

SCIENTIFIC SHOE REPAIRING

135 West 135th Street

Telephone, Bradhurst 6152

Fire Insurance a Specialty

D. EDWARD SMITH
REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE and MORTGAGES

131 West 135th Street

Telephone, Edgecomb 8371

LAZAR MUSIC SHOPPE
Incorporated

"STORE OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS"

VICTROLAS -- RADIOS -- PIANOS

312 West 145th Street

CLUNIE'S LUNCH

Southern Home Cooking

Bags Checked

836 Morris Avenue

Compliments of

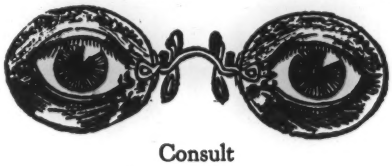
MADAM EXEL

CHIC MILLINERY

The Little Shop on the Hill

324 West 145th Street

FOR PERFECT EYEGLASSES



Consult

DR. D. KAPLAN

OPTOMETRIST

For 20 Years at

531 Lenox Avenue

Telephone, Bradhurst 6459

LEARN TO DANCE

Stage and Social Dances

Prof. Darling Mack's Studios

104 West 136th Street

Telephone, Harlem 6700

BLUE RIDGE COAL CORPORATION

123rd STREET and EAST RIVER

Deliveries made to all parts of Manhattan and Bronx

Telephone connecting all departments

Telephone, Bradhurst 1359

RICHARDS-WARD PHOTO STUDIO

202 WEST 135th STREET (Near 7th Ave.)
NEW YORK CITY

PHOTOGRAPHS MADE AT OUR STUDIOS ARE PICTURES OF HIGH ART QUALITY

Bring this program with you and get 10 percent off our Xmas Specials

Telephone Monument 9781

JACKSON DOLLAR CLEANERS

"We Kleen Klose Kleen"

Cleaning $1.00 — Pressing 25c

2196 Seventh Avenue

ALBERT T. SAUNDERS

FUNERAL HOME

107 West 136th Street

Complete Funerals within the means of all

Always Open

Lady Attendant

HOME COOKING

ESTIMATES FOR BANQUETS

JOHNNIE JACKSON'S LUNCH

NEVER CLOSED

2285 Seventh Avenue

Compliments of

A. GORDON

Seventh Avenue at 136th Street

Telephone Harlem 3645

CHARLES MOSS

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

Clocks, Cut Glass and Silverware

40 West 125th Street

Telephone, Audubon 5350

WM. A. STUMPH

RADIOTRICIAN

Radio Sets Built, Wired and Repaired

Battery operated sets changed to electric

123 West 142nd Street

Telephone, Audubon 6261

D. ENGELSON

Hardware and Housefurnishings

Locksmithing in all its Branches

2662 Eighth Avenue

F. A. SAWYER

Merchant Tailor

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits Made to Order

200 West 145th Street

Perhaps also it would be desirable to see others as we see ourselves

Telephone, Monument 7625

BELMORE TERRACE HAND LAUNDRY

332 St. Nicholas Avenue
Between 126th and 127th Sts.

New York City

We Barber Hair With Special Care

ANTISEPTIC BARBER SHOP

All Night Service

Bobbing Ladies' Hair Our Specialty

101 West 135th Street

QUICK SERVICE NEVER CLOSED

JOHNNIE JACKSON'S LUNCH

2285 Seventh Avenue
(Bet. 134th and 135th Sts.)

Wholesome Food Home Cooking

IDEAL SHOE SHOPS

SMART SHOES FOR MEN

687 Eighth Avenue

101 West 125th Street

Telephone, Bradhurst 0446

Dr. MAURICE HOENIG
Optometrist and Optician

2313 Seventh Avenue
Between 135th and 136th Sts.

Open Until 10 P. M.

Telephone, Monument 8814

Poro Sub Station and Beauty Shoppe

BEAUTY CULTURE TAUGHT
DIPLOMAS AWARDED

2026 Seventh Avenue

MRS. MINNIE DEHAVEN HURLEY
Manager

Compliments of

BEN'S DANBURY HATS
NEW YORK

521 LENOX AVENUE
N. W. Corner 136th Street
Telephone Audubon 4790

1416 FIFTH AVENUE
S. W. Corner 116th Street
Telephone University 0103

Telephone, Bradhurst 1440

E. M. AMOS
Cleaners and Dyers

All Kinds of Alterations

200 West 138th Street

McAuliffe & Booth

Incorporated

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

166 - 172 East 124th Street

Telephone, HARlem 3136 - 3137 - 3138

THE MOST WORTHY BENEFIT OF ALL

THE NEW YORK

Amsterdam News

CHRISTMAS FUND BENEFIT, DANCE and ALL STAR SHOW

FOR BASKETS FOR THE POOR

ROCKLAND PALACE

155th STREET and EIGHTH AVENUE

Friday Night, December 18th, 1929

Boxes and Loges Can Be Reserved Now at the Office of the Amsterdam News

---

Telephone, Delaware 8425 NOTARY PUBLIC

"HOME FOR FUNERALS"

JOHN E. WHITE

REPRODUCO ELECTRICAL PIPE ORGAN

767 Ocean Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

JOHN C. SMITH'S

MODERN DANCE ORCHESTRA

Office:

2297 Seventh Avenue (Up Stairs) New York City

Tel. Audubon 3796 Ed. H. Wilson, Prop.

HOTEL OLGA

A SELECT TRANSIENT AND FAMILY HOTEL

695 LENOX AVE. at 145th St.

F. A. SAWYER

MERCHANT TAILOR

Ladies' and Gents' Suits Made to Order

200 West 145th Street New York

Compliments of

DR. C. E. BOMAR

227 MAIN STREET

ORANGE, N. J.

Telephone, Bradhurst 3971

GEO. W. McDERMON

SIGNS

"OF THE BETTER KIND"

103 West 139th St. New York

TO THE THOUSANDS——

of Pullman Porters and Maids — who live in New York and those who come to New York and our many friends. . . .

PLEASE PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

For that "Ritzy look" wear

Westin's New Fall and Winter Togs

Suits for the natty and conservative dresser in all the leading shades and models. Some with Tatersall and reversible vests also pleated trousers. Overcoats with the new broad shoulders and belted backs . . .

Hand tailored 100 percent all wool. Alterations free. Models for Slims, Stouts and Shorts. Open evenings.

Also featuring DE LUXE CLOTHES fashioned by master craftsmen from the finest fabrics as high as

$32.50

WESTIN CLOTHES

HAND-TAILORED CLOTHES OF DISTINCTION

127 WEST 125th STREET

Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, New York

McAuliffe & Booth, Inc., 166 - 172 East 124th Street, New York

MADE IN NEW YORK — THE STYLE CENTER OF AMERICA

Everybody knows that
HARLEM'S BETTER
DRESSERS — wear

HOWARD
CLOTHES

Men who want to appear well dressed at all times without paying too much for that privilege—appreciate HOWARD'S ability to offer real smart styles, good fabrics and excellent tailoring at one low price. . . . .

SUITS . . . . . .
OVERCOATS . . . .
TUXEDOS . . . . .

From the Howard factory
Direct to you

No Charge
for
Alterations

167
E. 125th
Street
Near
3rd Ave.

822
Broadway
Cor.
12th St.

HOWARD
CLOTHES

2821
Third Ave.
Near
148th St.

75
Flatbush
Ave.
Brooklyn,
N. Y.

101 WEST 125th ST. Corner Lenox Ave.

RANDOLPH BEFORE PRES[illegible]

Guardian

[illegible] WHITE HOUSE AUDIENCE [illegible]ETS COOLIDGE TO SAY HE WANTS PORTERS WELL PAID PRESIDENT SAYS PUBLIC CANNOT GET ALONG WITHOUT PULLMAN PORTERS—RANDOLPH GIVES ADVANCE NOTICE FOR EMERGENCY BOARD

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1928—[illegible] conference with President Coo[illegible], Tuesday afternoon, January [illegible] in the White House, a delegation, composed of A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Mrs. Mary Church Terrall, Whitfield McKinley, W. H. DesVerney, Assistant General Organizer, Roy Lancaster, Secretary-Treasurer and Peter Anthony, Washington Division Organizer, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, they were told by the President that "the public cannot get along without the Pullman porter" and that the public and himself wish that the porter be well paid for his labor, and expressed the desire and hope that the railway management would grant the porters fair consideration.

Randolph Tells President Will Ask For Emergency Board

A. P. Randolph, as spokesman, said to the President: Porters, which represents the large majority of porters and maids in the Pullman service, we wish to express our pleasure with the opportunity of meeting you and acquainting you with our movement, its problems and aims.

"In 1925, in New York, the movement to organize the Pullman portars began. We are seeking a living [illegible] according to American standards of health and decency, better working conditions, decent hours of work and the abolition of the tipping system which requires Pullman porters to rely upon charity from the public in order to support their families.

"On July 11th, 1927, the Brotherhood presented its case to the United States Mediation Board in Chicago. Mr. Edwin P. Morrow, mediator, recommended and urged that the Pull-

RANDOLPH BEFORE COOLIDGE

Guardian

(Continued from Page 1)

man Company arbitrate the dispute with our organization, according to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act which was signed by you. The Company flatly refused, thereby violating the intent and purposes of the Railway Labor Act which was enacted for the purpose of maintaining industrial peace in the transportation industry.

"We have now raised our case before the Interstate Commerce Commission and a hearing will be held thereon January 21st. In the event we do not receive the desired and proper relief from this action, we shall call upon you to establish an emergency board upon the recommendation of the United States Mediation Board that an emergency exists in the Pullman service, so that an inquiry may be made into the whole dispute with a view to amicably and constructively settling same.

Praises Brotherhood to President

May I say that the Brotherhood represents the principles and ideas of honesty, responsibility, industry and sobriety and courtesy on the part of the porters. We feel that they represent some of the most loyal employees of the Pullman Company and the nation. We wish to say that this movement has received the support of practically all of the outstanding [illegible]tional organizations among Col[illegible]d people and it represents the most [illegible]nsible porters and maids in the [illegible]. We wish for you to know [illegible]acts since you may be called [illegible] act in our case should an [illegible]y arise.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1929.

[illegible] Brotherhood [illegible] of the [illegible] porters and maids to secure a [illegible] of wages and better working conditions and to [illegible] relations with [illegible] means of [illegible] which has proved to be an indescribably hard task. Out of their meager wages, the rapid passing of the tipping practice by passengers, and economic pressure by the company to destroy their own organization, these men and women are making great sacrifices for their economic advancement.

It cannot be said that the public is not in sympathy. The press has declared itself on the side of the porters. The church has given some support. Our business and professional men and women have listened approvingly to the message of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. It is the first movement sponsored by Negroes that has attracted such nation-wide interest.

Despite these facts, the Pullman Company still insists that its porters and maids shall have no labor organization of their own; that they must accept the employee representation plan with rules drafted by and for the company and against the interests of its employees; that they must remain satisfied with wages based on the rate of [illegible] for 400 hours [illegible] per month [illegible] living [illegible] per [illegible] is an occupational expense of approximately $33.80 per month; that they cannot be free American citizens and at the same time be porters and maids.

The question is, what are the representative [illegible] of America going to do [illegible] has reference [illegible] the Chamber of Co[illegible] Association [illegible] Board and other [illegible] fraternal organi[illegible] when riding [illegible] confronted with excessive berth [illegible] plus a 50 per cent surcharge [illegible]. Are they going to stand by and permit the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to suffer defeat when the principles involved also affect the economic welfare of the [illegible]

[illegible] Assistant [illegible] Organizer.

20[illegible] Lincoln [illegible]

SHORT STRIKES AT RANDOLPH AGAIN

725 Lyon Street,
New Orleans, La.,
June 24th, 1929.

Mr. Crutchfield,
Editor, Louisiana Weekly,
537 S. Rampart St.,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

On May 13th, I wrote you a letter explaining the misguided efforts of Mr. A. Philip Randolph's interference in Pullman affairs, and the resultant damages that his activities have had, especially in the displacement of colored porters by other races.

Mr. Randolph has answered June 15th, through the Louisiana Weekly, but he has not acted fairly towards me, nor has he attempted to deny the truth of what I said, except in general terms, unsupported by facts. Instead of showing facts, as to where the Pullman Company is taking advantage of our labor, he has trained his ammunition on me because I disagree with him and because I attempt to show some very pertinent facts as pertains to our economic welfare.

Mr. Randolph calls me everything except a gentleman, but he does admit that since he has been intermeddling with Pullman porters' affairs, that the colored porter has been displaced by other races to the extent of a great many men. Of course, this means that the colored worker has lost, due to this displacement, many thousands of dollars per anum.

Mr. Randolph is NOT a porter, nor has he even been one, but from his interest in his affairs, he is either being misguided by a few indiscrete and illinformed ex-porters, or he is seeking notoriety and self-aggrandizement at the expense of men whom he will not sympathize with in real economical distress.

Now here are some things that may enlighten the public as to a Pullman porter's vocation:

The Pullman Company has rules for us which we have equal representation in making; we have accepted a salary ranging from a minimum of $77.00 to maximum of $105.-00 per month, based on the comparative wages paid porters in other industries; we have rules preventing our discharge without just cause; there are appeal boards in case one feels that he has not had a fair hearing. These boards are composed of both employe representatives and Company representatives, and our recommendations are given as much weight as the Company's representatives. In fact, ours is an equitable court. Those are some of the principal features governing Pullman porters, and there are others equally as beneficial. Do such conditions prevail with any other group of porters in America?

We are not professional men, nor are we classed as skilled laborers, but we are porters, and why should we be foolish enough to attempt to forge our industrial rating in the realm of which we do not belong? As it stands, we lead all porters in the income that we receive. U. S. Civil Service employes are not many steps ahead of us in the final analysis as to income and working conditions.

Our salary is above the average, for porters in general, and our gratuity included, put us far above the plane of want. It is no disgrace to accept a tip, especially when in many parts of the country, men are paying the employer to have such privileges.

Mr. Randolph says that we have to play Uncle Toms to get tips, but he is sadly mistaken. The more intelligent a Pullman porter is, the greater does the traveling public remunerate him.

Our employment cannot be so debase, when we can boast that we have lawyers, doctors, professors and college graduates employed in this service. We must give such men credit for having sense enough to choose a fair vocation in life.

There is nothing wrong with our conditions, but as porters, we are doing well, and believe Mr. Randolph will do a great work when he discontinues his suicidal efforts to make the Pullman Company believe that its great business is a direct result of the sweat of the Negroes' brow, and without us their business cannot be properly discharged, and that the public will censure it for our absence.

Our salary, as porters, is above the normal salary paid porters in other industries, but our income finally is enough to place us in the class of the normal American. If anyone can find a fault with this, let him seek employment elsewhere, and not be a discordant note among us. As porters already, we are exceptional, so can we logically expect to hire ourselves, that we are in reality professional, or skilled in the higher arts?

Mr. Randolph calls me "The Pullman Company's Spokesman", but I am speaking from a standpoint of industrial logic, and from the viewpoint of the welfare of the Negro worker in America. I am not selfish, nor am I being paid to differ on a question that affects twelve thousand Pullman porters.

There is a time and place for all things; there is a time for unions when the employer is taking advantage of him, and paying him lower than competitive labors of like kind; there is a place for a union when it is in such a position to paralize industry with an effective strike. The Pullman porter lacks both cause and effect to have sufficient reason to be inimical to their employer.

As an example of what Mr. Randolph calls effective union benefits, he cites the longshoremen of New Orleans, as being a well-organized body who is receiving satisfactory results in union organization. The truth is, that the longshoremen of New Orleans have no voice in the working condition of the river front, but are themselves employed alongside a scab labor with no contract of salary or working conditions. They lost their strike because they lacked both cause and effect, so essential to all unionized bodies.

Mr. Randolph thinks that he has achieved a great moral victory by begging admittance to labor leagues and cliques and being accepted. He was accepted, ony to open the doors of the Pullman Company and let the Negro out, and the other races in. These labor leagues and cliques do not discriminate against membership, when other races go into fields exclusively held by the colored man, but it is a different tale when the Negro attempts to join fields predominated by other races. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People often exposes the attitude of these cliques and leagues against the colored worker. Informed people know this to be true.

In my opinion, unjust criticism heaped upon the Pullman Company is doing the porter a great injury, especially since he is being rapidly replaced, whereas in the past, the colored man was exclusively employed. The many who replaced us are receiving the same compensation and working conditions that we receive, and are satisfied, and proud of their employer.

Who can prevent the Pullman Company from using the "open shop" policy? Who can prevent its hiring other than colored? We ought to appreciate that we have monopolized this field of endeavor for so many years.

If, in spite of what I have said, there are many who feel justified to pursue antagonistical methods in search of better conditions for porters, let them do so, but don't complain when the final result, i. e. other races have control of Pullman porters' jobs.

I am satisfied, and express myself publicly; the other porters also feel as I do, but do not express themselves publicly in order to avoid the abuse that Randolph's type may heap upon them as he has done me. But personally, Randolph cannot lead me into a snare which in all logic is very plain. Randolph's interference in Pullman porters' affairs is dangerous to industrial Colored America.

This is 1929, not 1932—Now is the time to fight Randolph, not in 1932, when we will have lost our places as Pullman porters.

Yours truly,

U. SHORT,
Pullman porter.

Parham Werlein, chairman of the Community Chest 1930 campaign, has made an early start in selecting leaders for the November drive. Fred Perkins and Harry Latter will head the rival division teams, and E. N. Kearny, the big givers committee.

Quality Frozen Deserts for All Occasions
M. D. DAVIS, Caterer
Phones JAckson 2186, 1161
Special prices to schools, churches, clubs and entertainments of all kinds

RE-OPENING
of
PERRY'S DRUG STORE
1102 LAFAYETTE STREET
Around Corner from Rampart St. MAin 8847
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

Pullman Porters Plan Strike

MAY FIGHT NEW DECISION BY WALKOUT

Commissioners Fail to O. K. Plea

Kansas City, Mo., March 16.—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is making immediate preparations to declare a strike on all Pullman cars, Ashley L. Totten, assistant general organizer of the brotherhood, has announced here.

The purpose of the strike, Totten said, would be to create an emergency which would invoke the services of the emergency board, created under the federal railway labor act, in settling a wage dispute with the Pullman company.

"When the order is passed to strike, it will be quite easy to interrupt interstate commerce to secure intervention by the emergency board," he explained.

Totten declared the Pullman company had refused to arbitrate when urged to do so by the United States mediation board. A decision of the emergency board would be final, he said.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—The interstate commerce commission last Friday dismissed for want of jurisdiction the complaint of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman company. The porters' union sought to have the commission order the Pullman company to cease and desist from permitting Pullman porters to receive tips from passengers.

The commission found that "the real objectives sought are increased wages for the porters and maids" in the employ of the Pullman company. It held that it has "no power to regulate wages, and consequently no authority to inquire into the justness of the complainants' demands, however meritorious they might prove to be."

Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison dissented. He said that the complaint seems to state facts which, if established, may constitute violations of law, "which we should investigate further than can be done by mere inspection of the complaint and the argument thereon." Commissioners Joseph B. Eastman and Ernest I. Lewis joined him in his dissenting opinion.

Text of Decision

A part of the text of the decision by Commissioner Ezra Brainerd is as follows:

"Camplainant, an association of some 7,000 persons of the Negro race employed as porters and maids by defendant in its business of interstate transportation of passengers in Pullman service, alleges by complaint filed September 7, 1927, that certain practices of the defendant hereinafter set forth are in violation of the interstate commerce act. We are askad to order the defendant to cease and desist from these alleged unlawful practices.

"The defendant filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the allegations set forth did not state a cause of action over which we have jurisdiction and that we are without authority to grant the relief prayed for in the complaint or any relief. We assigned the motion for oral argument before us, which has been had.

"A motion to dismiss a complaint for the foregoing reasons is not specifically recognized in our rules of practice. Such motions when filed are generally overruled, but our practice permits amendment of the pleading in all cases where we are satisfied that the complainant has within his knowledge facts which, if well pleaded, would constitute a cause of action within our jurisdiction and entitle the complainant to a hearing and decision at our hands.

"Counsel for both parties were permitted at the argument to amplify their written pleadings by stating certain alleged facts which they claimed could be proved by them if an opportunity for a hearing were afforded. For the purpose of this report we will treat the written pleadings as amended to contain such additional allegations of fact.

"[illegible] admits the truth of all facts well pleaded, and we therefore turn to consider what practices are assailed.

"It is stated that the regular monthly wage paid by the defendant to the majority of its porters is $72.50; that this wage is fixed after taking into consideration the amount which defendant estimates the porter will receive in tips, and that said sum of $72.50 is not more than one-half to two-third[illegible]s of the wage necessary to enable the said porters to

Pullman Porters Plan Strike in Wage Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

continue in the defendant's service; that defendant is said to authorize the porters to collect the balance of such necessary wage from its patrons in the form of tips; that the average amount received monthly in tips by each porter is approximately $56, and that the aggregate yearly receipts by all porters is approximately $7,000,000.

"The complainant concludes that the foregoing practices violate Section 1 of the act because the tips plus the published fares result in charges that are unjust and unreasonable.

"We understand that it is not contended that the tips so given and received by said porters become the defendant's property or that they are turned over or otherwise accounted for to it. Pullman passengers are under no legal obligation to pay more than the scheduled charges. We are referred to no law which prohibits tipping of Pullman porters.

"Moreover, a consideration of the complaint in all of its aspects leads only to the conclusion that the real objectives sought are increased wages for the porters and maids in the defendant's employ. We have no power to regulate wages, and consequently no authority to inquire into the justness of the complainants' demands, however meritorious they might prove to be.

"The motion to dismiss will be sustained and the complaint dismissed for want of jurisdiction."

PORTERS TAKE STRIKE VOTE

PORTERS TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE

"Every Means To Secure Justice from Pullman Co., Exhausted," say local agents.

Announcement was made today from the local headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, that the organization will proceed immediately with its program of creating an emergency in the transportation system of the country by spreading before its membership a strike vote, thereby warranting the appointment of an Emergency Arbitration Board by the President of the United States.

Under the terms of the new Railway Labor Act—The Watson-Parker Law, this is the only alternative left the porters and maids in their efforts to have their grievances with the Pullman Company amicably settled, according to Frank R. Crosswaith, Special Organizer of the union and in charge of the Boston Division. In a signed statement Crosswaith said: "We have exhausted every honorable and peaceful means at our disposal to secure justice for our members from the Pullman Company. We first took our case to the United States Mediation Board, which, after a most thorough investigation recognized our organization as the legitimate representative of the porters and maids, and recommended arbitration proceedings; we accepted the recomendation while the Company brazenly refused it; thereby openly defying the Board and flagrantly violating the spirit and intent of the very law which, in co-operation with other railroad executives it had help to create. We next petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for an investigation of the finances of the Company as they relate to wages of porters and maids, to tipping, and to the travelling public. On March 9th., the I. C. C. handed down a decision disclaiming power of jurisdiction over the questions raised by us; Commissioners Aitchison, Eastman and Lewis dissented from the views of their colleagues.

"Under these circumstances there is nothing left for us to do but proceed to register the desires of our membership on the question of a strike. The Brotherhood has a membership today of over 8,000. In every district where the Pullman Company has a Superintendent we have an Organizer and the loyalty of the overwhelming majority of the workers. We are also fortunate in enjoying the sympathy and support of the traveling public who see in the unreasonable and defiant attitude of the Company the cruel hand of prejudice. The fair-minded citizens of both races know that all other workers on the railroads are organized but Pullman porters and maids [illegible]

DECISION INSPIRES ACTION

Interstate Commerce Commission Turns Down Plea On Grounds of "No Jurisdiction."

BULLETIN!

(Special to The Courier)

CHICAGO, Mar. 15.—Pullman porters, in their fight to abolish tipping in favor of higher wages, will take a strike vote at once, G. P. Webster, Chicago District Organizer, said.

In a decision the Interstate Commerce Commission dismissed the plea of the porters for an order requiring the Pullman Company to forbid tipping. Webster said the porters would create an emergency by voting a strike and then it would be necessary for an arbitration board to take up their claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 15.—The Interstate Commerce Commission last Friday dismissed for want of jurisdiction the complaint of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman Company. A strike is threatened.

The porters' union sought to have the commission to order the Pullman Company to cease and desist from permitting Pullman porters to receive tips from passengers.

The commission found that "the real objectives sought are increased wages for the porters and maids" in the employ of the Pullman Company.

Los Angeles Evening Express.
Friday, July 13th.

TELLING THE WORLD

BY NEAL O'HARA

THEY'RE IN THE UNION NOW

THE next big union to be formed is the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Heretofore the boys in dark blue got $77 a month and tips. They are now demanding $150 monthly from the Pullman Company and a union of their own. But it will cost you a quarter to get waked up at the wrong time.

When the Pullman porters are unionized—

Scene: The Pullman car Upsala or the Thanatopsis, if you prefer it. On the Twentieth Century Limited, New to Chicago.

Time: 6:19 p. m. daylight saving.

✣ ✣ ✣

Passenger—Oh, George!

(No answer.)

Passenger—Oh, George!

(No answer.)

Passenger—OH, GEORGE! . . . Well, how about a little attention?

NEAL O'HARA

Porter — We ain't allowed to called George any more. You has to call us Porter under union rules.

Passenger—And what do they call you under Confederate rules?

Porter—That's something I don't know nothin' about, suh.

✣ ✣ ✣

Passenger—Well, Porter, I've got a cinder in my eye. Would you mind lifting the lid and seeing if you can see it?

Porter—Sorry, mister, but that ain't my job no more. Any looking in the eyes for cinders belongs to the observation car porter. His office hours is from 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Passenger — How about getting me a bottle of ginger ale, then?

Porter—They ain't no ginger ale on the train, suh. They's been a question whether serving ginger ale comes under the club car or sleeping car porters' jurisdiction, and until they thresh it out at the A. F. of L. convention next October we just naturally ain't serving no ginger ale.

Passenger—Is there anything the union allows you to do now?

Porter — Oh, yes, sir! We's allowed to shine sixty pairs of shoes to an empty can of polish, the same as we always did.

Passenger—And I suppose you still expect a quarter for passing a whiskbroom over a passenger's clothes?

Porter—Yes, suh—a quarter or 50 cents. The union figures we's entitled to as much pay for a few strokes of the brush as Michelangelo, Rembrandt, or the Sign Painters' Union.

✣ ✣ ✣

Porter—And now, mister, I'll ask you to get out of your seat so I can make up your berth.

Passenger—But I don't want to go to bed yet—it's much too early.

Porter—Mister, you can sit on that seat all night if you wants to—but we don't make up no berths after 7 p. m.

Passenger—Oh, all right, then! But if I've got to go to bed now, be sure and call me at 6:30 in the morning.

Porter—If you want to get up at 6:30, you'll have to be called at either 6 or 7 a. m. We're only allowed to call passengers on the hour from now on.

Passenger—Good Lord! Then call me at 7 a. m. I want to get off at the Englewood Station.

Porter—We stops at Englewood all right, suh, but under the rules you'll have to carry out your own baggage.

Passenger—What's the big idea in that?

Porter—you see, suh, under the new union rules, we is only allowed to take off baggage at the Union Station.

(Copyright, 1929)

JUNE 24, 1929

A. F. OF L. TO FIGHT FOR TRAIN PORTERS

President Green to Initiate Nation-Wide Drive

HIGHER PAY IS DEMANDED

Mass Meeting Is Slated Here Next Sunday Afternoon

By John J. Leary Jr.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, will initiate a Nation-wide drive for the organization of Pullman porters with a mass meeting in the Abyssinia Baptist Church, No. 132 West 138th Street, next Sunday afternoon.

The meeting, over which the Rev. A. Powell Clayton, pastor of the church, will preside, will be the first of a series in the interests of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to be addressed by Mr. Green in Chicago, Washington and other key points, including one of more important Southern cities yet to be agreed upon.

The drive is preliminary to pressing the demands of the porters for a minimum wage of $150 a month of 240 hours, equivalent to thirty eight-hour days. The present scale of the porters is $77.50 a month for 11,000 train miles, or approximately 400 hours of train service, with no allowance for overtime or waiting time. Out of this $77.50 a month the porter has an occupational expense of $33 a month.

Conference Maps Battle

The program for carrying the battle of the porters through to a finish was arranged at a conference here last week of Mr. Green with A. Phillip Randolph, General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. It is in line with a decision of the May meeting of the Executive Council of the federation to extend every assistance to the porters in their fight for recognition and the right to be represented in negotiations with the Pullman Company and the United States Railroad Labor Board by agents of their own choosing.

The company, which operates through an organization dominated by it, has refused to deal with the brotherhood, though it does deal with other organizations of its employees that are unions in fact as well as in name.

Since February last, when, as exclusively announced in The World, the Executive Council meeting in Miami voted to grant local charters to the porters, local unions directly affiliated with the federation have been set up in New York, Boston, Washington, Jacksonville, Atlanta, New Orleans, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, Oakland, Seattle, Portland, Ore., St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Cincinnati. Plans under way call for the setting up of at least five additional locals at key points.

Representatives of these locals will, according to the present program, meet in Chicago Sept. 15 and arrange for formal application to the federation for an international charter. By this time, and with the assistance of Mr. Green, it is expected that 10,000 of the 12,000 porters in the Pullman service will have been enrolled in the organization, which now has some 8,000 porters and maids on its rolls.

Will Present Demands

Following this convention steps will be taken, with the co-operation of Mr. Green, to secure a conference with the Pullman officials and consideration of the demands of the men.

"Now the company has given the men a $5 monthly increase," Mr. Randolph said yesterday, "the second since we began the work of organizing. The increase, instead of mollifying the men as it was expected to, has only served to make them more insistent upon decent wages and freedom from having to depend upon tips, always a doubtful quantity and un-American, for their living."

An interesting phase of the contest of the porters with the Pullman Company is a report from Chicago that the company proposes to put into effect "yellow dog" contracts, by the terms of which the individual porters will be required to bind themselves for a period of ten years not to join any organization not approved by the [illegible]

EVENING WORLD, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 192[illegible]

DRIVE LAUNCHED TO FORM UNION OF TRAIN PORTERS

A. F. of L. Takes Up Cause of Pullman Servants for Higher Wage

Sleeping car porters announced today a campaign to organize an international union, the climax of which will be a unification convention of local unions Sept. 15 in Chicago. The first of a series of addresses to local unions of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will be made here next Sunday in the Abyssinia Church, No. 132 West 138th Street, by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

The drive is to unionize completely railroad porters and maids and force recognition of their organization by the Pullman Company. A. Philip Randolph, organizer, said about 8,000 of the 12,000 porters are now enrolled, and it is hoped to have all groups in an international organization by fall. Last year the porters called a strike but postponed it as the suggestion of Mr. Green.

The drive is preliminary to pressing the demands of the porters for a minimum wage of $150 a month of 240 hours, equivalent to thirty eight-hour days. The present scale of the porters is $77.50 a month for 11,000 train miles, or approximately 400 hours of train service, with no allowance for overtime or waiting time. Out of this $77.50 a month the porter has an occupational expense of $33 a month.

The program for carrying the battle of the porters through to a finish was arranged at a conference here last week of Mr. Green with Organizer Randolph.

The company, which operates through an organization dominated by it, has refused to deal with the brotherhood, though it does deal with other organizations of its employees that are unions in fact as well as in name.

Since February last, when the Executive Council meeting in Miami voted to grant local charters to the porters, local unions directly affiliated with the federation have been set up in New York, Boston, Washington, Jacksonville, Atlanta, New Orleans, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, Oakland, Seattle, Portland, Ore., St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Cincinnati. Plans under way call for the setting up of at least five additional locals at key points.

ganization, which now has some 8,000 porters and maids on its rolls.

Will Present Demands

Following this convention steps will be taken, with the co-operation of Mr. Green, to secure a conference with the Pullman officials and consideration of the demands of the men.

"Now the company has given the men a $5 monthly increase," Mr. Randolph said yesterday, "the second since we began the work of organizing. The increase, instead of mollifying the men as it was expected to, has only served to make them more insistent upon decent wages and freedom from having to depend upon tips, always a doubtful quantity and un-American, for their living."

An interesting phase of the contest of the porters with the Pullman Company is a report from Chicago that the company proposes to put into effect "yellow dog" contracts, by the terms of which the individual porters will be required to bind themselves for a period of ten years not to join any organization not approved by the company.

1929

PORTERS TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE

"Every Means to Secure Justice from Pullman Co. Exhausted," say local agents.

Announcement was made today from the local headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, that the organization will proceed immediately with its program of creating an emergency in the transportation system of the country by spreading before its membership a strike vote, thereby warranting the appointment of an Emergency Arbitration Board by the President of the United States.

Under the terms of the new Railway Labor Act—The Watson-Parker Law, this is the only alternative left the porters and maids in their efforts to have their grievances with the Pullman Company amicably settled, according to Frank R. Crosswaith, Special Organizer of the union and in charge of the Boston Division. In a signed statement Crosswaith said: "We have exhausted every honorable and peaceful means at our disposal to secure justice for our members from the Pullman Company. We first took our case to the United States Mediation Board, which, after a most thorough investigation recognized our organization as the legitimate representative of the porters and maids, and recommended arbitration proceedings; we accepted the recomendation while the Company brazenly refused it; thereby openly defying the Board and flagrantly violating the spirit and intent of the very law which, in co-operation with other railroad executives it had help to create. We next petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for an investigation of the finances of the Company as they relate to wages of porters and maids, to tipping, and to the travelling public. On March 9th., the I. C. C. handed down a decision disclaiming power of jurisdiction over the questions raised by us; Commissioners Aitchison, Eastman and Lewis dissented from the views of their colleagues.

"Under these circumstances there is nothing left for us to do but proceed to register the desires of our membership on the question of a strike. The Brotherhood has a membership today of over 8,000. In every district where the Pullman Company has a Superintendent we have an Organizer and the loyalty of the overwhelming majority of the workers. We are also fortunate in enjoying the sympathy and support of the traveling public who see in the unreasonable and defiant attitude of the Company the cruel hand of prejudice. The fair-minded citizens of both races know that all other workers on the railroads are organized but Pullman porters and maids; and that not more than a fortnight or so ago Pullman conductors were granted a wage increase with a minimum of $160 and a maximum of $195. per month, and a 240 hour month; while the porters receive $72.50 with an approximate work work month of 400 hours, and they are compelled to resort to the despicable role of public mendicants in order to bring their income within a reasonable distance of what is considered a living wage. The very obvious difference in the treatment accorded conductors and the porters and maids is largely due to the difference in race and color, this fact is even more clearly seen when we realize that of the two groups of workers the porters and maids are by far the most important and indispensable group.

Porters Meet

Make Plans to Continue Wage Fight

(Photo on Picture Page)

"It is indeed significant that F. H. Nemitz, vice president of the Order of Railway Conductors has addressed this convention on behalf of his organization," was the declaration of A. Philip Randolph of New York, organizer and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (Pullman Porters' union) Tuesday afternoon at the western headquarters, 4231 Michigan Ave.

A. P. Randolph

The first national convention of the brotherhood, in session here, opened Saturday, Sept. 14, and closed Friday, the 20th. A number of outstanding members and officers of the various railroad employees' unions addressed the convention. The response of the conductors' organization to the invitation of President Randolph was considered by the organizers of the brotherhood to be the biggest point yet gained by them.

It is believed that the influence of the conductors will be more far reaching than that of the present affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. It was pointed out by Mr. Randolph that the Pullman company has shown no noticeable concern because of the connection of the brotherhood with the A. F. of L., believing that the organization, while its influence would be magnanimous after the porters are fully organized, would make little effort to assist in that work.

States Facts

"The case of the conductors," Mr. Randolph said, "is entirely different. Without doubt a porter has the utmost respect for the train conductor," he continued, "and will, almost without exception, regard his wishes and follow his advice. Much can be done toward the perfecting of a complete organization of the porters and maids with the co-operation of the train conductors," President Randolph concluded.

Other delegates to the convention who spoke concerning the effect that the expression of the conductors would have on the porters, not affiliated, as well as strengthen the faith of the men in the ranks, showed a unanimity of opinion. They believe, it was gleaned, that the conductors can be of more service in the direction of lining up men than all the organization plans the brotherhood can formulate. Many instances were cited in which porters who had been avowedly inimical to the movement have voluntarily come into different offices and made application for membership in the brotherhood. In a particular case the porter explained that "I see the conductors are with us now!"

Mr. Nemitz of San Francisco, representing President E. P. Curtis of the Order of Railway Conductors, was heartily applauded after he was introduced. He reviewed the splendid work of President Randolph of the brotherhood and besought the men to keep closed ranks in order that the leaders of the organization

(Continued on Page 2)

PORTERS TO CONTINUE IN WAGE FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

would be better able to accomplish their wishes.

He urged the porters to assist the organizers in making the brotherhood 100 per cent strong. He pointed out that the president is no bigger than his organization, and that the amount of good he is able to do depends absolutely upon the strength of his organization, numerically and otherwise.

Time for Organization

"Years ago," Mr. Nemitz said, "men were discharged for advocating union principles or for holding membership in a labor union, but today governmental tribunals unhold the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively for better wages and working conditions. In this era," it was said, "no fair-minded employer would discharge an employee for connecting himself with a labor organization."

"When you are not fully organized," asserted Mr. Nemitz, "you are not respected. Every labor organization that its worth its place in society," he said, "if full organized; the others exert very little, if any, influence. Much can be done by the porters to help themselves, but they must concentrate their efforts on complete organization of the men," he advised.

Tremendous applause followed when Mr. Nemitz completed the assertion that "some people are of the opinion that labor organizations are formed to create strikes. This is not true. The primary object of organized labor is to benefit the constituency and society, and to prevent strikes, just as strong navies, and armies, and air fleets carry out policies of nations to prevent wars. When a labor body, fully organized, cannot arbitrarily benefit its members and society in general, there is only one course open to them, and that is to decline any further service until the unjust conditions imposed upon them are rectified."

Speaking directly about the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the speaker said: "If labor conditions in general have been improved with only 50 per cent organization, imagine what improvements could be honorably accomplished if you were fully organized."

Best for Porters

In his concluding remarks Mr. Nemitz averred: "I believe every person engaged in honest labor should be affiliated with the organization that has the rightful jurisdiction over his vocation and that the best interest of every porter and his employer would be served if all porters were members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters."

"The convention now in session," declared M. P. Webster, president of the Chicago local, "has as its primary purpose the formulation of plans to continue the campaign to augment the membership of 10,000. When this goal is reached," he said, "we shall be better able to carry out more forcefully our fight for better wages and working conditions for porters and maids and for the elimination of tips as a factor in determining their wages."

In an interview with President Randolph, he stated that "the president of the 20 standard railroad unions have been mobilized behind the movement and their influence, with the support of the A. F. of L., will assure the success of the brotherhood." He also stated that he believes "a labor organization should seek to improve the efficiency of its members to the end that the employer will be benefited, as well as to seek better wages and working conditions. If an organization fails to do this it does not justify its position," was his concluding remark.

Dad Moore Here

The oldest delegate in attendance was Dad Moore of Oakland, Calif. Mr. Moore served 40 years in the service and is said to be one of the most ardent and valiant fighters for complete organization of the porters.

"I know my time isn't long," he declared, "and I shall not live to enjoy any of the fruits of victory, but am fighting in order that future generations may live and work under better conditions as employees of the Pullman company."

Some of the other delegates in attendance were George S. Grant, Los Angeles; C. L. Dillons, Oakland; L. Totten and Spencer Watson, Kansas City, Mo.; E. J. Bradley, St. Louis, Mo.; Taylor Murrell, Omaha; L. Hampton, Fort Worth, Tex.; Benny Smith, Detroit; S. E. Grant and Roy Lancaster, New York, Frank Boyd and Paul L. Caldwell, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Chicago delegates were George W. Clay, John C. Mills, W. S. Wesley, William Puckett, Ernest Smith and A. Austin.

1929

DAILY NEWS
11/8/29

EB 8, 1929.

NEGROES DIVIDED ON PROPOSAL TO JOIN A. F. OF L.

Prospects for Affiliation, However, Believed to Be Brighter.

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

The prospect for Negro workers in the American Federation of Labor is arousing divided opinion among leaders of the race.

That prospect is "brighter" after the [illegible] convention than for [illegible] Webster, Chicago district [illegible] the Brotherhood of [illegible] Porters, said today.

This statement [illegible] rejoinder to an editorial [illegible] Opportunity, publication [illegible] National Urban league, [illegible] racial organization. The [illegible] remarks that the Toronto convention lacked much of being able to convince observers that it is the pillar of flame by night and of cloud by day to lead the Negro worker . . . out of the wilderness."

Called "Most Exploited."

The editorial describes the Negro workers as "the most exploited in the United States" because "the least organized," but charges federationists with unjustly calling them "unorganizable," and adds, "as a craft organization—the so-called aristocracy of labor—the American Federation of Labor, has failed to meet the problem of the unskilled worker."

In [illegible] years of [illegible] Negro [illegible], Webster [illegible] "I have not found any [illegible] opinion prevailing among American Federation of Labor officials that the Negro worker is unorganizable."

"While it is true," he continues, "that a large number of the unskilled Negro workers are unorganized, there have been many efforts to organize the unskilled Negro workers, both by American Federation of Labor organizers and by others. In every such instance there immediately springs forth an avalanche of propaganda: 'Watch your step,' and 'Don't bite the hand that is feeding you.'

Influential Mi[illegible]

"This form of [illegible] has found expression through some of the most influential people and publications in Negro communities.

"I attended the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Toronto. There was much bona fide evidence of the intention of the American Federation of Labor to meet the issue involved in the organization of Negro workers fairly and with sympathetic co-operation.

"The question of organizing the south was not discussed from the standpoint of race, but from the standpoint of economics. And Negro members of the American Federation of Labor will be represented in the conference that will be held in Washington from which the southern campaign will be initiated."

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.
11/8/29

50

CANAVAN HEADS GOLDEN JUBILEE DRIVE OF LABOR

Former Chicagoan Also Named to Help Unionize the South.

BY A. LINCOLN MAHONY.

A former Chicagoan, William F. ("Bill") Canavan, international head of the motion picture operators' union, heads the "golden jubilee convention" committee of the American Federation of Labor, which is to meet in Boston, Mass., in 1930.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Canavan is also one of the three men named by President William Green of the A. F. of L. on the committee to finance the drive to unionize the south and particularly the textile industry.

Well known to labor men in Chicago, "Bill" Canavan came here from St. Louis, where his activity as a member of the motion picture operators brought him to the attention of the international officials, with the result that he was made a field agent. In Chicago he founded a local organization back in 1914, and he patched up their differences with the assistance of Thomas E. Maloy, head of the Chicago organization, building up a friendship that has lasted throughout the years between dynamic little Chicago local head, Maloy, and the tall, easy-going Canavan, who weighs each word that he utters and turns aggressive only as a last resort, when his activity and explosiveness equal that of "Tommy" Maloy.

While the slogan of the A. F. of L. during 1928 was "double the membership," the golden jubilee year drive in 1930 has a twofold purpose. Not only is each member supposed to bring a man into the labor movement, but in addition a special drive is being made to further the circulation of the labor press, both national and local, weekly and monthly.

The Black Worker is the newest labor publication to make its bow. It is devoted to the interest of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, with principal offices in Chicago.

* * *

Locals Nos. 399 and 629 of the stationary engineers voted to amalgamate at a special meeting held in Electricians' hall last week. The vote was 1,776 to 7.

* * *

The Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' union, headed by Thomas D. Ward, has obtained another wage increase.

* * *

George J. Bendel, head of the Laundry and Dye House Drivers' union, is negotiating with the laundry owners for an increase for his men.

* * *

International President Joseph N. Weber of the American Federation of Musicians is carrying on a campaign against "canned" music by means of newspaper advertising. The Chicago local, headed by James C. Petrillo, has contributed generously to this campaign.

* * *

"The Outlook of American Labor" will be the topic of an address by Dr. Leo Wolman, head of the research department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at the Nov. 24 meeting of the Chicago Forum.

* * *

The Cigarmakers' International union has agreed to aid in the formation of a co-operative cigar manufacturers' organization, being sponsored by the manufacturers themselves, the packers and the jobbers.

Address of

Hon. William Green

President, American Federation of Labor

at a

Mass Meeting

Held under the auspices of the

Pullman Porter's Organization

Affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Headquarters:

239 West 136th Street

New York, N. Y.

Abyssinian Baptist Church

New York, June 30, 1929

64

PREFACE

This is undoubtedly one of the most important speeches ever made by a white leader of a great American Movement to Colored Americans. It does not only concern Pullman porters, but all members of our Race.

Pullman porters' wages are $77.50 a month. In 1925, when the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was born, their wages were $67.50. The power and pressure of the Organization forced the Pullman Company to grant two increases of $5.00 each, since the Union began.

Porters' hours of work are nearly 400 a month. Thousands work from one to five hours or more preparing cars without any pay, since wages don't begin until the train leaves the station. Thousands of extra porters report for work and hang around for hours daily without getting any work and hence no pay, since porters' pay is based upon the trip, no overtime being given until 11,000 miles have been covered. If porters don't report for work they may not ever get any runs and may lose their jobs.

Tips are uncertain, irregular and inadequate. Combination tickets on buses and airplanes will lessen them.

Demands

Recognition of Union as agency for negotiation of agreements on wages, rules and working conditions.

Wages, minimum, $150.00 a month.

Hours of work, 240 a month.

The Brotherhood stands for higher service, courtesy, efficiency, industry, honest sobriety and discipline in the interest of the Pullman Company, the Public and the Porter.

Slogans: A quitter never wins and a winner never quits. He who would be free must himself first strike the blow. A hundred percent Brotherhood porter gives one hundred percent service. Down with the Employee Representation Plan or Company Union. Every porter a Union porter.

Fraternally,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

President and General Organizer
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Address of Honorable William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, at a Mass Meeting held under the auspices of the Pullman Porters' Organization, Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York, June 30, 1929.

PRESIDENT GREEN:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

The human race from the beginning of time has been inherently good and fundamentally right. It has always possessed an individual and collective sense of justice and righteousness, but, unfortunately, there has been a minority among us that has been concerned only with the material things of life. The people who compose this minority have sought to accumulate wealth and to do so through the exploitation of their fellow-men. It is against that thing the great American Federation of Labor protests. It has been gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding this minority, in every stage of human development and in every period of the world's history there have been groups of people, representing a preponderance of public sentiment, that always placed human values, human and spiritual values, above the material things of life. I am of the opinion that this splendid audience this afternoon can be numbered among these groups. You are here because you are interested in human welfare and human happiness. You believe that after all that is the great objective of life and you are in sympathy with any movement that has for its purpose human welfare and human happiness. I am glad to come here this afternoon in my official capacity, representing a great movement that in its sphere of activity is paralleling the work of the Church, a movement which has for its great objective the advancement of human happiness and the promotion of human welfare.

I want you to understand that I am here because of my deep interest in a special group of workers classified as the Pullman Porters and Maids, a splendid organization that is developing and growing and that is seeking by every honorable means at its command to promote and advance the interests of these splendid working men and women. I take it for granted that all the men and women present this afternoon, composing this large audience, are not directly identified with this group of workers—that is, that you are not all Sleeping Car Porters or Maids employed on the sleeping cars of the country. Many of you are but a large number of you are here because you are sympathetic toward them. You come from other walks of life. You are here because you are interested in this splendid, patient, serviceable, efficient group of workers and you want to give to that group your moral support by your presence at meetings of this kind and by the assurance that you are with them in their struggle for the enjoyment of human rights and human happiness.

I am glad to come this afternoon and in my official and personal capacity bring to you this message of assurance from the great organized body of our continent: that we are, like you, immeasurably interested in the Pullman Porters and in the Pullman Maids and that it is our purpose, the purpose of this great economic movement representing the working men and women of the American Continent, to give to them all the support possible in their righteous endeavor to promote their common welfare.

First of all, I am personally interested. I have always been interested, deeply interested, in this movement that had its origin among the workers themselves. I want to see them succeed; I want to see them enjoy life and secure justice; I want to see them live in America as American citizens ought to live and I want to see them wring from an unwilling corporation a wage sufficient to guarantee them a living commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship. Then, too, I am here because I think I understand the great heart of Labor. It has been my privilege to be associated with Labor all my life. I know what it is to toil, to suffer and to struggle. I know the experience that comes from defeated hopes and I know the thrill that comes when success is realized. I know about it all. I have gone through it all and I think because of that experience I know the heart of Labor, the great heart of American Labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor. Knowing the heart of Labor, I can truthfully say to this audience this afternoon that I know that the heart of Labor beats in sympathy with these colored workers who are trying to improve their conditions in life.

It may be well for me just in the beginning to dwell upon some phases of this question in which, I know, you are deeply interested and some phases of the question which I know you are thinking about. There has been a group of people, small in number, I think, that has been composed of what I would classify as mischief makers. They have sought to build up a barrier of prejudice between the working men and women of our Country. They have sought to misrepresent the American Federation of Labor on every occasion and I am of the opinion that the basis for their action is found in human greed and dishonesty and because of the activities of these so-called mischief makers, I deem it my duty this afternoon to speak to you frankly and honestly about this phase of the problem referred to just now developed by reason of the activities of what I would classify as mischief makers.

The American Federation of Labor has been interested from the beginning in all classes of working men and women. It laid down as one of the fundamental bases upon which it stood and announced this great principle, that there should be no discrimination upon the part of organized labor against any working man or woman on account of his or her creed, color, or nationality. The American Federation of Labor has always stood upon that fundamental principle. I do not mean by that that we have always succeeded in having that principle recognized or applied but nevertheless it is fundamental. It is there. It stands there and no matter how the good faith of the American Federation of Labor may be challenged the fact remains that we rest securely upon that great basis, that great fundamental basis of no discrimination against any working man or woman on account of his race, his color, his creed or his nationality. And when our movement departs from that great program, when it destroys that principle, it will perish because there is so much human liberty, freedom and democracy involved in that fundamental principle that if it would attempt to stand upon any other basis, ignoring it and destroying it, it would perish and would not longer exist.

We are dealing with a practical problem because working men and women, regardless of color, creed and nationality, are working men and women. First of all, we are brought together in association and cooperation by laws that are inexorable, laws that not artificial, laws that are economic and laws that operate. It is inconceivable that at any time in the history of the human race any worker, no matter what language he or she may speak, no matter what is his religious creed, no matter what may be his color, should be discriminated

against. They are workers and are in competition with each other and that truth, that fact, can never be set aside or destroyed and it is impossible for any group singly to separate itself from the whole and raise its standard of life and living at the expense of all other groups.

My presence here this afternoon ought to be an answer to every mischief maker who says that the American Federation of Labor is not interested in the colored worker.

In 1893 the American Federation of Labor declared, in solemn convention assembled, that "We here and now reaffirm, as one of the cardinal principles of the labor movement that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics." That was a declaration made almost forty years ago and the records show that we have repeatedly reaffirmed that very fine position assumed by the American Federation of Labor in 1893.

But, there are those who say that National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor refuse to admit colored workers to membership and because these Unions refuse to admit colored workers to membership the American Labor movement is uninterested in the economic and industrial welfare of this great group of working men and women. What are the facts in connection with that? The facts are that at the present time there are 105 National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, representing the principal trades and callings in the industrial field, and out of these 105 Unions 100 Unions, by constitutional provisions and through the adoption of their organic law, make it possible for colored workers to be members. And, where a National Union refuses, for some reason over which we have no control, to accept colored workers into membership, the American Federation of Labor declares positively that it will charter them direct and accept them into membership with the great parent body.

I can mention some of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that admit colored workers freely, heartily and cordially into membership. The great Union of which I am a member and of which I have been a member the greater part of my life has ever admitted, from the beginning, the colored workers. I refer to the United Mine Workers of America. The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America, Longshoremen, Carpenters, Textile Workers, Seamen, Cigarmakers, Teamsters, Plasterers, Bricklayers, Maintenance of Way Employees, Laundry Workers, Cooks and Waiters, Tailors, Brewery Workers, and Upholsterers, all admit colored workers to membership. I might name some others: The International Ladies' Garment Workers, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Tunnel and Subway Workers, Street and Electric Railway Employees, International Typographical Union, Brick and Clay Workers, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, Leather Workers, Blacksmiths, Motion Picture Players' Union, American Federation of Musicians, Bakers, Postal Employees, American Federation of Teachers, Steam and Operating Engineers, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Glass Bottle Blowers, National Association of Federal Employees, Barbers' International Union, Metal Polishers, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Molders, Quarry Workers, Letter Carriers, International Fur Workers, Civil Engineers' Association of Boston, Firemen and Oilers, accept colored workers into membership.

I was very proud, only a few days ago, when I was privileged to listen to the most charming rendition of music by a colored orchestra. All of them

were artists and I was proud to look upon them and see the great artistic progress which they had made. They rendered music that touched me deeply and charmed me. But, I was more proud when I was told that every one of them was a member of my great organization, the American Federation of Labor.

Perhaps I ought to explain to you the basis of the organization of our great American Labor movement. It is comprehensive in scope. Its jurisdiction covers the United States and Canada. It has endeavored to develop a brotherhood, a great economic force not for the purpose of making men and women individually wealthy but for the purpose of creating living conditions that are human, humane and tolerable here on the American Continent. The great American Federation of Labor is the parent body and it is clothed with authority to create organizations, giving said organizations jurisdiction over certain trades and callings. We have found, from human experience, economic and industrial as well, that that form of organization is best adapted to the success of the great organized labor movement. It represents more than half a century of study, growth and experience. It is believed to be the best form of organization, that form best suited to our economic and industrial conditions here. Now, when an organization is chartered it is given jurisdiction over the workers in certain industries, certain trades and certain callings and it is but natural that all trades, all organizations respect the jurisdiction of each organization as defined in its charter rights. When the American Federation of Labor charters an organization it clothes it with broad, autonomous rights. It is a child started upon its pathway in life. It is given a grant of authority and even the parent body, the great American Federation of Labor itself, has no authority to interfere with the exercise of the charter rights of the child it created. We have not always been able to control the children. I imagine that parents in every family have gone through that experience. You know that the children sometimes become obstreperous and they wish to assert their rights, sometimes even more than their rights. But the parent must be patient because he is dealing with a child. So we must be patient because we are dealing with our children and our great movement is a voluntary movement. Men and women come into it because they believe they can advance their interests best by associating themselves with their fellowmen. They come in and pool their economic strength and they march together along economic lines. There is team-work where there was only individual action and the interests of one are merged into the interests of all. It is upon that basis the American Federation of Labor rests. As we have dealt with other problems in dealing with these organizations created by us so we are dealing with this great problem of admission of all working people, of all creeds, colors and nationalities. We have succeeded in prevailing upon 100 of our children, out of 105, to write into their organic law that no working man or woman shall be discriminated against because of color and we have further stated that if one of you do and you persist in it then we will go to these workers and tell them: Here is your home. Come with us. We will charter you direct and we will protect you with the interests of three million workers of the American Federation of Labor.

I know you men and women here will understand that I am speaking to you the truth and it is coming from my heart and soul because I come from a busy life. I came here this afternoon not as an individual but as a representative of millions of working men and women. I would not be here if I was not interested in you and if I did not want to bring to you my message of Labor honestly this afternoon.

In our efforts to organize colored workers specifically employed in certain trades and callings we have, from time to time, employed colored organizers who were assigned to do this special kind of organizing work. Some of them were employed over a period of two years. I have one listed by the name of A. Goode, who was employed in 1916 and worked for the American Federation of Labor until 1920. One by the name of James Brown was employed in 1919 and worked for the American Federation of Labor until November, 1921. Other colored organizers employed in this work from time to time were men by the names of John Riley, Stephen English, G. W. Worthey, J. R. Rogers and L. L. Gibbs. All these men were employed specifically by the American Federation of Labor and paid for their services out of the treasury of the American Federation of Labor; commissioned to go out and speak for the American Federation of Labor and to appeal to colored workers especially to come with us and join with us. These splendid representatives rendered good service. These men organized many, many working men and women. I am happy to tell you this afternoon that we number as members of the American Federation of Labor, in many of our National and International Unions, covering them all in the aggregate, thousands of colored working men and women who are as good Trade-Unionists as ever breathed the breath of life.

In my own organization there are thousands of coal miners working in the mines who belong to us, are with us and are associated with us. Many of them come as delegates to our Conventions and there in our convention halls and in our Trade-Unions they express themselves. They never raise the question of prejudice but they are interested, as we are, in their wages, hours, conditions of employment, happy homes and happy surroundings.

May I pass on to a consideration of our important pressing problems? I am sure you must understand our attitude. You must understand my personal attitude and the attitude of the American Federation of Labor. The fact that we chartered these Local Unions of these organizations in the different cities, the Local Unions of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids, and that they are now a part of the American Federation of Labor—and I am speaking for them as much as I am for anybody else—that fact is enough to convince you that we are interested in them. It is in their welfare that I am deeply interested. I know something about the struggle and I know something about the hopes and aspirations of this group of workers represented in these Local Unions composed of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids. I have long been conscious of this fact, that this was a group of workers that was suffering from the imposition of grave injustic and it appears to me that if that fact could be brought home to the American people so that they could understand that injustice public opinion would be so crystallized against the Pullman Company that there would go up a ringing demand that justice must be done these workers.

First of all, the rates of pay are inadequate. The wages paid this patient, honest, faithful group of workers are altogether below the wage that should be paid to American working men and women. We want to so move in this organized movement that we can steadily raise their wages, gradually reduce their hours, improve their conditions of employment, wipe out the injustice under which they are suffering so that they can stand up as independent, responsible, free men and women. We shall give to the Local Unions represented in this movement our most sincere co-operation and support in the achievement of that worthy purpose. It is a worthy purpose because, after all, wages mean so much of life to working men and women. In fact, the kind of a life we live, whether with happiness or poverty and despair, de-

pends, very largely, upon the wages working men and women receive. That is at the very basis of human happiness so far as the masses of the people are concerned. If working men and women receive decent wages they can educate their children. They can have homes that are respectable. They can furnish these homes and live in them in decency and comfort. They can enjoy enough of leisure in life so that they can have time to think about spiritual things and those intangible values which mean so much to humanity. Men and women were never intended by the Divine Creator to live a life of industrial servitude.

So we want to help these people. We want to help them in every way. We will help them and we propose to co-operate with them in carrying forward their plans and policies.

Mr. Randolph referred to a custom that seems to be recognized by the travelling public and by the Pullman Company. I do not know when it began. I suppose it was many, many years ago but it seems to me that even though it does prevail, and I refer to the custom of tipping, if there is anybody that should benefit by that custom it should be the Pullman Porter and the Maid. But, it occurs to me, if I study the situation aright, that they benefit very little because of public generosity but the Pullman Company benefits most. It is a personal matter if I appreciate the very fine service that the Porter renders me, or that the Maid gives, if I want to express my appreciation for that service. But the Pullman Company should not be permitted to take that into consideration when it fixes the wage scales for these employees. It is my opinion that the wages paid should be a wage commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship. It should be a wage, of itself, that would permit the workers to live in decency and comfort. It should be a wage that would be all-embracing, covering all the requirements of a normal life. The Pullman Company, in my opinion, should not take into consideration this custom that prevails when that wage scale is negotiated.

Of course, I am sure I understand the sentiment of the Sleeping Car Porters and Maids when I say that they wish the custom was wiped out. They would rather be paid by the Company as others are paid. They would rather have that system forever destroyed. That is the sentiment, as I understand it, of this splendid group of working men and women.

The reprehensible thing about it all is that it appears that the Pullman Company takes these facts into account when it is fixing the wage scale for this group of workers. In the name of the working men and women I protest against that thing as an imposition of injustice.

I want to leave this thought with you. We want to cease discussing this great industrial and economic problem from the standpoint of race, color, creed and nationality. What we want to do is to discuss it from the standpoint of working men and women who give service to society and must have a decent wage in return for the service rendered. I want you to think of it from that point of view for it is that point that I shall undertake to emphasize in all my discussions upon this great economic question.

And then I want the colored worker to think about this phase of the situation, that, after all, you find yourself an economic factor in modern industry, that you are not only competitors with yourselves but you are competitors with others; that it is impossible for you to elevate your standard of life and living yourself. Modern industry is so keyed that the voice of the individual is silent. It cannot be heard. The corporation is powerful and the individual does not come in contact with the officers of the corporation. This is the age of mass production and mass service. The individuals work like

bees in an industry; each one of them relates and correlates in the service they give. How is it possible for the individual to walk into the executive chamber of the president of the gigantic corporation for which you work and there say to him: I want my wages raised: I want an eight hour day and a five day week: I want improved conditions of employment? How would you ever get in in the first place and how would you ever make him hear you? What would he say if you came in as an individual? He would say: I do not know you. You are just one among ten thousand workers. If you do not like your work, move on. I will get some one to take your place.

But suppose you organize to a man, everybne—every man and woman eligible to serve and work and employed by the corporation. And you send a committee and the committee says we are speaking for all your workers. That is different, much different, very much different. You will get a respectable hearing and then you will understand what it means to mobilize your economic strength. It is upon that basis all organization rests. I want you to keep that thought in your mind. It is organization among you, among yourselves, the mobilization of all the power you possess. That is your economic strength, your power to give service. Let every man submerge his individuality so that when a voice speaks it speaks for all and not for one. Let your slogan be "All for one and one for All."

Your great need is organization, the development of that power and I want you to think about that. Your salvation lies within yourselves. The door is open. We ask you to come in. Organize and come with us and we will bring you many benefits.

Perhaps I ought to leave this further thought in closing and that is we would be running contrary to human history and human experience from the time when Adam and Eve occupied the Garden of Eden until the present day if we believed we could organize today and solve our problems tomorrow. We cannot do that. The struggle of the workers now is but the continuation of an age long struggle. From the beginning of time, the few have attempted to exploit the many. White workers have been reduced to a condition of industrial servitude. There are many of them now occupying that position today but the struggle is now on. It has been on for ages—first the abolition of slavery, the abolition of industrial servitude, the abolition of feudalism in England, and you will recall, if you read history, that in the olden days when one nation conquered another, it made of the conquered nation a nation of slaves. It has been a struggle, an age long struggle. We are in it still. We have not reached our objective. We are not free. We are not all living in that condition of life to which we are entitled and so when you come with us, be prepared to give to the struggle all the help and support you can give—let it be for a day, a month, or a century. There is so much to do. The field is so great. The demands are so heavy. The opposition is so powerful that it requires earnest, honest effort on the part of all to overcome it.

I listen sometimes to those who loosely talk about a revolution today and a realization of a millennium tomorrow. I always classify that as loose, irresponsible talk. The Church has been trying to save sinners ever since the Master established it on earth and yet there is a lot of work for the Church to do. The sinners are not all yet saved and even in spite of the appeals of the Church and the earnest work that these Christian men and women are doing, we find many who say "No." Well, some of these loose, irresponsible men and women have failed to take into consideration human history. They have never read it or if they have, they are dishonest. The facts are that the

struggle for the realization of human rights is an age long struggle. You cannot do violence to public opinion but you must build up public opinion in support of a righteous cause and then it will rally to you in your efforts to advance that cause. The millennium is not here. We will not reach it tomorrow or next week but we can press on with that great objective in view when all men and women will at least be economically and industrially free. Home will be home and justice and righteousness shall prevail among men. That is the great objective.

You will be beset by those extremists who want to play upon prejudice and hatred. Pay no attention to them. You will be beset by Communists, who would bring to you a strange and impossible philosophy. Everywhere they have been a miserable failure. They cannot succeed in America.

You will be opposed by powerful interests. Fight them with all the vigor you possess and count on the American Federation of Labor, your big parent, helping you. We do not want to destroy industry. It is not our purpose to tear down. We are not trying to organize working men and women for the purpose of doing violence or to injure industry but we are trying to organize men and women so that they may secure their rights; so that they can get out of industry that degree of justice to which they are entitled; so that we can make industry more productive and more efficient.

I believe that if the Pullman Porters were organized, and the Maids with them, that the Pullman Company would never regret it because I believe that through collective action and co-operation the public, as well as the Company, would receive greater and better results.

Your cause is just. It is a great, humane cause. When the public understands fairly and squarely the injustice under which you have suffered, when they know the treatment you have received, the public will rally as it has whenever any degree of injustice became manifest and demand that it be wiped out. Based upon the assurance of the justice of your cause, actuated by the humane sentiments that influence us all, I ask you to unite, to organize, to co-operate with your leaders, support them. Turn neither to the right nor to the left and bye and bye it is my honest opinion that your wrongs will be righted and justice will be enthroned.

HON. WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor

NATIONAL OFFICERS:

A. Philip Randolph, Pres. & Gen'l Organizer, 239 West 136th St., N. Y. C.
Roy Lancaster, Sec'y.-Treas., 239 West 136th St., N. Y. C.
A. L. Totten, Ass't. Gen'l. Organizer, 1510 East 18th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Bennie Smith, Zone Supervisor, 2630 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich.
S. E. Grain, Field Organizer, 239 West 136th Street, N. Y. C.

DIVISION OFFICERS:

M. P Webster, Pres. & Organizer, Chicago, 4231 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
George W. Clarke, Sec'y.-Treas., Chicago, 4231 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. J. Bradley, Organizer, St. Louis, Mo., Peoples Finance Bldg., 11 N. Jefferson St., St. Louis, Mo.
Paul L. Caldwell, Sec'y.-Treas., Twin Cities of Minn., 659 St. Anthony Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Oneida M. Brown, Sec'y.-Treas., New Orleans, 303 Pythian Temple, New Orleans, La.
John W. Darby, Organizer, Jacksonville, 2029 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
Silas Taylor, Organizer, Boston, 922 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
Dr. O. L. Lawson, Sec'y.-Treas., Denver, Radio Pharmacy, Welton & 26th Sts., Denver, Col.
Kelly Foster, Sec'y.-Treas., Portland, 108 North 6th St., Portland, Ore.
Dr. E. I. Robinson, 1200 Jackson Street, Seattle, Wash.
L. Hampton, Sec'y.-Treas., 1115 East Humboldt Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
Taylor Murrell, Sec'y.-Treas., Omaha, 2118 North 27th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Feb. 6, 1929.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUA

The Pullman Porter Case Again.

To The Star: The letter in the Public Mind relative to the plight of Pullman porters suggests that the public be informed just what steps have been taken to bring their case before certain tribunals charged with enforcing fair and equitable rules as to hours of labor and wages of public servants.

The answer is this: With more than the required 51 per cent membership, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, after making several requests for a conference with the Pullman Company only to be denied, appealed to the United States mediation board, which recommended that the company mediate or arbitrate; but it refused. Efforts were also made to secure relief through the interstate commerce commission, but the case was thrown out by a vote of 4 to 3 for want of jurisdiction.

The impending strike was called off at the request of the president of the American Federation of Labor when the mediation board failed to recommend an arbitration board according to the law governing it, but most especially because the porters themselves do not want to be classified with communists, who came in large numbers from all parts of the country urging them on to violence. It must be taken into consideration that the company is wholly dependent on the traveling public for its existence. The only service it sells is rendered by the porters. A well organized committee of public spirited citizens, representing the church, press, merchants, fraternal and other associations, waiting on the Pullman Company will at least determine whether it is amenable to reason or not.

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN,
Assistant General Organizer.
208 Lincoln building.

City Revenue in Public Nuisances.

To The Star: "Many Injured by Falls" has been a frequent report in The Star in the last few weeks. It has been a hazardous time, especially

Telephone: EDGecomb {2323 2324

BROTHERHOOD OF

Sleeping Car Porters

Headquarters:
239 WEST 136th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

President and General Organizer
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

General Secretary-Treasurer
ROY LANCASTER

Assistant General Organizer
A. L. TOTTEN
Field Representative
S. E. GRAIN
Regional Supervisor
BENNIE SMITH

March 8, 1929

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has secured a Federal Charter and is now an integral part of the four million organized workers affliliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is the first national Negro Labor organization with a charter of its kind.

We are calling your attention no the fact that though the Pullman Company has refused to recognize the brotherhood it will not continue to do so when it realizes that the entire American Federation of Labor can be relied upon to aid the brotherhood in its demands.

Pullman porters are the only class of workers who are expected to be asleep and awake at the same time. It is assumed that every porter is the "thief" in the event of a loss but he is converted into a "George Washington" when some passenger sues the company and the porter is called to defend it. Porters may be dismissed by the Superintendent, then he is told to take his case before the grievance committee. The committee knows that the superintendent who also has a vote on the committee may fire its members so they vote to sustain the contention of management. Pullman porters are treated like slaves. You know it. Every porter knows it.

What is the remedy? ORGANIZATION. INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION. The Company Union or Employee Representation Plan is Company owned and Company controlled. In other words if you sued me in court and I payed your lawyer what chance would you have to win the case? Down with the Company Union, give us JUSTICE AND NOT MERCY.

The brotherhood is giving you a fair chance to send in your application and $5.00 fee by March 30. To members who are back in their dues over a period of five months $5.00 will bring you a 1929 card. Once more we urge you to join NOW. Do not hesitate or procrastinate. Join now. The officials of the American Federation of Labor demand that the fees be raised within thirty days. There need be no fear brother, when the various crafts begin to operate around the country you may be sorry that you did not take advantage of this dispensation. Our last advice is to fall in line. You cannot be a slacker and expect to enjoy the fruits of labor which others are making possible for you. Organized Labor will not permit you to do so. Join the brotherhood and pay your dues.

Fraternally yours,

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
Regional Supervisor
Mid west, Far west & Southwest Zones
Kansas City, Mo.

208 Lincoln Bldg.

OUR GOAL: More wages; better hours; better working conditions; pay for overtime; pay for "preparation" time; abolition of "doubling out," conductor's pay for conductor's work when in charge and manhood rights.

KANSAS CITY CALL
November 14, 1930

PORTERS TAKE JOB FIGHT TO C. OF C.

President Conrad Mann Is Told $10,000 Monthly Is Taken From City

Pullman porters of this city and Kansas City, Kas., took their fight for jobs to the Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

The chambers in the two cities were told that the policy of the Pullman company in shifting lines out of Kansas City to other centers in order to "freeze out" the union men in this city was taking a minimum of $10,000 monthly out of Kansas City.

The porters' union charges that the Pullman company, knowing this city is a stronghold of the new union, has decided to starve the men here by taking runs away from them and thus force them to come over to the company union.

So far the so-called "benefits" of the company union are that the porters are paid the magnificent wage of $77.50 a month; are required to work nearly 400 hours a month; are paid on a confusing 3-basis wage scale juggled about according to hours and mileage or both; and have their arbitration plan dominated by the company men, making it a farce.

129 Men Off Duty

The documentary report handed to the two chambers of commerce by Spencer Watson, representatives of the union here, through the Central Labor Council, recites that 129 men who formerly worked lines out of Kansas City are now idle and that the salary of these men, at a minimum, is $9,997.50 monthly.

The report states that these men could be put to work tomorrow by the company with no additional expense. The lines are now being operated out of Albuquerque, El Paso, Oklahoma City and other points. They could be switched back to Kansas City where they have always been, according to the report.

A Starving Policy

J. P. Leach, superintendent of the Pullman company, [illegible] in the Union station, [illegible] when he came to [illegible] in 1929 that he was going to [illegible] out the union men, according to Watson. This plan is being aided and abetted by A. V. Burr, of St. Louis, zone superintendent of the company, according to Watson. Burr's motto is said to be "hit 'em in the pocketbook."

Porters who have worked for the company from [illegible] to 13 years are reporting on the extra list, according to Watson and all men, except the company stool pigeons, who have been in the service from 4 to 10 years are being placed on furloughs.

The runs of these men are being brought into Kansas City from other points by men who have been in the service from two to four years.

Important to Business Men

"This condition should have the attention of all business men and professional men," Mr. Watson said. "The corner drug store and meat market as well as the doctor, dentist and lawyer are not getting payment as they should because the company is denying these men work. Ten thousand dollars a month missing from Kansas City's income is a serious matter and that is why we have called it to the attention of the chamber of commerce. The Pullman company has tried every means that a powerful, rich corporation could command to stamp out the poor, underpaid Negro porter. This latest trick is no meaner, no cheaper and no more brutal than others they have tried before now. We have stood the others and we are trying to stand this, but we feel the general public ought to know something about it."

Mr. Watson added that no white daily paper or magazine in the country had fought the porters, but many of the most powerful white papers were helping in the fight against the company. He said only two Negro papers in the entire country, one in Pittsburgh and one in Kansas City, were taking sides with the company in its exploitation of the 12,000 porters and maids in its employ.

The Kansas City, Kansas chamber has indicated it will take up the matter at once. Mr. Mann has referred the report to Lou E. Holland, executive director of the chamber here for action.

AFFIDAVITS OF FORCED VOTING IN COMPANY ELECTION

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE FOR US?

A short article written by some porter whom I do not know, in the New York Age of July 26, 1930, caught my eye the other day and expressed a thought which has been in my mind many times during the past year, and probably the same thought is in the minds of many other porters.

The article referred to reads as follows:

> "You should see our sign-out office these days. You can meet all the old-timers now that they have blanked so many cars. Boy, the 'repression' is one and how. All our friends who have been telling us what to do and what they wouldn't do, had better soon tell us where, oh where, we are going to get our rent money from if this keeps up. They are telling you 'what we are doing for your folks.' To my mind they have done too much and are about to do us out of a job. Altogether, boys, it's time you stop and think some for yourselves and families before it's too late."

These Brotherhood men have been giving us a lot of advice, which did not cost <u>them</u> anything because advice is free, but it has proved too expensive for us, and I am through taking their advice.

Their advice, if followed, would promote their purposes, but not ours, who still have our jobs and want to keep them. Most of these advisers are ex-porters who lost their jobs and are walking the streets, and they have nothing left to lose. They are on the outside looking in and we are on the inside looking out, and we don't want to change places with them. Some of these advisers never were porters and their advice is not based on service experience, but their fingers itch for a part of our earnings.

"What have they done for us?" Here are some of the things they have done for us, or done us for:

1. They have aroused The Pullman Company to the fact that there is no reason why the Negro Race should have a monopoly on the job of Pullman Porter, and now we find Filipinos, Mexicans, Hawaiians, and Chinese, being trained to gradually take our places.

2. All that double-crossing propaganda sent out by Randolph, who never worked as a Pullman Porter, that it is belittling, humiliating, and degrading to manhood for a Porter to accept a tip, and that we should stand on our dignity and refuse to accept tips and demand an increase of 100% in our wages instead, has hurt us. He hit us below the belt when he hit our pocketbooks.

The passengers who read this anti-tip propaganda or hear it over the radio, conclude that there is no longer any reason for giving tips, and so they avoid insulting our dignity.

I don't want any more such bonehead advice.

Did you know that Randolph actually filed a complaint before the United States Interstate Commerce Commission in 1928 in an effort to obtain a decision prohibiting tipping? Yes he did--tried to take food out of our children's mouths.

3. A barrier of suspicions and unfriendliness has been set up between those who were formerly good friends, by the use of such abusive terms as "scab," "stool-pigeon," "cotton-top," and "handkerchief head," by so-called Brotherhood men, who do not know the real meaning of "Brotherhood." This abuse has not helped them or us.

4. For many, many years The Pullman Company and its Porters were linked together in The Pullman Family as closely as were the Siamese Twins, of whom it was said that if the link should be cut both would die, but Randolph's misguided efforts, based on radical theories, are cutting through that link of friendship which made us a part of the Family, and unless we cease to give heed and money to these wreckers, we will soon be outside the closed door. We won't even be "poor relations."

5. His attempt to mislead us into a strike June 8, 1928, was an asinine blunder. There were 13 poor dupes out of 13,000 Porters and Maids who were foolish enough to give up their jobs and go out on strike, and they have been writing love letters to the Management ever since trying to get back. Of course, when Randolph saw that the strike was going to be a ludicrous joke on him, he got President Green of the A. F. of L. to advise him to recall the strike order to save his face, and it is a good thing he obtained such "unsolicited" advice and called off the strike, as otherwise he would have been the laughing stock of the Negro Race.

How far do you think Randolph could get with a strike at this time?

6. The Negro population in this country is a small minority, and racial prejudices against us in certain sections have caused discrimination against us everywhere, and this has been increased by the mouthings of Randolph and Totten in their socialistic attacks on religion, on Ministers of the Gospel, on prominent industrial leaders, and on the members of our own race, who are trying with fidelity, loyalty and integrity to do what we know to be right in the performance of their duties.

7. During the first two years when the suckers bit freely the money came in fast to the Brotherhood. They have taken our money, over $200,000.00, and squandered it foolishly, and so now they are always broke and eternally begging for more, but the suckers are not biting so fast any more. The Brotherhood seems to use the Amos and Andy system of financing and banking, under which they are all broke except the Kingfish, and he seems to get the money some way or another in the end, but apparently cannot account for it satisfactorily. How could we ever trust such an outfit to look after the interests of 13,000 Porters and Maids?

In the five years of their precarious existence they have not accomplished one thing of benefit to the Porters or Maids.

A PORTER.

New York, N. Y., September 4, 1930.

1/25/30

THE FEDERATION NEWS

The National Negro Labor Conference

Held Under the Auspices of

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

JANUARY 26-31, 1930, Inclusive

Chicago, Illinois

Negro Labor is the foundation of the [illegible] all groups of the Negro race, religious, pro[illegible] fraternal or otherwise. Negro workers [illegible] form the [illegible] impose over ninety per cent of this group. What is the destiny of the Negro worker in this new [illegible]al era? What is the best program for him [illegible]w in order to protect and advance his economic interests? Racial discriminations, unemployment and the attendant social problems constitute [illegible]c obstacles in the path of progress.

The [illegible]nal Negro Labor Conference has been called by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for the purpose of discussing the facts pertaining to these problems and initiating an intelligent constructive program for the organization of workers, behind which all agencies interested in group can be [illegible]dified.

The most able authorities on the various [illegible] and economic subjects have been invited to [illegible] in this conference.

Among Those Who Talk

Among those who will speak are Dr. [illegible]ge E. Haynes of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Miss Mary Anderson, Director, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor; Mr. Albon L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute; Mr. Matthew Woll, Vice-President, A. F. of L.; Miss Mary McDowell, University of Chicago Settlement; Mr. Spencer Miller, Workers' Educational Bureau; Mrs. Mary V. Halas, President, Women's Auxiliaries to the National Post Office Clerks' Organization; Dr. Herbert L. Willett of the University of Chicago; Mr. Robert S. Abbott, Editor and Publisher of the Chicago Defender; Mrs. Georgia Jones-Ellis, Court of Domestic Relations, Chicago; Dr. Norman B. Barr, Olivet Institute; Mr. Fred Atkins Moore, Adult Education Council; Mr. N. K. McGill, Attorney-Secretary Chicago Defender; Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, Vice-Presdent, Chicago Federation of Labor; Mr. Caswell W. Crews, Adult Probation Officer, Cook County; Mr. George Harris, Chief Ranger, Court Robert Elliot Ancient Order of Foresters; Mr. James A. Jackson, U. S. Department of Commerce; Mr. C. Francis Stradford, Cook County Bar Association; Mr. Frederic H. Robb, Washington Intercollegiate Club; Dr. Wilberforce Williams, Judge Mary M. Bartelme, Juvenile Court, Cook County; Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Pastor, Church of Good Shepherd; Miss Frankie Adams, Industrial Secretary, Y. W. C. A.; Charles Armstrong, Mine Workers Organization; A. Philip Randolph; and others.

Labor Unions, Religious, Civic, Social and Fraternal Organizations, Greek Letter Societies, Sororities, Women's Club, and all associations and organizations interested in any phase of Negro Life are invited to send delegates to this conference.

Public Meeting Sunday afternoon, January 26, 1930, 3:30 P. M., Metropolitan Community Church, 4100 South Parkway.

Conference sessions held at Brotherhood Headquarters, 4231 Michigan Avenue, 1:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. afternoons; 7:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. evenings.

An interesting feature of the conference will be a Labor dinner which will be held preceding one of the evening sessions.

This conference has been endorsed by President William Green of the A. F. of L. and is being sponsored by a committee of a hundred Chicago citizens, of which Charles Wesley Burton is the chairman.

MILTON P. WEBSTER,
Director of Conference.

Additional information can be obtained by addressing the Director at 4231 Michigan Avenue, Telephone Oakland 6682.

Statement to Employes

[illegible] the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States [illegible] concerning the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company [illegible] employes, published statements indicate that there may [illegible] misunderstanding and misapprehension as to the effect of this decision wit[illegible] to the relations between The Pullman Company and its employes.

The Company, therefore, desires to state that this decision does not in any way affect or change the existing relations between the Company and its employes.

This decision confirmed the legal right of employes and employers to organize, and to designate their respective representatives, without interference, influence or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other, as provided in Subdivision Third of Section 2 of the Railway Labor Act of 1926.

This legal right has never been denied or questioned by The Pullman Company.

When the Railway Labor Act of 1926 was passed, there was in effect and now is in operation a Plan of Employe Representation between The Pullman Company and its employes, and in conformity with the provisions of the first paragraph of Section 2 of said Act which makes it the duty of all carriers and their employes to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, rules and working conditions, and to settle all disputes, there are also agreements between the Company and the several classes of its employes. This Plan and these agreements are in accordance with and meet all the requirements of the law. Both parties are adhering to them and are maintaining and complying with their provisions. As provided by Section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, boards of adjustment composed of an equal number of elected representatives of the employes and the management have been established, and all questions arising are being adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the law. Both the Company and its employes have [illegible] and are now doing everything which the Railway Labor Act co[illegible] and requires.

Statements that the agreement between the Company and a certain group of its employes has expired, or statements that the above decision of the Supreme Court has affected or modified this agreement in any way, or statements that this agreement is a so-called "yellow-dog contract," are misleading, deceptive and without foundation in fact.

No dispute exists between The Pullman Company and its employes or any group of employes. Should any dispute arise, the existing arrangements between the Company and its employes provide proper and ample machinery for conference and settlement. Under these arrangements the rights of the employes are safeguarded and the high standard of service which the Company is obligated to furnish to its patrons, the traveling public, is being promoted and protected.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY

July 17, 1930.

The fact remains that Adjustment Boards be maintained

than 1000 officials which the Brotherhood has this is the contrary

the maintenance of the Adjustment Board. The fact remains that the employer and employe of both parties

The Pullman Porters Injunction Fund

To Disestablish Company Union and Yellow Dog Contract

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

239 WEST 136 STREET, NEW YORK CITY

357

COMMITTEE

The Rev. WM. LLOYD IMES
Minister St. James' Presbyterian Church—New York

Dr. JEROME DAVIS
Divinity School—Yale Univ.

September 1st, 1931

Dear Sir and Brother:

A CALL TO ACTION

August marks our SIXTH YEAR of STRUGGLE for JUSTICE from Pullman. Let us Rejoice and be Glad! We have WON TWO WAGE INCREASES - Pay for DELAYED ARRIVALS - Discredited the EMPLOYEE PLAN FRAUD - secured charter in A.F. of L. - BROKW DOWN opposition of Big Negro Leaders and driven them into silence or support and ACHIEVED THE RESPECT of the Public and Pullman.

INJUNCTION CASE

But we cannot stop here. Our goal is complete VICTORY. CAN WE MAKE IT? Y E S, and we will!!! if every black man will do his DUTY and put in an envelope as soon as you get this letter just TWO ($2.00) DOLLARS or what you can, for the Injunction Case - we need money for this. Dont fail us, your family, race and yourself. I shall not FAIL you. We must hold a conference of our lawyers in Chicago prior to the case in September.

Act today. Dont delay. It's a matter of LIFE and DEATH. Let us be men - FIGHT - Stand up - Be not dismayed - be steadfast and sacrifice for a CAUSE that cannot lose.

Your faithful servant,

A. Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph
President & Gen'l Organizer
B.S.C.P.

APR:L

Make all checks payable to Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Utica Observer-Dispatch
CLOSING MARKETS, LATE SPORTS, FINAL EDITION
UTICA, N. Y., WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL
VOL. 9—NO. 358.

Frazed Porter Injures Eight on Train

Negro Brought To Utica After Battle on Train

Eight Injured When Porter, Incensed When Conductor Finds Him in Passenger's Berth, Starts Fracas Armed with Club and Ax—Troopers Get Him at Thendara.

Five passengers and three trainmen on a New York-Montreal sleeper out of Utica were injured, one seriously, early today, when a crazed Pullman porter using a ventilator stick fought the crew and passengers.

Pullman Conductor Edward English, a brother of John English of Saranac Lake, was removed from the train at that station for medical treatment as a result of wounds inflicted by J. E. Smith, 94 Morris Avenue, New York City, the porter, who withstood the efforts of passengers and five trainmen to subdue him until state troopers, armed with tear gas guns, boarded the train at Thendara. Then the Negro surrendered.

Smith was charged with assault, second degree, after state police arrived here with their prisoner this afternoon to visit the district attorney.

The fight waged back and forth through four Pullman cars, with the result that many windows were broken, officials said.

James Morgan, 1662 Steuben Street Utica, conductor, was injured in the fracas, but was able to leave the train at Otter Lake and call R. C. Peacock, telegraph operator at Thendara, who notified Trooper Cowburn, in charge of the Old Forge patrol.

According to Trooper George C. Cowburn, E. G. Feather of 60 Hudson Street, New York City, and A. L. Candin of 321 West First Street, Brooklyn, were the passengers injured in the fracas with the porter. Feather was seriously hurt. Candin was said to be a World War veteran enroute to the veterans' camp at Tupper Lake.

Trooper Cowburn said these passengers were either at the [illegible] or left and [illegible] in the [illegible] R. H. Warner, 24 Green Street, Brooklyn; L. R. Wentworth, 220 East 42d Street, New York City, and Charles R. Armstrong, superintendent of Trudeau Sanatorium, Saranac Lake.

W. F. McCann, 2493 Mayfair Avenue, Montreal, conductor on the train to relieve Conductor English, at Remsen was beaten about the shoulders with the ventilator stick, he told State Police.

While officials were investigating the disturbance today, Trooper Cowburn furnished the most complete account. He said Conductor English told him Smith, the porter, could not be located soon after the train left Utica and while he was going through the car looking for him he heard a woman in a berth exclaim: "If you don't stop, I'll scream." English said he found the porter in this berth.

The trooper was told by Conductor English the woman had given the porter something to drink.

Smith offered resistance when English attempted to remove him from the berth and a fight started, several passengers, Conductors English and Morgan and Walter D. Jordan of 719 South Street, Utica, taking part with two brakemen in the effort to subdue the Negro.

C. K. Brodhead of Utica, superintendent of the Adirondack Division of the New York Central, was on the train, traveling in his private car. After Smith had [illegible] the brake club to advantage [illegible] retreated to the private car, [illegible] as from a fire [illegible] continued the battle, the [illegible] was cut, Smith was [illegible] at one end of the car [illegible] when the trooper [illegible] of cheesecloth.

Please Turn to Page 10

Porter Runs Wild, Hurts [illegible] on Train

Uses Club on Conductor, Holds Others at Bay With Ax

Fight in 4 Coaches

Negro Surrenders When He Sees Troopers Enter Car at Thendara

Utica, April [illegible] A porter at [illegible] Saturday [illegible] passengers on a [illegible] train that here [illegible] with a [illegible] Albany, [illegible] a sleeping car [illegible] four coaches and [illegible] the private car of C. B. [illegible] superintendent of the Adirondack division of the New York Central [illegible] train belonged to this division.

At the request of Mr. [illegible] car, the porter [illegible] New York City [illegible] from an [illegible] closet in the face of his [illegible]

[illegible]

(Co[illegible] Page [illegible] Column [illegible])

THIS TICKET AND
ONE DOLLAR WILL
Admit
One

SIXTH ANNUAL BALL

OF

- - The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters - -

WILL BE GIVEN

THURSDAY EVENING, December 3rd, 1931

At The RENAISSANCE CASINO
138th Street & Seventh Avenue

Music by the Famous Cecil Scott Jazz Orchestra

ADMISSION - - $1.00

GENERAL ADMISSION

BROTHERHOOD
SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
Rockland Palace, May 15, 1931
Retain Stub

1931

You and your friends are cordially invited to attend

A Hallowe'en Party

GIVEN BY

The Ladies' Auxiliary & The Live Wire Club

of the BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

239 West 136th Street, New York City

On Saturday Eve., October 31st, 1931

GOOD MUSIC SUBSCRIPTION 25c. REFRESHMENTS

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

National Headquarters AFFILIATED WITH A. F. of L.

NEW YORK 239 W. 136th Street NEW YORK

ISSUED TO _____ REINSTATEMENT CARD FEE $7.00

Payable in seven (7) consecutive weekly installments of $1.00 each.

This card, paid up [illegible] week, and countersigned by Division Secretary [illegible] admits member to all Brotherhood meetings [illegible] payment, is exchangeable for paid up dues [illegible] last payment is made.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, Nat'l Pres. A. L. TOTTEN, Nat'l Secy-Treas.

DATE ISSUED

No. 1061

Counter[illegible]

Secretary [illegible]

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Division

— COSTUME AND CIVIC BALL —

PULLMAN PORTERS and MAIDS

A. F. of L. LOCAL 18068

ROCKLAND PALACE

155th St. & 8th Ave.

Music by FINLAY'S Sensational Jazz Band

BROTHERHOOD SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

FRIDAY EVE. MAY 15th, 1931

PERSONS WEARING COSTUME $1.00,

GEN. ADMISSION 1.50

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

239 W. 136 St., New York City

357 Tel. Edgewood 4-2323

Nº 1994

LOGE

NO. 8

SIXTH ANNUAL BALL

OF

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

WILL BE GIVEN

THURSDAY EVENING, December 3rd, 1931

At The RENAISSANCE CASINO

138th Street & Seventh Avenue

Music by the Famous Cecil Scott Jazz Orchestra

LOGES $3.00

1931

PULLMAN PORTERS AND MAIDS

HEAR

ASHLEY L. TOITEN

National Secretary-Treasurer Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Read and explain the TWELVE PAGE sweeping decision of

FEDERAL JUDGE GEORGE E. Q. JOHNSON

upholding the rights of Porters and Maids to self-organization, free from **Influence, Interference or Coercion** by the **Pullman Company** and their rights to choose leaders **Free** from the dictates of their Management

at Brotherhood Headquarters, 239 West 136th Street

Friday and Saturday Nights Nov. 25 & 26, Monday 28, Tues. 29 Wed 30, and Thursday until midnight Dec. 1, at 8:30 p. m. Please be on time

---

New members and non members given until midnight Dec. 1st to join or re-instate under Dispensation Rate $3.50. Porters & Maids are urged to bring in all old time books at once. Do not send it, bring it yourself. It is imperative that you do so. Office open daily from 12 M.

BY ORDER OF

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, President M. P. WEBSTER, 1st Vice Pres., & Chairman Gen. Ex. Board

O. W. BYNUM, N Y. Field Organizer

Note: All members of the Ladies Auxiliary, the Live Wire Club, the Wives and other Women Relatives and Friends of the Brotherhood are invited to attend Meetings.

1931

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
Affiliated with the
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
National Headquarters:
239 West 136th Street New York, N. Y.

In view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court handed down May 26, 1930,

I, the undersigned, being at the present time employed as a Porter / ~~Man~~ by the Pullman Company, do hereby designate and authorize the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as my sole representative to make and maintain agreements with the Management of the Pullman Company concerning wages and rules governing working conditions.

Name James Marsh
Street and Number 4119 Wabash ave
City Chicago State Ill
District C C

110

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
239 WEST 136th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

In view of the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court May 26, 1930, I, the undersigned, being at the present time employed as a Porter by the Pullman Company, do hereby designate and authorize the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to make and maintain agreements, as my sole representative, with the Management of the Pullman Company concerning wages and rules governing working conditions.

District P.S. Name Sandie Wood

Address 10 E. 118 St N.Y.C.

CHILDREN FREE! - CHILDREN FREE!!

☞ BIG BASEBALL DOUBLEHEADER

New York Police vs Black Giants

with

(CYCLONE) JOE WILLIAMS

POLO GROUNDS, 155th Street & 8th Avenue

Sunday, August 6th, 1933

Game Starts 1:30 P. M.

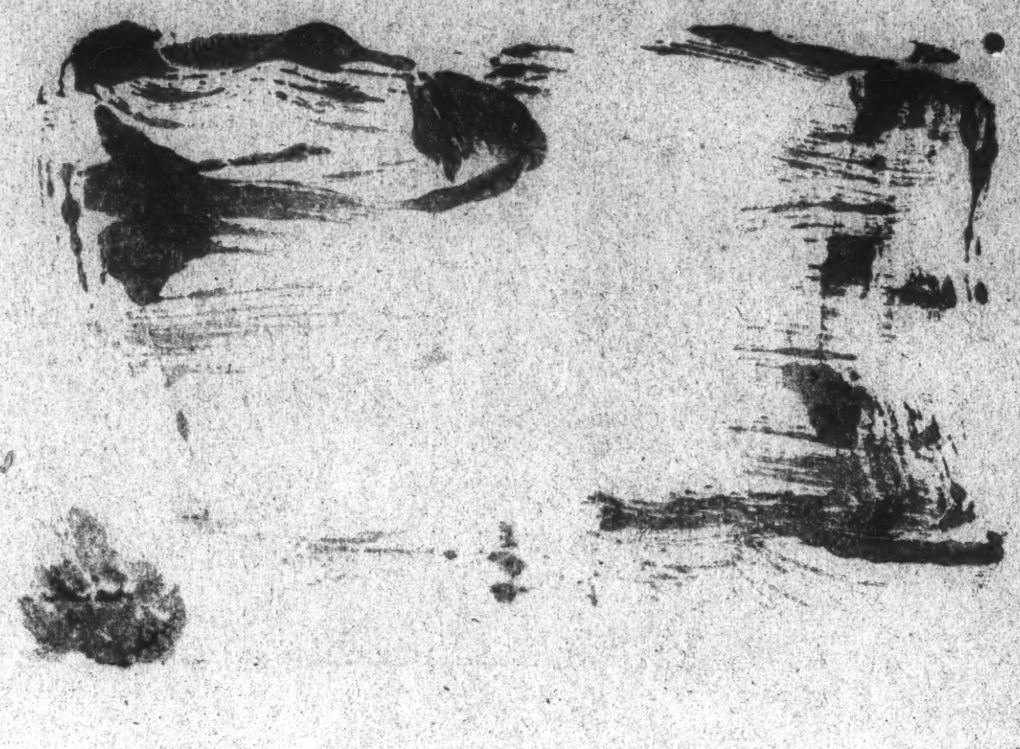
Benefit of PULLMAN PORTERS' BROTHERHOOD

Box Seats $1.10 Including Tax General Admission 55 cts. Including Tax

(Note: One Child under twelve years admitted Free when accompained with Adult with General Admission Ticket)

TICKETS Now On Sale: N. Y. Amsterdam News Office. 2293 7th Ave. TIllinghast 5-1760
E. Knight, 231 W. 149th St. AUd. 3-1858 Mrs. K. Lassiter, 137 W. 141 St. BRad. 2-0726
Pearline Press, 127-07 - 176 St. Jamaica, L. I., LAur. 8-0879 Polo Crounds, EDg. 4-0800
Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters, 239 West 136th Street

GEO. MORRIS, PRINTING, 270 W. 136TH STREET



THE LAST CALL

Every MAN and WOMAN, member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Ladies Auxiliary or FRIENDS of porters and maids, attend the last meeting FRIDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1933, 2. p. m. precisely.

Brothers TOTTEN and RANDOLPH leave immediately after meeting for trial in Chicago.

VICTORY is sure if you help. Without your help they cannot go.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS SHOW YOUR COURAGE NOW AS NEVER YOU DID BEFORE

Fraternally,

A. Philip Randolph, Nat'l. Pres. Ashley L. Totten, Nat'l. Ssc'y.
O. N. Bynum, Field Organizer B. F. Mc Laurin. Field Organizer
239 WEST 136th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Traitors To Pullman Porters And The Race

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will hold A DEMONSTRATION at West Haven Yards, Friday Morning, July 14th, 1933 at 9 a.m., against the activities of

A. R. Sindy	A. McIntyre	T. E. Warnhan	J. C. Hairston
H. C. Garland	C. C. Smith	P. A. Bracy	F. D. Robinson
L. Monroe	T. J. Bowler	O. Gunther	W. Parham
C. H. Manuel	C. Wigent	W. H. Butler	A. A. Thomas
	John Monroe	J. E. Russell	

whose names appear as sponsors in a plan to block the porters-maids affecting an agreement with the Pullman Company through their bona fide union before the Federal Coordinator of the Railroads at Washington D. C., for the removal of Filipinos, 240 hour work month, higher wages and seniority rights

ONLY 15 DAYS LEFT TO SIGN AUTHORIZATION CARDS, SIGN NOW

FREE TICKETS For The BIG BASE BALL GAME - Polo Grounds SUNDAY, AUG. 6th. NEW YORK POLICE TEAM vs BLACK GIANTS.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
138th Street New York City

NINTH ANNUAL BALL

PULLMAN PORTERS BROTHERHOOD

AT THE

LIDO BALL ROOM

160 West 146th Street New York City

Sunday Night, December 31st, 1933

MUSIC BY JOHN C. SMITH'S ORCHESTRA

GENERAL ADMISSION $1.00 INCLUDING TAX

BOXES $3.50 -0- LOGES $2.00

Make Reservations at Pullman Porters Brotherhood, 287 West 140th Street, N. Y. City

Geo. E. Morris - PRINTING - 216 W. 136th St. N. Y.

. NINTH ANNUAL BALL .

PULLMAN PORTERS BROTHERHOOD

AT THE

LIDO BALL ROOM

160 West 146th Street New York City

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 31st, 1933

Music By

JOHN C. SMITH'S ORCHESTRA

General Admission -o- $1.00

THIS TICKET WILL ADMIT ONE

Extra! PULLMAN PORTERS Extra!

PULLMAN COMPANY UNION IS SLOWLY PASSING OUT

Veteran Pullman Porter Refuses to join Conference in Chicago to force the "Company Union" Representatives for the Porters and Maids to sign An Agreement to keep your Wages Reduced until June 1934.

ELLA LAWSON, (Maid) New York District accepts. Call out the band. Give her a warm reception when she returns.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters makes its final dash for victory as A. PHILIP RANDOLPH goes to Washington to arrange conference with National Recovery Administration.

The Government is on your side Join or Reinstate To-day.

IS THE PULLMAN COMPANY MIGHTIER THAN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES?

We will find out.

Meetings every night from Monday, Oct. 2, to Friday, October 6th, 1933, at 8 P. M.

AT 207 WEST 140TH STREET N Y. CITY

Be sure to come early to get good seats. The Boys are Flocking back

---

B. F. McLAURIN **O. W. BYNUM**

Field Organizers

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN, National Secretary-Treasurer.

Geo. B. Morris · PRINTING · 270 W. 136th St., N. Y.

CITIZENS! PULLMAN PORTERS & MAIDS!! CITIZENS!!!

ATTENTION

Break the Backbone of Depression now by helping the Pullman Porters and Maids to win their Federal Court Fight in Chicago.

Victory for them means Victory for the Race

HEAR

A PHILIP RANDOLPH

President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, read and explain the 12 PAGE FEDERAL COURT ORDER which indicates that the Greatest Struggle of the Organization will soon come to a Victorious end.

ALSO REV. WM. LLOYD IMES

at Metropolitan Baptist Church, 128TH STREET & SEVENTH AVENUE

Sunday Afternoon, January 29, 33' at 2 p.m.

MEETING MUST CLOSE AT 5:30 P. M. PLEASE BE ON TIME

Furloughed and extra Porters and Maids be sure to be present.

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN, General Secretary-Treasurer, Chairman

THE NEW YORK TIMES
FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1933

Text of the Administration's Bill for Railroad Rehabilitation

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The text of the administration's railroad bill reads as follows:

A BILL.

To relieve the existing national emergency in relation to interstate railroad transportation and to amend Sections 5, 15A and 19A of the interstate commerce act, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

That this act may be cited as the "Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933."

TITLE I.

Emergency Powers.

SEC. 1. As used in this act—

(a) The term "commission" means the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(b) The term "coordinator" means the Federal Coordinator of Transportation for whose appointment or designation the act provides.

(c) The term "committee" means any one of the regional coordinating committees for whose creation the act provides.

(d) The term "carrier" means any common carrier by railroad subject to the provisions of the interstate commerce act, as amended, including any receiver or trustee thereof.

(e) The term "rates" means rates, fares and charges and all classifications, regulations and practices, relating thereto.

SEC. 2. In order to protect and foster interstate commerce in relation to railroad transportation by preventing and relieving obstructions and burdens thereon resulting from the present acute economic emergency, and in order to safeguard and maintain an adequate national system of transportation, there is hereby created the office of Federal Coordinator of Transportation, who shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate or be designated by the President from the membership of the commission. If so designated, the coordinator shall be relieved from other duties as commissioner during his term of service to such extent as the President may direct. The coordinator shall have such powers and duties as are hereinafter set forth and prescribed, and may, with the approval of the President, appoint and fix the compensation of such assistants and agents, in addition to the assistance provided by the commission, as may be necessary to the performance of his duties under this act, not subject to the civil service laws and the classification act of 1923, as amended. The office of the coordinator shall be in Washington, District of Columbia, and the commission shall provide such office space, facilities and assistance as he may request and it is able to furnish. The coordinator shall receive such compensation as the President shall fix except that, if designated from the commission, he shall receive no compensation in addition to that which he receives as a member of the commission.

Carriers to Be Divided Into Three Groups

SEC. 3. The coordinator shall divide the lines of the carriers into three groups, to wit: an eastern group, a southern group, and a western group, and may from time to time make such changes or subdivisions in such groups as he may deem to be necessary or desirable. At the earliest practicable date after the cooridnator shall have initially designated such groups, three regional coordinating committees shall be created, one for each group, and each committee shall consist of not more than five members. The carriers in each group, acting each through its board of directors, or through an officer or officers designated for the purpose by such board, shall select the members of the committees representing that group, and shall prescribe the rules under which such committee shall operate. In such selection each carrier shall have a vote in proportion to its mileage lying within the group, subject to the approval of the coordinator. Members of the committees may be removed from office and vacancies filled in like manner.

SEC. 4. The purposes of this act are (1) to encourage and promote or require action on the part of the carriers which will (a) avoid unnecessary duplication of services and facilities of whatsoever nature and permit the joint use of terminals and trackage incident thereto or requisite to such joint use; (b) control allowances, accessorial services, including owned or partly owned air lines, bus lines, or trucks and other practices affecting service or operation, to the end that undue impairment of net earnings may be prevented; and (c) avoid wastes and preventable expense and unreasonable disturbance of rates by individual carriers; and (2) to promote financial reorganization of the capital structure of carriers so as to reduce fixed charges to the extent consistent with the public interest, the stability of railway credit, with due regard to existing legal rights; and (3) to provide for the immediate study of other means of improving transportation conditions in all its forms and the preparation of plans therefor.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the committees, on their own initiative, severally within each group and jointly where more than one group is affected, to carry out the purposes set forth in subdivision (1) of Section 4, so far as such action can be voluntarily accomplished by the carriers. In such instances as the committees are unable, for any reason, legal or otherwise, to carry out such purposes by such voluntary action, they shall recommend to the coordinator that he give appropriate directions to the carriers by order; and the coordinator is hereby authorized and directed to issue and enforce such orders if he finds them to be consistent with public interest and in furtherance of the purposes of this act, and such orders shall remain in effect until they are vacated by him or suspended or set aside or modified by the commission as hereinafter provided. Any order so issued by the coordinator may provide for the creation and administration of such just pooling arrangements or for such just compensation as he may deem necessary or desirable and in furtherance of the purposes of this act.

Committees Must Obey Coordinator

SEC. 6. The coordinator shall confer freely with the committees and shall give them the benefit of his advice and assistance in administering the authority granted them by this act. At his request the committees, the carriers and the commission shall furnish him or his assistants and agents such information and reports as he may desire in investigating any matter within the scope of his duties under this act. If in any instance a committee fails to act with respect to any matter which the coordinator has brought to its attention and upon which he is of the opinion that it should act, under the provisions of Section 4, he is hereby authorized and directed to issue and enforce such orders giving appropriate directions to the carriers with respect to such matter as he shall find to be consistent with the public interest. Any order so issued by the coordinator shall remain in effect until it is vacated by him or suspended or set aside by the commission, as hereinafter provided. and it may include provision for the creation and administration of such just pooling arrangements or for such just compensation as he may deem necessary or desirable and in furtherance of the purposes of this act.

Employes to Be Informed Of Operation Changes

SEC. 7. The coordinator shall provide means whereby such central committees as may be selected by and represent railway labor organizations in each of the groups shall be advised of any contemplated orders requiring changes in service or operation which will affect the interests of the employes, and he shall confer freely with such committees before issuing any such order.

SEC. 8. Any interested party, whether carrier, shipper or employe, dissatisfied with any order of the coordinator may file a petition with the commission asking that such order be reviewed and suspended pending such review. If the commission, upon considering such petition, finds reason to believe that the order may be unjust to the petitioner or inconsistent with the public interest, the commission is hereby authorized and directed to grant such review and, in its discretion, the commission may suspend the order if it finds immediate enforcement thereof would result in irreparable damage to the petitioner or work grave injury to the public interest; but if the commission suspends an order it shall expedite the hearings and decision on that order as much as possible. Thereupon the commission shall, after due notice and a public hearing, review the order and take such action in accord with the purposes of this act as it finds to be just and consistent with the public interest, either confirming the order or setting it aside or reissuing it in modified form, and any order so confirmed or reissued shall thereafter remain in effect until vacated or modified by the commission.

SEC. 9. The carriers affected by any order of the coordinator or commission made pursuant to this act shall, so long as such order is in effect, be, and they are hereby relieved from the operation of the "anti-trust laws," as designated in Sec. 1 of the act entitled "An Act to Supplement Existing Laws Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies, and for Other Purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914, and of all other restraints or prohibitions by law, State or Federal, other than such as are for the protection of the public health or safety, in so far as may be necessary to enable them to do anything authorized or required by such order made pursuant to this act: Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to repeal, amend, suspend or modify any of the requirements of the railway labor act or the duties and obligations imposed thereunder or through contracts entered into in accordance with the provisions of said act.

SEC. 10. The willful failure or refusal of any carrier or of any officer or employe of any carrier to comply with the terms of any order of the coordinator or of the commission made pursuant to this act shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the carrier or person offending shall be subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $20,000 for each offense, and each day during which such carrier or person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with the terms of such order shall constitute a separate offense. It shall be the duty of any District Attorney of the United States to whom the coordinator shall apply to institute in the proper court and to prosecute under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States all necessary proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of all violations thereof, and the cost and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expense of the courts of the United States.

Coordinator to Devise Service Betterments

SEC. 11. It shall further be the duty of the coordinator, and he is hereby authorized and directed, forthwith to investigate and consider means, not provided for in this act, of improving transportation conditions throughout the country, including the ability, financial or otherwise, of the carriers to improve their properties and furnish service and charge rates which will promote the commerce and industry of the country and including also the stability of railroad labor employment and other improvement of railroad labor conditions; and from time to time he shall submit to the commission such recommendations calling for further legislation to these ends as he may deem necessary or desirable in the public interest. The commission shall promptly transmit such recommendations, together with its comments thereon, to the President and to the Congress.

SEC. 12—The expenses of the coordinator except so far as they are borne by the commission in accordance with the provisions of Section 2, shall be allowed and paid, on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the coordinator, out of a fund obtained from assessments on the carriers. It shall be the duty of each carrier to pay into this fund $1 for every mile of road operated by it on Dec. 31, 1932, as reported to the commission, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to collect such assessments. Any amount remaining in the fund when this act ceases to have effect shall be returned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the carriers in proportion to their contributions. The carriers and the Pullman Company shall be permitted anything in the interstate commerce act, as amended, to the contrary nothwithstanding, to provide free transportation and other carrier service to the coordinator and his assistants and agents.

SEC. 13—The commission shall not approve a loan to a carrier under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation act, nor shall it authorize a carrier to issue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness under the interstate commerce act, as amended, unless it shall find that the financial structure of the carrier is such that there is reasonable prospect that such carrier can without reorganization survive the existing economic depression and provide for its capital needs thereafter.

SEC. 14—This act shall cease to have effect at the end of one year after the effective date [illegible] tended by a [illegible] President [illegible] part thereof, but orders of the coordinator or the commission made thereunder shall continue in effect until vacated by the commission or set aside by other lawful authority.

June 26th Is The Date

SPECIAL BULLETIN
TO
PULLMAN PORTERS and MAIDS

On June 26, 1933 at Ten A. M. in the Federal District Court at Chicago, the case of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman plan of Employee representation will be tried before Federal Judge Woodward.

—•—

The Sleeping Car Porters Union will aggressively prosecute this case for the elimination of the Company Union in order that the Pullman Porters and Maids may get the protection of a bonafide represeniation in all matters concerning wages and working conditions as is their right under the law.

—•—

The new industrial program of America, as it is being shaped by the United States Government, definately recognizes the right of all workers to organize Labor Unions for collective bargaining, advocates shorter working hours and a wage for workers commensurate with decent living standards. Only through an organized agency can the full advantage of the "New Deal" be obtained by workers. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is properly equipped and qualified to get for the Porters the protection that is provided under the law.

—•—

Every Pullman Porter and Maid is urged to get in touch with his Local Brotherhood Headquarters at once and lend immediate assistance to the organization in its fight to end FOR ALL TIME this Company Union.

ACT AT ONCE SO THAT YOUR HELP WILL BE EFFECTIVE.

—•—

When in Chicago attend the meetings at the Brotherhood Headquarters, 4231 Michigan Avenue every Night at 8 p. m. standard time.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Big Mass Meeting for Porters, Maids and Families, Sunday, June 25, 3 p.m. standard time at Chicago Headquarters. 4231 Michigan Ave. Henry T. Hunt, C. Francis Stradford and Walter F. Lynch, Brotherhood Lawyers and A. Philip Randolph, National President and other Brotherhood Officials will speak. Foreign Porters are especially invited.

—•—

A Show-down on this Company Union is at hand. With your immediate cooperation victory is assured.

—•—

Remember June 26 is the date. See your local organizer at once, get detailed information

---

Issued by Chicago Headquarters of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue
A. Philip Randolph, National President — M. P. Webster, Chairman General Eecutive Board
A. L. Totten, General Secretary-Treasurer

203

Towards an awakening and enlightened Black Worker

Method: Education—Agitation—Organization

The Black Worker

Official Organ of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

"Ye Shall Know the Truth and the Truth Shall Make You Free"

VOL. 3, NO. 1. 110 CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH, 21, 1932 PRICE 5 CENTS

SOME PULLMAN PORTERS' GRIEVANCES

WAGE CUT Porters everywhere are in revolt against the recent wage cut of $5.00. They are not only grumbling about the money taken from them but they are peeved and annoyed over the secret manner in which it was done. It is a matter of common knowledge that the porter-officials of the Employee Plan or Company Union refused to make any statements at all about the wage cut before it was effected. Brotherhood officials, of course, knew of the two secret conferences held by the Company with its hand-picked company union representatives to slash porters' wages. Were it not for the letter sent out by the Congregational Ministers' Union, at the request of Brothers Randolph and Webster, who told the story of Pullman oppression of porters to this body on the day the wage cut was being made, the letter that condemned said reduction in wages, the porters would not have known that their pay was being diminished until they received their next check.

The Company attempted to defend the pay cut of the porters on the grounds that Pullman Officials had sustained a cut of more than 10 per cent, as though porters' wages could be compared with officials' salaries. Those officials receiving over 10 per cent cut, it is interesting to note, received a salary of $400.00 a month. There is much justification for the porters widespread condemnation of their wage reduction, for as a result of the industrial depression which has lessened the travel, they have in consequence of the virtual vanishing of tips, received a reduction in income of some 33 per cent. The Company is perfectly unconcerned about the dropping in tips to almost the zero point. It readily takes advantage of its power to slash porters' wages, knowing fully that it is reducing the porter to a starvation level. From the very beginning of Pullman to the present time tips have been recognized as constituting practically one-half of the income of porters. Pullman officials, including former president Robert Todd Lincoln, have testified before industrial commissions that they did not consider that it would be hardly possible for a porter to work for the wages he received alone. They also contended that a good porter always made good tips. But what can they say now? What will they say? There are practically no tips at all. Porters make trip after trip in different parts of the country and return to their home districts in debt. Men are compelled to borrow money, while enroute, to buy food. Not only are porters suffering from this 33 per cent reduction in income, but they are not even certain of getting any income at all.

FURLOUGHING From the beginning of the industrial depression in 1929. the Company has inaugurated a ruthless and unfair system of furloughing porters. Probably more than 3,000 have been laid off during this time. No attempt has been made by the Company to provide work for these men. While other corporations, with more industrial enlightenment, have attempted to reduce the hours of work as a means of providing employment to their regular force, at least part time, Pullman simply lays men off right and left without rhyme or reason. Of course it claims that bad business is the cause, but upon reading fiscal reports setting forth the financial condition of the Company, one notes the amazing, startling and unusual fact, that it has not passed paying a dividend. **The fact is Pullman Cut Porters' Wages to Pay Dole in Dividends to Stockholders.**

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

PREACHERS ENDORSE BROTHERHOOD

Following the endorsement of the Sleeping Car Porters' Union, by the Congregational Ministers' Union (white) February 8th, in Chicago, Dr. Charles Wesley Burton, Chairman of the Citizens Committee of the Chicago Division to aid the Brotherhood, and A. Philip Randolph, National President, appeared before The Baptist Minsiters' Conference of Chicago, the A. M. E. Ministers' Association, the C. M. E. Ministers' Alliance, the A. M. E. Zion Ministers' Conference, and presented the case of the porters and Negro labor, requesting the support of these bodies of clergymen. In every instance endorsement was given and cooperation promised. This is the first time that the porters' union has been able to enlist the unified backing of the colored ministers of Chicago.

NEGRO WOMEN TURN ATTENTION TO PROBLEMS OF LABOR

One of the most effective agencies in the life of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has been and is the Colored Women's Economic Council, or auxiliary to the union. This movement was started soon after the Brotherhood was formed in order that the porters' household may become labor-minded and the women relatives fully realize the high purpose and meaning of the struggle. Officials of the Brotherhood saw the necessity of enlisting the moral and spiritual support of the women. This is probably the only group of colored women in America who are committed to a basic and constructive, as well as aggressive economic program .

On the 28th of February. in the Brotherhood Headquarters, the Council. under the direction of Mrs. Ruth Moore-Smith, held an Inspirational Meeting with a picturesque Candle-Lighting Demonstration. Not only did the Brotherhood receive financial

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

SOME PULLMAN PORTERS' GRIEVANCES

(Continued from page 1)

The chief cause for furloughing porters is not so much poor business conditions as it is long hours of work they are subjected to. If porters enjoyed the 8-hour day, or 240-hour work month, instead of 3,000 being laid off, a thousand or more would have been taken on. The work month of nearly 400 hours is not only unjust, unfair, and unreasonable but inhumane and harks back to the cruel system of slavery. Other railway employees, including Pullman conductors, operate on a 240-hour work month basis or nearly one-half the time of porters. Now the Big Four Brotherhoods are fighting for the 6-hour day, and will get it. If the Pullman Company was the friend it pretends to be to the porters, it would grant them the 8-hour day which the Adamson 8-hour Law enacted by Congress during the World War, provides. Of course, Pullman is not going to give the porters anything it is not forced to give them, and it can only be forced to grant the porters industrial justice by the organized might of the porters themselves, symbolized in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

CHAIN-GANGING RUNS Probably the most flagrant indication of the Pullman Company's bad faith with the porters and the public is its present policy of pooling runs, thereby adding even more hours of work to the porters who have not been furloughed. For instance, there are porters operating between New York and Springfield, Mass., who are on the road six nights a week, having only one night to sleep in a bed at home. Despite this grueling and exhaustive tax upon the nerve and physical energies of the porters, Pullman spotters and inspectors are ever snooping around the cars trying to find a porter nodding in order to write him up and give him ten or fifteen days in the streets or book suspension. What porter, pray tell us, can avoid dropping to sleep now and then, who spends six nights of the week on the road, and be it known, he is not allowed to sleep during these nights at work. On the runs from New York to Montreal, Canada, and up state New York, porters who formerly made one round trip and received a layover at home, under this vicious chain-ganging of runs, by Pullman efficiency experts, must make two round-trips, or remain four nights on the road before receiving only one night at home. The public will, doubtless, be interested in knowing that porters have very little time to sleep during the day as a result of this pooling of runs. For example, the porter operating from N. Y. to Montreal, leaves New York six o'clock in the evening and arrives in Montreal the next morning about eight o'clock and leaves Montreal that same day at six o'clock in the evening. He arrives in New York about eight o'clock the next day, and leaves for Montreal again that same day in the evening at six o'clock. Because of the fact the porter doubles out of the districts, he actually gets no more than about three hours of sleep during the day. Therefore, this pooling of runs policy is striking at the health and life of the thousands of porters in the Pullman service. The Company is doing probably more than any other industrial corporation to make unemployment conditions worse. There is no remedy for this situation, except bona fide collective action of the porters through an organization which they control. It is a notorious fact that the Pullman Employee Representation Plan, or company union, has conspired and cooperated supinely and slavishly with the company in imposing upon the porter the most reprehensible and indefensible conditions of work imaginable.

CONGRESS PASSES ANTI-YELLOW DOG CONTRACT BILL

By a vote in the Senate of 75-5 and in the House of Representatives of 363-13, Congress registered its definite and unequivocal opposition to injunctions employed by corporations to restrict strikers and yellow dog contracts that bind workers not to join bona fide trade unions while in the employ of corporations who have in force the said yellow dog contracts. This is a signal victory for organized labor and a fine tribute to the militant liberalism of Senator George W. Norris and Congressman Fiorello H. LaGuardia. Of course, this legislation does not alter the status of the Brotherhood's injunction case but it unquestionably gives it splendid moral support. The Brotherhood's injunction program will proceed on as it has been mapped out. Trial of the case will come in due time. Because of the precedent established in the case of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks against the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, which resulted in the significant and far-reaching decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, outlawing the Company Union on railroads, the outlook for victory in the Brotherhood's legal encounter is most reassuring and favorable. The action of Congress against the Yellow Dog Contract indicates the trend of public sentiment in favor or labor receiving its untrammelled right of self-organization. Of course, all workers will be required to organize into trade and industrial unions before they can take advantage of this law, the Railway Labor Act, or the Supreme Court decision, against company unions. Workers' unions must initiate action in equity courts in order to break down company unions and abolish yellow dog contracts. Legislation and court decisions do not execute themselves in the interest of workers or anybody else. The workers must see to it that said legislation and court decisions are obeyed by big business. The fact that this anti-injunction, anti-yellow dog contract bill has been passed by Congress, does not mean that the employers which seek to enslave workers through the aforementioned devices will emmediately abolish yellow dog contracts, company unions and their various methods of curtailing the self-expression of the workers. Yellow dog contracts and company unions will continue to plague the workers so long as the workers permit employers to maintain them. The recent law and the Supreme Court decision against company unions, yellow dog contracts and injunctions must be enforced and they will not be enforced except through the militant, organized struggle of the workers. It is therefore important for the porters to realize, that their task is to continue to build up the Brotherhood so that it will possess the economic power to bring the Pullman Company to book before the court through our injunction procedure.

NEGRO WOMEN TURN ATTENTION TO PROBLEMS OF LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

assistance from this entertaining and ennobling effort, but it was also greatly enriched by the fine spiritual aspect which stressed the need of sacrifice on the part of the men for the attainment of industrial justice. The Chicago Council is being carried forward under the leadership of Mrs. Helena Wilson. The Inspirational Service was marked by the delightful singing of Mrs. Bessie Dixon and the recitational work of some of the members.

Other women giving cooperation to the Brotherhood are those included in the Federated Clubs of Chicago. In the Poro Dining Room March 8th, a group of women assembled and listened to the presentation of the case of the Brotherhood by M. P. Webster, President Chicago Division, and A. Philip Randolph, National President. The luncheon was presided over by Dr. Chas. Wesley Burton who made appropriate introductory remarks. An inspiring talk was given by Miss Mary McDowell, a staunch friend of the union. All ladies present expressed their interest in and desire to help the porters in particular and black labor in general, to exercise the right of self-organization, to win decent wages, hours of work and working conditions, and to play their part in ushering in the new day of economic freedom for all peoples, regardless of race, creed or nationality. Mrs. Irene Gaines, prominent clubwoman, was chosen as the chairman of the Cooperating Committee.

This affair was followed by another delightful luncheon in the Poro Dining Room, initiated and supervised by Mrs. Edith Sampson, prominent young social leader. On this occasion A. Philip Randolph, national president, spoke on world problems and labor to some twenty of Chicago's leading society women, and they pledged their cooperation in assisting the fight of the porters by helping to make the dance planned for April 5, in Bacon's Casino, a success. Dr. Charles Wesley Burton and M. P. Webster were present and made comments. Many questions were asked by the women about labor and world problems. The ladies present at this affair are also serving as patronesses of the dance. One of the most significant phases of the women's attitude toward the Brotherhood's fight, is their apparent interest in the ideas and philosophy of the movement. This is most hopeful.

Friday, March 18, in the Brotherhood's Headquarters, at the call of the women's committee, headed by Mrs. Irene Gaines, a large group of women gathered and listened to the story in detail of Pullman exploitation of the porter and the present status of Negro labor as presented by M. P. Webster, Dr. Charles Wesley Burton and A. Philip Randolph. They became enthusiastic in their expressions of interest in the work.

MEXICAN PULLMAN FORTERS THREATEN STRIKE

The following news item appeared in the California Eagle, Friday, Mar. 4, by Chas. L. Upton, Editor of Railroad Clatter and Coast Doings:

"Mexican Pullman porters and all Mexican employees of the Pullman Company threatened to call a strike to take effect February 29, in Mexico as a protest against the recent wage cut of the Pullman Company. So serious was the situation that the Pullman Company immediately dispatched their industrial relations superintendent, Mr. F. L. Simmons, to Mexico City to negotiate the wage difference with the porters in the hope that the tie-up might be averted. Mr. Simmons arrived in Mexico City February 25. Los Angeles porters operating through cars to Mexico as far as El Paso, where they turned them over to Mexican porters, were warned by the porters not to attempt to operate the cars into Mexico in the event the strike was called. They were told a strike was certain unless the Pullman Company would agree to a satisfactory settlement regarding the cut by February 29th.

This ought to be an interesting lesson to Negro Pullman porters. Whatever the outcome is, the militant spirit of the Mexican porters is commendable. Negro Pullman porters are entirely too docile, servile and submissive. No group of workers has, or ever will secure their economic rights, without the will to fight for them. In the final analysis it is not the Pullman Company but the porters themselves who are their own worse enemy.

PORTERS' LEADERS ADDRESS WHITE FORUMS

Sunday evening, March 13, M. P. Webster addressed the Forum of a Congregational church of Chicago on the Case of the Pullman Porter. Sunday, March 20, he spoke on the fight of the Brotherhood before the Forum of the Abraham Lincoln Center of Chicago.

A Philip Randolph addressed Forums in the Oak Park Congregational Church, February 14, the Chicago Forum in December, Jewish People's Institute in February and filled three forum engagements in Cincinnati. He addressed the Social the Y. W. C. A., and will address the Inter-Racial Commission, March 27th.

BROTHERHOOD FORMS NUCLEUS IN CINCINNATI

While in Cincinnati on speaking engagements, Brother Randolph organized the nucleus for a Brotherhood local in that city. This is the first time that the union has been able to get any of the porters together in Cincinnati. Brother Reese, a former porter, who resigned recently, will serve as organizer, under the regional zone supervision, of Bennie Smith, second vice president. Bro. Randolph also held a conference with the officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks on the injunction case while there. Much material was secured from the Clerks' Union which will be helpful in the porters' fight.

BROTHERHOOD TO HEAR CLERKS' RESEARCH DIRECTOR

Plans are afoot to have Brother Oliver, research director of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to address a meeting of the Brotherhood in the headquarters of the Chicago Division on the injunction fight of the clerks against the company union of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad.

He will make a special interpretation of the meaning of the U. S. Supreme Court decision to railway employees with a special reference to Pullman porters.

THE SOCIAL CLUB

Every two weeks in the Headquarters of the Chicago Division, a social evening is staged for the entertainment of the porters, their wives and friends. These affairs are developing a fine spirit of fellowship among the men.

The Porter Wants More Than a Tip

By JOHN J. LEARY, Jr.

IN the heart of New York's "black belt" —No. 207 West 140th Street, to be exact—is a modest apartment house.

In the heart of the Chicago financial section—No. 79 East Adams Street—is a magnificent office building.

The former is the home of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an organization of negroes too poor to have a telephone or to pay salaries to its officers.

The latter is the home of the Pullman Company, Inc., one of the wealthiest corporations in the United States and one of the comparatively few to maintain cash dividends throughout the depression. Its president is reputed to receive a salary of $100,000 a year. Between the two organizations a fight has raged for ten years, with the Pullman Company always on the defensive and never more so than now, with the contest on its way to the Supreme Court of the United States and reasonably certain to be threshed out in Congress. Meantime, the Interstate Commerce Commission, at the request of Joseph B. Eastman, coordinator of railroads, is conducting an inquiry into the conditions surrounding the porter and his work.

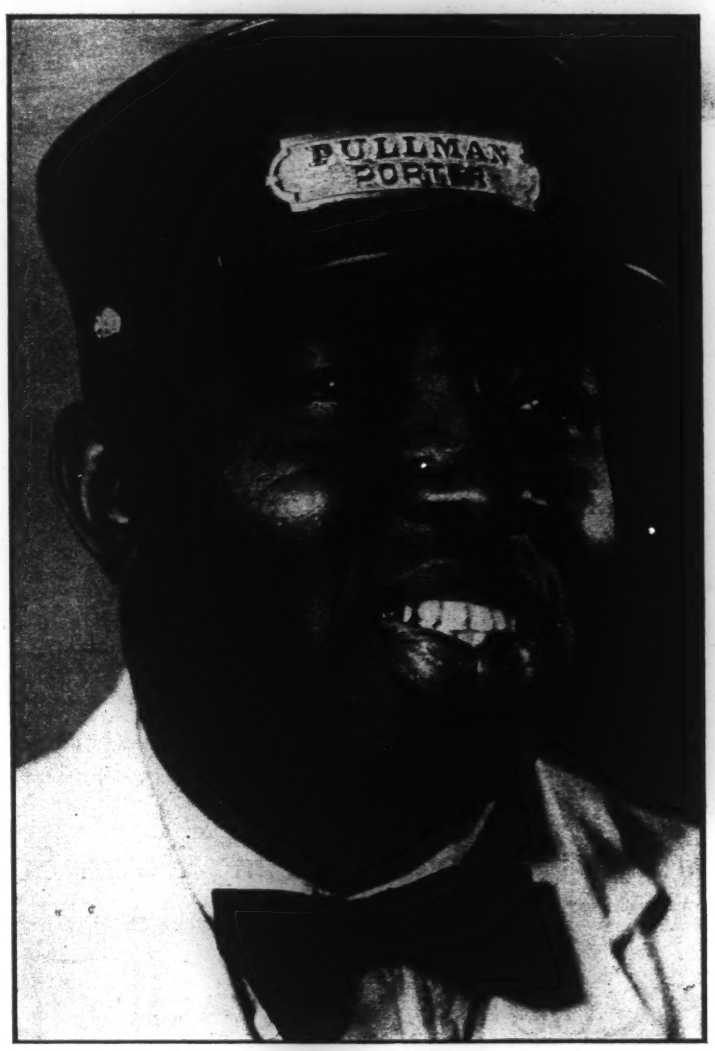
A recent decision by Judge Woodward, of the United States District Court for Illinois, which the porters are appealing, puts probably the poorest group in the labor movement of the United States in the position of making a fight on which the whole issue of trade unionism versus company unions may depend.

In an injunction suit, in which the porters sought the benefit of Chief Justice Hughes' ruling in the case of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks against the New Orleans and Texas Railroad barring company unions on railroads, Judge Woodward held that the Pullman "employes' representation plan" is not a company union, although finding that all the "expenses of elections and other expenses incident to the plan are borne by the company." Allowed to stand unchallenged, that ruling would be a precedent affecting every company union in the country. The porters are, therefore, appealing it not only for themselves but for every other union group. No matter how the United States Circuit Court of Appeals may rule, the loser is certain to seek a reversal by the highest Court.

The porters, in their ten-year fight, have succeeded in establishing a race solidarity unknown since Lincoln's proclamation, backed by Grant's guns, made the negro free, and in working a change in negro psychology that, until President Roosevelt launched his New Deal experiments, represented as interesting a social development as there is in process in America.

This change, in short, is recognition by the comparatively few well-to-do members of the race that they are not a group apart from the mass but that they must rise or fall with the less-well-to-do majority, and, more significant, that until the negro secures something like economic equality there can be nothing like social [illegible] political equality for any.

Until the financial crash of 1929, something like three per cent of the 12,000,000 negroes in the United States could be rated as prosperous. Chiefly, these prosperous ones lived in the larger cities—lawyers, doctors, real estate dealers, merchants. A few were manufacturers. Some were millionaires.



Ewing Galloway

"George's" average wage in 1932 was $810 for the year, compared with the $1,139.77 fixed by surveys as the minimum necessary for healthful living

• • •

This little group tended to flock together. Its members made up a "negro 400." They were inclined to look down upon the ninety-seven per cent of the race who are laborers. They had no more than languid interest in the announcement in 1920 that the Pullman Company had set up a plan of representation to deal with its 20,000 employes, 8,000 of whom were of their race. They were hardly more interested in 1924, when it was announced that a rebellion had started inside the "company union" led by Ashley L. Totten, one of its officers, who, viewing the operations of the organization from the inside, decided that a real union was necessary to protect his people.

THE well-to-do paid closer attention when it became known that Totten, Milton Webster of Chicago, and a few kindred spirits—the court records say fifteen in all—having set up their organization, had chosen A. Phillip Randolph, of New York, as its president. Randolph, an honor graduate of Harvard and a fine orator, was not a porter. As publisher of a weekly paper, *The Messenger*, he had expressed liberal views that were not pleasing to the Three Per Cent. As a Socialist, frequently seen on soap boxes, he ruffled their complacency. They did not like the new movement.

The company had, too, in very large degree the backing of the negro press. The clergy, also, were opposed to the porters, and were an important factor in any movement involving a highly religious people. Halls were closed to the "agitators." Churches which had been rented frequently were denied them and the rent returned. Sometimes a reason might be assigned. Sometimes there was none. The organizers might suspect it was Pullman influence that did it. They could not always prove it.

IN the face of these conditions, the organizers made so little progress that in 1925 they were about to admit defeat when their first big break came. It was in the form of a challenge, from the editor of the most influential negro paper in the country to Randolph, to debate in Chicago the question of unionism with Perry Howard, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi and something of a race oracle.

"Randolph and I were holding a lodge of sorrow when that challenge came," Webster says. "We were pretty nearly down and out. We couldn't accept quick enough. We couldn't pray hard enough that the Lord would preserve Mr. Howard's good health until the night of the meeting, and not allow him to change his mind about meeting Randolph.

"The Lord was with us. Howard showed up all right, in the biggest hall in the negro section. In almost less time than it takes to tell, Randolph ran him out of gas. I got my coat ripped off, helping the police get Howard out."

The debate ended the opposition of the reputable negro press. The clergy changed front. No longer were churches closed to the organization. Opposition by the Three Per Cent ceased.

Meantime, at least three-fourths of the porters became members of the new organization. Formal demands were made on the Pullman Company for recognition. These being denied, appeal was made to the United States Railroad Labor Board. Edward P. Morrow, former Governor of Kentucky, as a member of the board, made an investigation of the brotherhood's records which convinced him that Randolph and his associates spoke for more than a majority of the porters. The board, however, could do nothing. Under the railroad labor law as framed, the Pullman Company was exempt. Seemingly the only thing left was to strike. There were Pullman officials who wanted a strike, holding the opinion that it would end unionism on its cars as effectually as the Debs American Railway Union strike of 1893 ended unionism in its shops. An order to strike actually was issued in 1928. It was cancelled almost immediately on the advice of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. He urged the less spectacular if slower [illegible]

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 23)

PULLMAN PORTERS AND MAIDS

ATTENTION!

"It Won't Be Long Now"

SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, 1934

(Weather Permitting)

Two Big Open - Air Meetings

HEAR

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN

National Secretary - Treasurer, B. S. C. P.

CORNER of 160th STREET and MORRIS AVENUE, NEW YORK

AND

B. F. Mc. LAURIN

Field Organizer, B. S. C. P.

VICTOR C. GASPAR

Trade Union Organizer

CORNER of HENRY and 28th STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY

10 A. M.

SUBJECT: How The New Railroad Labor Law Just Passed By Congress And Signed By The President Of The United States Will Benefit Pullman Porters, Maids, Dining Car Employees And The Race.

JOIN OR REINSTATE

WITH THE

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters TO-DAY

Don't Delay, Hesitate Or Ponder Over This, JOIN NOW

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT

207 WEST 140TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Extra! Extra!

BIG MASS MEETING AT

Shorter Church

23rd & Washington Sts.

Friday, Oct. 26th

At 8:15 P. M.

Under the auspices of the

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Musical Program by Shorter Choir

Principal Speaker:-A. Philip Randolph

NATIONAL PRESIDENT of THE BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Subject--"The Significance and Value of the Railway Labor Act and the Pension Law to Negro Railway Workers."

He will also discuss the "Economic Status of the Workers in general under N. R. A."

There will also be a speaker from American Federation of Labor, State of Colorado.

Rev. Russell S. Brown, Pastor of Shorter Church, will preside.

[PUBLIC—NO. 442—73D CONGRESS]

[H.R. 9861]

AN ACT

To amend the Railway Labor Act approved May 20, 1926, and to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Railway Labor Act is amended to read as follows:

"DEFINITIONS

"SECTION 1. When used in this Act and for the purposes of this Act—

"First. The term 'carrier' includes any express company, sleeping-car company, carrier by railroad, subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and any company which is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by or under common control with any carrier by railroad and which operates any equipment or facilities or performs any service (other than trucking service) in connection with the transportation, receipt, delivery, elevation, transfer in transit, refrigeration or icing, storage, and handling of property transported by railroad, and any receiver, trustee, or other individual or body, judicial or otherwise, when in the possession of the business of any such 'carrier': *Provided, however*, That the term 'carrier' shall not include any street, interurban, or suburban electric railway, unless such railway is operating as a part of a general steam-railroad system of transportation, but shall not exclude any part of the general steam-railroad system of transportation now or hereafter operated by any other motive power. The Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby authorized and directed upon request of the Mediation Board or upon complaint of any party interested to determine after hearing whether any line operated by electric power falls within the terms of this proviso.

"Second. The term 'Adjustment Board' means the National Railroad Adjustment Board created by this Act.

"Third. The term 'Mediation Board' means the National Mediation Board created by this Act.

"Fourth. The term 'commerce' means commerce among the several States or between any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and any foreign nation, or between any Territory or the District of Columbia and any State, or between any Territory and any other Territory, or between any Territory and the District of Columbia, or within any Territory or the District of Columbia, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation.

"Fifth. The term 'employee' as used herein includes every person in the service of a carrier (subject to its continuing authority to supervise and direct the manner of rendition of his service) who performs any work defined as that of an employee or subordinate official in the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission now in effect, and as the same may be amended or interpreted by orders hereafter entered by the Commission pursuant to the authority which is hereby conferred upon it to enter orders amending or interpreting such existing orders: *Provided, however*, That no occupational classification made by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be construed to define the crafts according to which railway employees may be organized by their voluntary action, nor shall the jurisdiction or powers of such employee organizations be regarded as in any way limited or defined by the provisions of this Act or by the orders of the Commission.

"Sixth. The term 'representative' means any person or persons, labor union, organization, or corporation designated either by a carrier or group of carriers or by its or their employees, to act for it or them.

"Seventh. The term 'district court' includes the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and the term 'circuit court of appeals' includes the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

"This Act may be cited as the 'Railway Labor Act'."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Railway Labor Act is amended to read as follows:

"GENERAL PURPOSES

"SEC. 2. The purposes of the Act are: (1) To avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier engaged therein; (2) to forbid any limitation upon freedom of association among employees or any denial, as a condition of employment or otherwise, of the right of employees to join a labor organization; (3) to provide for the complete independence of carriers and of employees in the matter of self-organization to carry out the purposes of this Act; (4) to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions; (5) to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements covering rates of pay, rules, or working conditions.

"GENERAL DUTIES

"First. It shall be the duty of all carriers, their officers, agents, and employees to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, and working conditions, and to settle all disputes, whether arising out of the application of such agreements or otherwise, in order to avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier growing out of any dispute between the carrier and the employees thereof.

"Second. All disputes between a carrier or carriers and its or their employees shall be considered, and, if possible, decided, with all expedition, in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer, respectively, by the carrier or carriers and by the employees thereof interested in the dispute.

"Third. Representatives, for the purposes of this Act, shall be designated by the respective parties without interference, influence, or coercion by either party over the designation of representatives by the other; and neither party shall in any way interfere with, influence, or coerce the other in its choice of representatives. Representatives of employees for the purposes of this Act need not be persons in the employ of the carrier, and no carrier shall, by interference, influence, or coercion seek in any manner to prevent the designation by its employees as their representatives of those who or which are not employees of the carrier.

"Fourth. Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. The majority of any craft or class of employees shall have the right to determine who shall be the representative of the craft or class for the purposes of this Act. No carrier, its officers or agents, shall deny or in any way question the right of its employees to join, organize, or assist in organizing the labor organization of their choice, and it shall be unlawful for any carrier to interfere in any way with the organization of its employees, or to use the funds of the carrier in maintaining or assisting or contributing to any labor organization, labor representative, or other agency of collective bargaining, or in performing any work therefor, or to influence or coerce employees in an effort to induce them to join or remain or not to join or remain members of any labor organization, or to deduct from the wages of employees any dues, fees, assessments, or other contributions payable to labor organizations, or to collect or to assist in the collection of any such dues, fees, assessments, or other contributions: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit a carrier from permitting an employee, individually, or local representatives of employees from conferring with management during working hours without loss of time, or to prohibit a carrier from furnishing free transportation to its employees while engaged in the business of a labor organization.

"Fifth. No carrier, its officers, or agents shall require any person seeking employment to sign any contract or agreement promising to join or not to join a labor organization; and if any such contract has been enforced prior to the effective date of this Act, then such carrier shall notify the employees by an appropriate order that such contract has been discarded and is no longer binding on them in any way.

"Sixth. In case of a dispute between a carrier or carriers and its or their employees, arising out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, it shall be the duty of the designated representative or representatives of such carrier or carriers and of such employees, within ten days after the receipt of notice of a desire on the part of either party to confer in respect to such dispute, to specify a time and place at which such conference shall be held: *Provided*, (1) That the place so specified shall be situated upon the line of the carrier involved or as otherwise mutually agreed upon; and (2) that the time so specified shall allow the designated conferees reasonable opportunity to reach such place of conference, but shall not exceed twenty days from the receipt of such notice: *And*

provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede the provisions of any agreement (as to conferences) then in effect between the parties.

"Seventh. No carrier, its officers or agents shall change the rates of pay, rules, or working conditions of its employees, as a class as embodied in agreements except in the manner prescribed in such agreements or in section 6 of this Act.

"Eighth. Every carrier shall notify its employees by printed notices in such form and posted at such times and places as shall be specified by the Mediation Board that all disputes between the carrier and its employees will be handled in accordance with the requirements of this Act, and in such notices there shall be printed verbatim, in large type, the third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs of this section. The provisions of said paragraphs are hereby made a part of the contract of employment between the carrier and each employee, and shall be held binding upon the parties, regardless of any other express or implied agreements betweeen them.

"Ninth. If any dispute shall arise among a carrier's employees as to who are the representatives of such employees designated and authorized in accordance with the requirements of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Mediation Board, upon request of either party to the dispute, to investigate such dispute and to certify to both parties, in writing, within thirty days after the receipt of the invocation of its services, the name or names of the individuals or organizations that have been designated and authorized to represent the employees involved in the dispute, and certify the same to the carrier. Upon receipt of such certification the carrier shall treat with the representative so certified as the representative of the craft or class for the purposes of this Act. In such an investigation, the Mediation Board shall be authorized to take a secret ballot of the employees involved, or to utilize any other appropriate method of ascertaining the names of their duly designated and authorized representatives in such manner as shall insure the choice of representatives by the employees without interference, influence, or coercion exercised by the carrier. In the conduct of any election for the purposes herein indicated the Board shall designate who may participate in the election and establish the rules to govern the election, or may appoint a committee of three neutral persons who after hearing shall within ten days designate the employees who may participate in the election. The Board shall have access to and have power to make copies of the books and records of the carriers to obtain and utilize such information as may be deemed necessary by it to carry out the purposes and provisions of this paragraph.

"Tenth. The willful failure or refusal of any carrier, its officers or agents to comply with the terms of the third, fourth, fifth, seventh, or eighth paragraph of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the carrier, officer, or agent offending shall be subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment, for each offense, and each day during which such carrier, officer, or agent shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with the terms of the said paragraphs of this section shall constitute a separate offense. It

shall be the duty of any district attorney of the United States to whom any duly designated representative of a carrier's employees may apply to institute in the proper court and to prosecute under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, all necessary proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of this section, and for the punishment of all violations thereof and the costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent, nor shall anything in this Act be construed to make the quitting of his labor by an individual employee an illegal act; nor shall any court issue any process to compel the performance by an individual employee of such labor or service, without his consent."

SEC. 3. Section 3 of the Railway Labor Act is amended to read as follows:

"NATIONAL BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT—GRIEVANCES—INTERPRETATION OF AGREEMENTS

"SEC. 3. First. There is hereby established a Board, to be known as the 'National Railroad Adjustment Board', the members of which shall be selected within thirty days after approval of this Act, and it is hereby provided—

"(a) That the said Adjustment Board shall consist of thirty-six members, eighteen of whom shall be selected by the carriers and eighteen by such labor organizations of the employees, national in scope, as have been or may be organized in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this Act.

"(b) The carriers, acting each through its board of directors or its receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees or through an officer or officers designated for that purpose by such board, trustee or trustees or receiver or receivers, shall prescribe the rules under which its representatives shall be selected and shall select the representatives of the carriers on the Adjustment Board and designate the division on which each such representative shall serve, but no carrier or system of carriers shall have more than one representative on any division of the Board.

"(c) The national labor organizations, as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, acting each through the chief executive or other medium designated by the organization or association thereof, shall prescribe the rules under which the labor members of the Adjustment Board shall be selected and shall select such members and designate the division on which each member shall serve; but no labor organization shall have more than one representative on any division of the Board.

"(d) In case of a permanent or temporary vacancy on the Adjustment Board, the vacancy shall be filled by selection in the same manner as in the original selection.

"(e) If either the carriers or the labor organizations of the employees fail to select and designate representatives to the Adjustment Board, as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, respectively, within sixty days after the passage of this Act, in case of any original appointment to office of a member of the Adjustment Board,

or in case of a vacancy in any such office within thirty days after such vacancy occurs, the Mediation Board shall thereupon directly make the appointment and shall select an individual associated in interest with the carriers or the group of labor organizations of employees, whichever he is to represent.

"(f) In the event a dispute arises as to the right of any national labor organization to participate as per paragraph (c) of this section in the selection and designation of the labor members of the Adjustment Board, the Secretary of Labor shall investigate the claim of such labor organization to participate, and if such claim in the judgment of the Secretary of Labor has merit, the Secretary shall notify the Mediation Board accordingly, and within ten days after receipt of such advice the Mediation Board shall request those national labor organizations duly qualified as per paragraph (c) of this section to participate in the selection and designation of the labor members of the Adjustment Board to select a representative. Such representative, together with a representative likewise designated by the claimant, and a third or neutral party designated by the Mediation Board, constituting a board of three, shall within thirty days after the appointment of the neutral member, investigate the claims of the labor organization desiring participation and decide whether or not it was organized in accordance with section 2 hereof and is otherwise properly qualified to participate in the selection of the labor members of the Adjustment Board, and the findings of such boards of three shall be final and binding.

"(g) Each member of the Adjustment Board shall be compensated by the party or parties he is to represent. Each third or neutral party selected under the provisions of (f) of this section shall receive from the Mediation Board such compensation as the Mediation Board may fix, together with his necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, subject to the provisions of law applicable thereto, while serving as such third or neutral party.

"(h) The said Adjustment Board shall be composed of four divisions, whose proceedings shall be independent of one another, and the said divisions as well as the number of their members shall be as follows:

"First division: To have jurisdiction over disputes involving train- and yard-service employees of carriers; that is, engineers, firemen, hostlers, and outside hostler helpers, conductors, trainmen, and yard-service employees. This division shall consist of ten members, five of whom shall be selected and designated by the carriers and five of whom shall be selected and designated by the national labor organizations of the employees.

"Second division: To have jurisdiction over disputes involving machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, car men, the helpers and apprentices of all the foregoing, coach cleaners, power-house employees, and railroad-shop laborers. This division shall consist of ten members, five of whom shall be selected by the carriers and five by the national labor organizations of the employees.

"Third division: To have jurisdiction over disputes involving station, tower, and telegraph employees, train dispatchers, main-

tenance-of-way men, clerical employees, freight handlers, express, station, and store employees, signal men, sleeping-car conductors, sleeping-car porters, and maids and dining-car employees. This division shall consist of ten members, five of whom shall be selected by the carriers and five by the national labor organizations of employees.

"Fourth division: To have jurisdiction over disputes involving employees of carriers directly or indirectly engaged in transportation of passengers or property by water, and all other employees of carriers over which jurisdiction is not given to the first, second, and third divisions. This division shall consist of six members, three of whom shall be selected by the carriers and three by the national labor organizations of the employees.

"(i) The disputes between an employee or group of employees and a carrier or carriers growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, including cases pending and unadjusted on the date of approval of this Act, shall be handled in the usual manner up to and including the chief operating officer of the carrier designated to handle such disputes; but, failing to reach an adjustment in this manner, the disputes may be referred by petition of the parties or by either party to the appropriate division of the Adjustment Board with a full statement of the facts and all supporting data bearing upon the disputes.

"(j) Parties may be heard either in person, by counsel, or by other representatives, as they may respectively elect, and the several divisions of the Adjustment Board shall give due notice of all hearings to the employee or employees and the carrier or carriers involved in any disputes submitted to them.

"(k) Any division of the Adjustment Board shall have authority to empower two or more of its members to conduct hearings and make findings upon disputes, when properly submitted, at any place designated by the division: *Provided, however*, That final awards as to any such dispute must be made by the entire division as hereinafter provided.

"(l) Upon failure of any division to agree upon an award because of a deadlock or inability to secure a majority vote of the division members, as provided in paragraph (n) of this section, then such division shall forthwith agree upon and select a neutral person, to be known as 'referee', to sit with the division as a member thereof and make an award. Should the division fail to agree upon and select a referee within ten days of the date of the deadlock or inability to secure a majority vote, then the division, or any member thereof, or the parties or either party to the dispute may certify that fact to the Mediation Board, which Board shall, within ten days from the date of receiving such certificate, select and name the referee to sit with the division as a member thereof and make an award. The Mediation Board shall be bound by the same provisions in the appointment of these neutral referees as are provided elsewhere in this Act for the appointment of arbitrators and shall fix and pay the compensation of such referees.

"(m) The awards of the several divisions of the Adjustment Board shall be stated in writing. A copy of the awards shall be

furnished to the respective parties to the controversy, and the awards shall be final and binding upon both parties to the dispute, except insofar as they shall contain a money award. In case a dispute arises involving an interpretation of the award the division of the Board upon request of either party shall interpret the award in the light of the dispute.

"(n) A majority vote of all members of the division of the Adjustment Board shall be competent to make an award with respect to any dispute submitted to it.

"(o) In case of an award by any division of the Adjustment Board in favor of petitioner, the division of the Board shall make an order, directed to the carrier, to make the award effective and, if the award includes a requirement for the payment of money, to pay to the employee the sum to which he is entitled under the award on or before a day named.

"(p) If a carrier does not comply with an order of a division of the Adjustment Board within the time limit in such order, the petitioner, or any person for whose benefit such order was made, may file in the District Court of the United States for the district in which he resides or in which is located the principal operating office of the carrier, or through which the carrier operates, a petition setting forth briefly the causes for which he claims relief, and the order of the division of the Adjustment Board in the premises. Such suit in the District Court of the United States shall proceed in all respects as other civil suits, except that on the trial of such suit the findings and order of the division of the Adjustment Board shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and except that the petitioner shall not be liable for costs in the district court nor for costs at any subsequent stage of the proceedings, unless they accrue upon his appeal, and such costs shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States. If the petitioner shall finally prevail he shall be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit. The district courts are empowered, under the rules of the court governing actions at law, to make such order and enter such judgment, by writ of mandamus or otherwise, as may be appropriate to enforce or set aside the order of the division of the Adjustment Board.

"(q) All actions at law based upon the provisions of this section shall be begun within two years from the time the cause of action accrues under the award of the division of the Adjustment Board, and not after.

"(r) The several divisions of the Adjustment Board shall maintain headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, meet regularly, and continue in session so long as there is pending before the division any matter within its jurisdiction which has been submitted for its consideration and which has not been disposed of.

"(s) Whenever practicable, the several divisions or subdivisions of the Adjustment Board shall be supplied with suitable quarters in any Federal building located at its place of meeting.

"(t) The Adjustment Board may, subject to the approval of the Mediation Board, employ and fix the compensations of such assistants as it deems necessary in carrying on its proceedings. The compensation of such employees shall be paid by the Mediation Board.

"(u) The Adjustment Board shall meet within forty days after the approval of this Act and adopt such rules as it deems necessary to control proceedings before the respective divisions and not in conflict with the provisions of this section. Immediately following the meeting of the entire Board and the adoption of such rules, the respective divisions shall meet and organize by the selection of a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary. Thereafter each division shall annually designate one of its members to act as chairman and one of its members to act as vice chairman: *Provided, however,* That the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of any division shall alternate as between the groups, so that both the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship shall be held alternately by a representative of the carriers and a representative of the employees. In case of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the selection of a successor from the same group.

"(v) Each division of the Adjustment Board shall annually prepare and submit a report of its activities to the Mediation Board, and the substance of such report shall be included in the annual report of the Mediation Board to the Congress of the United States. The reports of each division of the Adjustment Board and the annual report of the Mediation Board shall state in detail all cases heard, all actions taken, the names, salaries, and duties of all agencies, employees, and officers receiving compensation from the United States under the authority of this Act, and an account of all moneys appropriated by Congress pursuant to the authority conferred by this Act and disbursed by such agencies, employees, and officers.

"(w) Any division of the Adjustment Board shall have authority, in its discretion, to establish regional adjustment boards to act in its place and stead for such limited period as such division may determine to be necessary. Carrier members of such regional boards shall be designated in keeping with rules devised for this purpose by the carrier members of the Adjustment Board and the labor members shall be designated in keeping with rules devised for this purpose by the labor members of the Adjustment Board. Any such regional board shall, during the time for which it is appointed, have the same authority to conduct hearings, make findings upon disputes and adopt the same procedure as the division of the Adjustment Board appointing it, and its decisions shall be enforceable to the same extent and under the same processes. A neutral person, as referee, shall be appointed for service in connection with any such regional adjustment board in the same circumstances and manner as provided in paragraph (l) hereof, with respect to a division of the Adjustment Board.

"Second. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any individual carrier, system, or group of carriers and any class or classes of its or their employees, all acting through their representatives, selected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, from mutually agreeing to the establishment of system, group, or regional boards of adjustment for the purpose of adjusting and deciding disputes of the character specified in this section. In the event that either party to such a system, group, or regional board of adjustment is dissatisfied with such arrangement, it may upon ninety days' notice

to the other party elect to come under the jurisdiction of the Adjustment Board."

Section 4 of the Railway Labor Act is amended to read as follows:

"NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

"SEC. 4. First. The Board of Mediation is hereby abolished, effective thirty days from the approval of this Act and the members, secretary, officers, assistants, employees, and agents thereof, in office upon the date of the approval of this Act, shall continue to function and receive their salaries for a period of thirty days from such date in the same manner as though this Act had not been passed. There is hereby established, as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government, a board to be known as the 'National Mediation Board', to be composed of three members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party. The terms of office of the members first appointed shall begin as soon as the members shall qualify, but not before thirty days after the approval of this Act, and expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, one on February 1, 1935, one on February 1, 1936, and one on February 1, 1937. The terms of office of all successors shall expire three years after the expiration of the terms for which their predecessors were appointed; but any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. Vacancies in the Board shall not impair the powers nor affect the duties of the Board nor of the remaining members of the Board. Two of the members in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Board. Each member of the Board shall receive a salary at the rate of $10,000 per annum, together with necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, subject to the provisions of law applicable thereto, while away from the principal office of the Board on business required by this Act. No person in the employment of or who is pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of employees or any carrier shall enter upon the duties of or continue to be a member of the Board.

"All cases referred to the Board of Mediation and unsettled on the date of the approval of this Act shall be handled to conclusion by the Mediation Board.

"A member of the Board may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or ineligibility, but for no other cause.

"Second. The Mediation Board shall annually designate a member to act as chairman. The Board shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, but it may meet at any other place whenever it deems it necessary so to do. The Board may designate one or more of its members to exercise the functions of the Board in mediation proceedings. Each member of the Board shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. The Board shall have a seal which shall be judicially noticed. The Board shall make an annual report to Congress.

"Third. The Mediation Board may (1) appoint such experts and assistants to act in a confidential capacity and, subject to the pro-

visions of the civil-service laws, such other officers and employees as are essential to the effective transaction of the work of the Board; (2) in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, fix the salaries of such experts, assistants, officers, and employees; and (3) make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding, and including expenditures for salaries and compensation, necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, and other necessary expenses of the Mediation Board, Adjustment Board, Regional Adjustment Boards established under paragraph (w) of section 3, and boards of arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of this section and sections 3 and 7, respectively), as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the Board, in the Adjustment Board and in the boards of arbitration, and as may be provided for by the Congress from time to time. All expenditures of the Board shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman.

"Fourth. The Mediation Board is hereby authorized by its order to assign, or refer, any portion of its work, business, or functions arising under this or any other Act of Congress, or referred to it by Congress or either branch thereof, to an individual member of the Board or to an employee or employees of the Board to be designated by such order for action thereon, and by its order at any time to amend, modify, supplement, or rescind any such assignment or reference. All such orders shall take effect forthwith and remain in effect until otherwise ordered by the Board. In conformity with and subject to the order or orders of the Mediation Board in the premises, and such individual member of the Board or employee designated shall have power and authority to act as to any of said work, business, or functions so assigned or referred to him for action by the Board.

"Fifth. All officers and employees of the Board of Mediation (except the members thereof, whose offices are hereby abolished) whose services in the judgment of the Mediation Board are necessary to the efficient operation of the Board are hereby transferred to the Board, without change in classification or compensation; except that the Board may provide for the adjustment of such classification or compensation to conform to the duties to which such officers and employees may be assigned.

"All unexpended appropriations for the operation of the Board of Mediation that are available at the time of the abolition of the Board of Mediation shall be transferred to the Mediation Board and shall be available for its use for salaries and other authorized expenditures."

SEC. 5. Section 5 of the Railway Labor Act is amended to read as follows:

"FUNCTIONS OF MEDIATION BOARD

"SEC. 5. First. The parties, or either party, to a dispute between an employee or group of employees and a carrier may invoke the services of the Mediation Board in any of the following cases:

"(a) A dispute concerning changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions not adjusted by the parties in conference.

"(b) Any other dispute not referable to the National Railroad Adjustment Board and not adjusted in conference between the parties or where conferences are refused.

"The Mediation Board may proffer its services in case any labor emergency is found by it to exist at any time.

"In either event the said Board shall promptly put itself in communication with the parties to such controversy, and shall use its best efforts, by mediation, to bring them to agreement. If such efforts to bring about an amicable settlement through mediation shall be unsuccessful, the said Board shall at once endeavor as its final required action (except as provided in paragraph third of this section and in section 10 of this Act) to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

"If arbitration at the request of the Board shall be refused by one or both parties, the Board shall at once notify both parties in writing that its mediatory efforts have failed and for thirty days thereafter, unless in the intervening period the parties agree to arbitration, or an emergency board shall be created under section 10 of this Act, no change shall be made in the rates of pay, rules, or working conditions or established practices in effect prior to the time the dispute arose.

"Second. In any case in which a controversy arises over the meaning or the application of any agreement reached through mediation under the provisions of this Act, either party to the said agreement, or both, may apply to the Mediation Board for an interpretation of the meaning or application of such agreement. The said Board shall upon receipt of such request notify the parties to the controversy, and after a hearing of both sides give its interpretation within thirty days.

"Third. The Mediation Board shall have the following duties with respect to the arbitration of disputes under section 7 of this Act:

"(a) On failure of the arbitrators named by the parties to agree on the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators within the time set by section 7 of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Mediation Board to name such remaining arbitrator or arbitrators. It shall be the duty of the Board in naming such arbitrator or arbitrators to appoint only those whom the Board shall deem wholly disinterested in the controversy to be arbitrated and impartial and without bias as between the parties to such arbitration. Should, however, the Board name an arbitrator or arbitrators not so disinterested and impartial, then, upon proper investigation and presentation of the facts, the Board shall promptly remove such arbitrator.

"If an arbitrator named by the Mediation Board, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be removed by such Board as provided by this Act, or if such an arbitrator refuses or is unable to serve, it shall be the duty of the Mediation Board, promptly, to select another arbitrator, in the same manner as provided in this Act for an original appointment by the Mediation Board.

"(b) Any member of the Mediation Board is authorized to take the acknowledgment of an agreement to arbitrate under this Act. When so acknowledged, or when acknowledged by the parties before

a notary public or the clerk of a district court or a circuit court of appeals of the United States, such agreement to arbitrate shall be delivered to a member of said Board or transmitted to said Board, to be filed in its office.

"(c) When an agreement to arbitrate has been filed with the Mediation Board, or with one of its members, as provided by this section, and when the said Board has been furnished the names of the arbitrators chosen by the parties to the controversy it shall be the duty of the Board to cause a notice in writing to be served upon said arbitrators, notifying them of their appointment, requesting them to meet promptly to name the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators necessary to complete the Board of Arbitration, and advising them of the period within which, as provided by the agreement to arbitrate, they are empowered to name such arbitrator or arbitrators.

"(d) Either party to an arbitration desiring the reconvening of a board of arbitration to pass upon any controversy arising over the meaning or application of an award may so notify the Mediation Board in writing, stating in such notice the question or questions to be submitted to such reconvened Board. The Mediation Board shall thereupon promptly communicate with the members of the Board of Arbitration, or a subcommittee of such Board appointed for such purpose pursuant to a provision in the agreement to arbitrate, and arrange for the reconvening of said Board of Arbitration or subcommittee, and shall notify the respective parties to the controversy of the time and place at which the Board, or the subcommittee, will meet for hearings upon the matters in controversy to be submitted to it. No evidence other than that contained in the record filed with the original award shall be received or considered by such reconvened Board or subcommittee, except such evidence as may be necessary to illustrate the interpretations suggested by the parties. If any member of the original Board is unable or unwilling to serve on such reconvened Board or subcommittee thereof, another arbitrator shall be named in the same manner and with the same powers and duties as such original arbitrator.

"(e) Within sixty days after the approval of this Act every carrier shall file with the Mediation Board a copy of each contract with its employees in effect on the 1st day of April 1934, covering rates of pay, rules, and working conditions. If no contract with any craft or class of its employees has been entered into, the carrier shall file with the Mediation Board a statement of that fact including also a statement of the rates of pay, rules, and working conditions applicable in dealing with such craft or class. When any new contract is executed or change is made in an existing contract with any class or craft of its employees covering rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, or in those rates of pay, rules, and working conditions of employees not covered by contract, the carrier shall file the same with the Mediation Board within thirty days after such new contract or change in existing contract has been executed or rates of pay, rules, and working conditions have been made effective.

"(f) The Mediation Board shall be the custodian of all papers and documents heretofore filed with or transferred to the Board of Mediation bearing upon the settlement, adjustment, or determination of disputes between carriers and their employees or upon mediation

or arbitration proceedings held under or pursuant to the provisions of any Act of Congress in respect thereto; and the President is authorized to designate a custodian of the records and property of the Board of Mediation until the transfer and delivery of such records to the Mediation Board and to require the transfer and delivery to the Mediation Board of any and all such papers and documents filed with it or in its possession."

SEC. 6. Section 6 of the Railway Labor Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. Carriers and representatives of the employees shall give at least thirty days' written notice of an intended change in agreements affecting rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, and the time and place for the beginning of conference between the representatives of the parties interested in such intended changes shall be agreed upon within ten days after the receipt of said notice, and said time shall be within the thirty days provided in the notice. In every case where such notice of intended change has been given, or conferences are being held with reference thereto, or the services of the Mediation Board have been requested by either party, or said Board has proffered its services, rates of pay, rules, or working conditions shall not be altered by the carrier until the controversy has been finally acted upon as required by section 5 of this Act, by the Mediation Board, unless a period of ten days has elapsed after termination of conferences without request for or proffer of the services of the Mediation Board."

SEC. 7. The Railway Labor Act is amended by striking out the words "Board of Mediation" wherever they appear in sections 7, 8, 10, and 12 of such Act, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Mediation Board."

SEC. 8. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Act. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 21, 1934.

FINAL ELECTION NOTICE

to

Pullman Porters & Maids

Local or Foreign

1. Vote from Monday, May 27th, at 8 a. m., through Saturday, June 1, inclusive, at Room 1040, Federal Building, Christopher and Washington Streets. Take 9th Avenue El or Interboro Subway to Christopher Street.

2. Attend and urge fellow workers to attend meetings at Brotherhood national headquarters, 105 West 136th Street, TONIGHT and EVERY NIGHT and Sunday afternoon until election is over.

3. JERSEY DISTRICTS men vote in New York.

4. URGE AND INSIST that EVERY porter you contact, whether foreign or local, vote in New York for the BROTHERHOOD.

5. All men on furlough or sick leave may identify themselves by letter, A. F. of L. Brotherhood black book, or insurance policies.

Vote Brotherhood - - - Talk Brotherhood
Advertise Brotherhood

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN,
National Secretary-Treasurer.

EDgecombe 4-1535
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
National Headquarters, 105 West 136th Street
New York City.

1934

Company Unions

BECAUSE organized labor is about to press Congress to outlaw company unions, and because the legality of company unions under the NIRA already has been questioned in the courts, many persons soon will be asking what company unions are and what are their virtues and defects.

Company unions are schemes for employee representation instituted by employers during the last twenty years, and especially during the last twelve months, principally as an alternative to ordinary unions.

Since a company union is organized among the workers engaged by one employer, the scope of the union fits the area of the most numerous industrial grievances. The company union is a shop affair with outsiders excluded. The conferences that are features of such organizations inform employers concerning labor problems and educate labor in management problems so the unions can be mutually beneficial. These unions extend responsibilities to labor over matters of labor welfare—savings, building and loan, lunch services, recreation and the like—as well as over hours and wages. Thus workers are trained to enlarge their functions. By bridging the gap between the front office and the shop, company unions promote loyalty and discourage resignations, friction and strikes.

On the other hand, no workers ever of their own initiative have organized a company union—it is a boss-inspired union. The power that creates company unions can destroy them. Worker representatives not only must not antagonize the management—for that means discharge—but are ignorant of labor conditions in other plants and other sections even in the same industry, and moreover are untrained in the tactics of bargaining; thus the representatives are usually timid, ignorant and unskilled negotiators. No truly equal-sided collective bargaining is possible in company unions. A company union cannot strike because it has either no treasury or one limited to its own members; it cannot get the help of other workers in the same industry. Consequently a company union has no power of compulsion over an employer.

Under a benevolent administrator a company union may produce harmonious relations, but most of the enterprises that have introduced company unions belong to the autocratic class of employers. Under the latter's administration, company unions exist mainly as a barrier to real unions; if in those instances the company union should destroy the regular union, the day of the company union probably soon would set.

If the New Deal aspires to balance a strong united employer group against an equally strong organized labor group, this ideal cannot be obtained through company unions; indeed, the existence of the company unions hinders the attainment of the goal. Therefore, except in those few cases where employee representation means a genuinely democratic control of working conditions, the attitude of the ordinary citizen toward company unions must be related to that citizen's attitude toward the control of industry. Shall it be autocratic if sometimes benign individualism, or collectivism balanced between employer, employee and the Government or the public?

Harlem Negroes' Views on Problems

A Clayton Powell Jr. Says Rents Are Excessive and Many Tenements Lack Simple Improvements

Editor's Note: The Post publishes below the second of a series of three articles which present the Negro's point of view on the recent disturbances in Harlem.

Today's article deals with housing conditions.

The author, A. Clayton Powell Jr., is associated with his father in the pastorate of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, the largest in Harlem.

Mr. Powell was educated at Colgate, Columbia and Union Theological Seminary. He has written for many magazines. He is now engaged on a book, "Religion Faces a Challenging World," the substance of a course he is giving in Columbia University.

BY A. CLAYTON POWELL JR.

[illegible]-to-mouth living has been [illegible] in Harlem Town for many [illegible]. Nothing keeps my fellow Negroes noses closer to the economic grindstone than the tribute levied by Harlem landlords.

It is impossible for the sepia-tinted citizens of New York ever to get out of their economic ruts as long as the costs of housing remain as they are. Rents in the Harlem area are about 20 per cent higher than in other communities of similar accommodations.

The overlords of Harlem are the landlords, and with very few exceptions they have worked out a standard of operating which is, roughly: The worse the accommodations, the poorer the people, the higher the rents.

Filthy Flats Shorten Life

Up on Sugar Hill, Harlem denizens regale themselves in modern dwellings where the costs are only about 12 per cent more than for the low-grade tenements. On the other hand, the folk on Lenox Avenue shorten their life spans in filthy flats in which they must render to Caesar a rental 30 per cent above the average for similar housing in other sections of New York.

On Sugar Hill, that distict stretching roughly from 145th Street to the

Continued on Page 10, Col. 3

HARLEM NEGRO'S VIEW ON PROBLEMS

A. Clayton Powell Jr. Says Rents Are Excessive for Unsanitary Flats

Continued from Page One

Polo Grounds, with St. Nicholas Avenue as the main artery, Harlem's would-be "sassiety" goes to town. 'Midst paneled walls, parquet floors, electric refrigeration, colored tile baths, luxurious lobbies, elevators and doormen resplendent in uniforms they cavort and disport themselves in what is called "the best of manner."

This group is composed of civil service employees, professional men and their families, social workers, the big [illegible] of Harlem's theatrical life, [illegible] overlords and that mysterious group of the well-groomed [illegible] the well-fed who never work.

Have Monopoly on Elite

With the exception of the Rockefeller-built Dunbar Apartments on West 149th Street and the Dorrence Brooks on West 138th Street, the Sugar Hill apartment houses have a monopoly on Harlem's groups of the [illegible] wage earners. There are [illegible] of course, the most [illegible] being West 136th to 139th [illegible] between Seventh and St. [illegible] Avenues, where the self-a[illegible] live comfortably and in some cases luxuriously.

These private houses were built by the late Stanford White. These $20,000 homes were bought by Negroes during the "Black Scare" of 1919 for four and five thousand dollars. These people are dwellers within the so-called upper pocket of Harlem. They pay the high rents and meet their mortgages by taking in lodgers; for only a handful of Negroes, even in these would-be opulent districts, have incomes which allow them to live without fear and trembling on the first of the month.

Looking down into the heart of old Harlem Town we find the salt of the earth living in the world's worst tenements.

Without exception, the tenements of Harlem are filthy. Landlords refuse to make janitors keep their houses clean, and how can they ask them to when he hires the man and his family for nothing per month except a basement to exist in and tells them to clean six floors, take care of the sidewalk and back yard, haul the garbage, stoke the furnace and make the minor repairs?

Sanitary Conditions Bad

There are hovels along 133rd Street where one hall toilet serves a floor of four apartments for as many as twenty-five people, no private bathrooms or public bathtubs. Some owners have installed bathtubs in the kitchens.

Along Fifth Avenue, from 135th Street to 138th Street, is one of the worst spots. Here are flats with the old-fashioned toilets, which are usually so broken that the refuse flushes down on the floor below.

Gaping holes in the skylights allow cold air to sweep down the staircase freezing the toilets so that for weeks during the winter they cannot be used. You can imagine the litter in the back yards and [illegible]. Go further [illegible] they cannot only rent a room at night, but also get a night worker to occupy during the day the same room, same bed, same sheets and be bitten by the same bugs. The luckiest family is that one which has a bathroom and rents the tub out for a bed, covering it with boards.

Many of these filthy, packed cesspools are owned by the Astor, Browning and Rockefeller estates.

Slum clearance started with a flourish, but it was only a gesture. There are three Negro companies organized to sponsor housing projects; one headed by the Hon. Charles Mitchell, former Minister to Liberia, has been trying to get its project through for two years. However, the Federal Government "no speakee English" at the appearance of a black face. But Negroes are slightly wary of "housing for the workers." They have seen the Paul Lawrence Dunbar project, built by John D. Rockefeller Jr. for the workers, turn out to be one of the more expensive spots in Harlem. Many pause and wonder why the same apartments built at the same time by the same Rockefeller money on the Grand Concourse, are identical in everything except the price.

Well, you may ask, why don't Harlemites move?

Harlemites are moving as fast as districts are opened up for them. Witness, however, the recent eviction of Negroes who had dared to move into the apartments on Prospect Avenue, Bronx, even though the landlord invited them. Harlem cannot build up while she cannot spread out further. What then for the families which cannot pay the high rents nor obtain relief? Down into the ground they have gone, into the cellars and basements they have scurried. Fully ten thousand of the Harlem citizenry now live in cellars: dark, damp, cold dungeons.

Here they exist in squalor worse than that of the share-croppers—for the Arkansas fieldhands at least have sunshine and fresh air. Families "live" in these basements, most of which have not even been remodeled into the semblance of a flat; floors of cracked concrete, walls of white-washed rock, slits for windows, no toilets except the tin can in the corner with a sheet hanging over it, no running water in some, no partitions to separate from the eyes of the curious young the various functions of this thing we call living, no furniture—sleeping on springs or slats, sitting and eating on boxes, children without shoes.

The dwellers within these gates have evolved a new social scheme or rather a new social "odor" that should smell pretty bad to the executives of the great estates that own the properties.

Barred from employment in the 125th Street five-ten- and twenty-five-cent stores, these cellar dwellers have organized their own five-ten- and twenty-five-cent standards of living. In these cellars are restaurants serving meals for ten and fifteen cents; barbers will cut your hair for twenty cents, beauticians wave it for thirty cents, tailors will put a crease everlasting in your one and only for twenty cents. Gambling halls, whisky joints and brothels are included in this new social scheme.

Cellar Dwellers in Riots

Many of those who voiced their resentment in the disorders on March 19 were cellar dwellers. Their ways of doing things that night may have been disorderly, loathsome and deplorable, but so my friends were their homes.

If Harlem's or any other community's social disorders are to be solved by first putting something between a man's belly and his backbone, then secondly, Mr. Landlord, give him some sunshine, fresh air, running water and heat. After all, he's paying for it.

morning. We remember these yards are rarely cleaned.

What is worse, these hovels have no heat, only coal grates. When the coal book from the Home Relief Bureau expires, the dwellers comb the neighborhood for fuel. Janitors in the surrounding district have to stand guard over coal deliveries until they are moved in. During December I saw five tons of coal that had been deposited in front of Lenox Avenue and 113th Street vanish in boxes, pails, paper bags—quicker than you could say Fiorello LaGuardia—that is, if you weren't too weak or too starved.

These hovels, these breeders of crime, these embassies of death and sickness, rent for twenty-five dollars per month; twenty-five dollars per month for four or five boxes, called rooms, with occasional sunshine in only one of the rooms, and this is the lowest rent in Harlem! Even these rents are prohibitive and met only by staging rent parties to which the public comes, plays, dances, eats and drinks.

Parents of good character are forced to welcome lodgers to their homes whom they have never seen, known or heard of and who, when they depart suddenly, will not be heard from. So that the maximum number of rooms may be rented out, an entire family usually sleeps in one room.

Some families are lucky if

Monster Parade & Demonstration

The United Interracial Honor Legion is calling all its Legionairs and friends to a Mass Parade and Demonstration

LABOR DAY
Sept. 3rd, 1934

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Union Mechanics Association and in cooperation with the Pullman Porters and other progressive elements.

PARADE & DEMONSTRATE AGAINST RACE DISCRIMINATION
FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN WORK AND WAGES. AGAINST
FASCISM, NAZISM, SILVER SHIRTS AND KLU KLUX KLAN
FOR BETTER HOUSING AND LOWER RENT
AGAINST JOB DISCRIMINATION

PARADE STARTS AT 1:00 P. M FROM 143rd STEEET & LENOX AVENUE PROCEEDS ALONG LENOX AVENUE TO 110th STREET, THEN ALONG SEVENTH AVENUE TO

MASS MEETING AT 4 P.M.

DORRANCE BROOKS PARK
137th St. & Edgecome Ave.

ATTENTION LEGIONARIES & FRIENDS HARLEM DISTRICT, AN EXTREMELY INTERESTING MEETING WILL BE HELD THIS FRIDAY EVENING AUGUST 31st, 1934 at 8:30 p. m. AT PROF. CHAUNCEY NORTHERN'S STUDIO, 107 WEST 117th STREET A WONDERFUL MUSICAL PROGRAM GIVEN BY FAMOUS ARTISTS EVERYBODY WELCOME NO CHARGE

NOTICE! THE MOST PROGRESSIVE INTERRACIAL WEEKLY PAPER "THE RAY" will APPEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME SEPTEMBER 15th, 1934 PRICE 3c READ "THE RAY"
"THE RAY" WILL BRING LIGHT "THE RAY" WILL BRIGHTEN YOUR FUTURE

FRED SPINKS, EDITOR

The Black Worker

Official Organ of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Mouthpiece of the Negro Workers of America

239 WEST 136th STREET **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

.....19.....

RECEIVED from .....
(SUBSCRIBER'S NAME)

Street No. .....

City and State .....

the sum of FIFTY CENTS (50c) *for one year's subscription to* THE BLACK WORKER.

.....
SOLICITOR

357

LABOR INSTITUTE

Conducted by the

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

with the cooperation of the

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA

Negro Labor

and the

National Recovery Program

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JULY 20-21, 1934

Afternoon Sessions — 2:30
Evening Sessions — 8:00

135th STREET BRANCH PUBLIC LIBRARY
103 West 135th Street New York City

THE INSTITUTE

The purpose of this Institute is to provide an opportunity for a free and impartial discussion of the meaning for Labor, and especially Negro Labor, of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The N. I. R. A. and the whole recovery program constitute a direct challenge to existing economic and political philosophies. The theory that national prosperity results from a go-as-you-please policy is supplanted by the attempt to work out an orderly and cooperative economic life. The "New Deal," which puts labor and capital on a new basis of bargaining, implies for both of them a responsibility to see their relationship in terms of the American democratic tradition.

It is not the intent of the Institute to propose any line of action, but through study, analysis and discussion, to help Labor determine what the recovery program means.

—o—

Knowledge is one of the most potent sources of power. Knowledge leads everywhere. Knowledge breaks down all obstacles. Those who know the facts of history and the facts of our time are the ones best fitted to cope with the problems that confront us. Those who do not know either must be taught to know, or they must be carried along the march of progress by those who do know. It is only knowledge that leads us forward.

— SAMUEL GOMPERS

ROGRAM

AY, JULY 20th, 1934

Afternoon Session, 2:30 P. M.

Chairman — REV. WILLIAM LLOYD IMES, St. James Presbyterian Church.

Remarks — **General Purposes of the Labor Institute,**
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, National President Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Address — **Economic Background of the N. R. A.,**
Professor JOHN P. TROXELL, formerly of Duke University.

Address — **The N. R. A.: What It Is and How It Functions,**
SPENCER MILLER, Jr., Secretary Workers Education Bureau of America.

Discussion Opener, GEORGE SCHUYLER, Journalist.

Evening Session, 8:00 P. M.

Chairman — B. F. McLAURIN, Field Organizer, B. S. C. P.

Address — **The Economic Consequences of the N. R. A. On the Negro,**
IRA DeA. REID, Research Director National Urban League.

Address — **The Social Consequences of the N. R. A. for the Negro,**
DR. CLARK FOREMAN, Advisor on Negro Affairs
U. S. Department of the Interior.

Discussion Opener, AARON DOUGLAS, Artist.

—o—

SATURDAY, JULY 21st, 1934

Afternoon Session, 2:30 P. M.

Chairman — WALTER WHITE, Secretary N. A. A. C. P.

Address — **Labor and the N. R. A.,**
FANNIA COHEN, Educational Director, I. L. G. W. U.

Address — **The Government, Negro Labor and the N. R. A.,**
Lt. LAWRENCE A. OXLEY, U. S. Department of Labor.

Discussion—Opener: James H. Hubert, Social Worker.

Evening Session, 8:00 P. M.

Chairman — GERTRUDE ELISE AYER, Assistant Principal in Public Schools, New York City.

Address — **The Future of the Negro and the Recovery Program,**
Prof. EMMET DORSEY, Department of Political Science, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Address — **The Philosophy Back of the N. R. A.,**
Dr. GUSTAV PECK, Executive Director of the Labor Advisory Board, N. R. A.

Discussion Opener, FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, Author and Lecturer.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Union Mechanics' Association, Bertram Taylor.

New York Urban League, James H. Hubert.

Workers' Council of N. Y., T. Holmes.

People's Educational Forum, Mitchinson I. Daniel.

Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. Emma Shields Penn.

Young Men's Christian Association, H. K. Craft.

Young People's Forum of St. James Presbyterian Church, Miss Scott.

Virgin Islands Civil and Industrial Association, Juanita Gallwey.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

LAGUARDIA [redacted] TO [redacted]

None [redacted]

[redacted]

In his speech the Mayor praised the fight of the Brotherhood and its president, A. Philip Randolph, to organize in behalf of their interests. "[redacted] in [redacted] fight-[redacted] ac-[redacted] the Mayor.

[redacted]ph described the strug-[redacted] the Pullman porters in the [redacted] years to establish the [redacted] own union [redacted] within thirty d[redacted] add-[redacted]herhood would [redacted]each [redacted]n Company [redacted]ociate [redacted] agreement [redacted]t. In [redacted] refus[redacted] Kas-[redacted]tinued, the [redacted]ood [redacted]al to the Nat[redacted] Medi-[redacted]rd.

[redacted] than 1,500 p[redacted] were [redacted] including 300 [redacted] in uniform. The Brotherhood [redacted]ing Car Porters, with [redacted] members throughout [redacted] is affiliated with the [redacted]eration of Labor. [redacted] D. McGoldrick, controller of the city of New York, also spoke a few words of greeting at the celebration. Ashley L. Totten, national secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood, presided.

NINTH ANNUAL BALL

of the

PULLMAN PORTERS and MAIDS

ROCKLAND PALACE

155th STREET and EIGHTH AVENUE

•

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1934

•

Two Outstanding Orchestras

CLARK'S CARIBBEAN SERENADERS
WHN Broadcasters
Exponents of Rhumbas, Cariocas, Fandangos, Dansants, Contra Dans and Marengos

HULBERT FINLAY'S SYNCOPATORS
Special Artists of Dreamy Waltzes, Snappy Foxtrots, One Steps, Lindy Hops and Shim-Sham Shimmies

Continuous Dancing 9 P. M. until ?

Admission One Dollar

Boxes: $5.00 - - - - - - - Loges: $2.50

•

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
105 WEST 136th STREET
Telephone EDgecombe 4-1535 New York City, N. Y.

•

"You are always welcome at the
Pullman Porters Brotherhood Home.
Dancing Free Every Saturday Night
Card, Pool, Billiard Games Daily."

AFTER THE BALL IS OVER

THERE WILL BE A

BREAKFAST PARTY

AT THE

PULLMAN PORTERS BROTHERHOOD HOME

"When they want to know the TRUTH about the Race in Harlem, they always visit the Home of the Pullman Porters Brotherhood. The above picture shows Ashley L. Totten, National Secretary-Treasurer, addressing a group of College Professors and Students. Standing beside him are Miss Jessie Carter, his secretary, and James Edward Smith, Field Organizer for New York Central District.

Help the — — —

PULLMAN PORTERS AND MAIDS

BRING MORE SUNSHINE, COMFORT AND HAPPINESS INTO THE HOMES OF THE RACE

When Wages are

HIGH

Life Is

HIGH

When Wages Are

LOW

Life Is

LOW

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

When the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933 was passed, Negro workers on the railroad were not included. The Pullman Porter, Maid, Dining Car employee, or other Negro worker, was known as "the equipment of the car."

On April 11, 1934, A. Philip Randolph fought for and won an Amendment to the Railway Labor Act to include all Negroes. But, for Randolph, Negroes would have been entirely forgotten in the New Deal. It is due to his brilliant and scholarly address before the United States Senate Committee, Washington, D. C., that Negroes are now classified as RAILROAD WORKERS, the COMPANY UNION outlawed and some 20,000 or more will benefit by the new PENSION LAW.

—o—

When in distress or need relief adjusted, old age pension or free legal advice visit the Home of the Pullman Porters and Maids. We help where we can. We turn no one away.

FOR MORE AND BETTER JOBS: Help the Pullman Porters and Maids drive unemployment out of Harlem by the purchase of one or more tickets to their Ninth Annual Ball at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, Thursday night, December 6th. DON'T DELAY, HESITATE OR PROCRASTINATE. Only a few boxes and loges left. Make reservations NOW by phone, letter or in person with

MISS LYDIA M. CLAIR, Activities Secretary

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Phone EDgecombe 4-1535 — 105 West 136th Street

New York City, N. Y.

You And Your Family Are Invited To The

JOINT MEMORIAL SERVICE

Under The Auspices Of The

Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America

SALEM M. E. CHURCH

129th Street and Seventh Avenue — New York City

SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, '34 - 7.45 O'clock

Daylight Saving Time

S. GREEN, Chairman — R. R. WRIGHT, Secretary

The New York Age Press—PRINTERS—[illegible] West [illegible] Street, New York City

PULLMAN PORTERS ASK FOR A NEW DEAL

N. Y. Times 3/4/34

By GEORGE H. COPELAND.

THE depression has not dealt kindly with the Pullman porter. A usually generous public has not been so ready to tip smiling George. Moreover, pay envelopes have been considerably thinner and jobs have been fewer. In 1929 there were 13,000 porters in service. Now there are about 8,900, the others being "on furlough."

In a recent petition to President Roosevelt the porters pointed out that they held "the anomalous, strange and unfavorable position of being excluded from the beneficent and helpful supervision and regulation by the National Recovery Act and the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933, although they perform necessary and useful service for an interstate public utility which is the beneficiary of Federal legislation." The Pullman Company, they declare, "is not subject to the NRA because it is a carrier, and it escapes the jurisdiction of the ERTA because it is, as alleged, not a carrier by railroad."

The Federal Coordinator of Railroads, Joseph B. Eastman, is now undertaking a survey of the labor conditions of Pullman employes, and upon its completion will report to the President and Congress.

Wages Based on Mileage.

Porters and maids receive the same wages, which are paid on the basis of service miles. For years the monthly pay has been and still is based on 11,000 service miles. In February, 1932, the porters received a cut of $5 a month and the minimum wage, computed on the mileage basis, now ranges from $72.50 to $83.50, the latter sum going to those who have worked for the company for fifteen years or more.

If the run of any sleeping car porter or maid is less than 11,000 miles he or she receives the minimum wages for his or her class. If the number of miles served is more than 11,000 the porter or maid receives three-fifths of a cent for each additional mile traveled. It has been estimated that at present the average wage for porters and maids is about $75 a month or $900 a year. The average monthly service mileage is 10,400.

But, although the minimum is set at $72.50 a month, there are many who do not make this much. The Brotherhod of Sleeping Car Porters

Their Pay Has Been Cut And Tips Have Dwindled

estimates that more than 3,000 of the porters and maids are "extras," without regular assignments. In one month an "extra man" may have only one run and make only two days' pay. Still, extra men have to report every day, even though they are sure there is no work for them.

The Decline in Tips.

In 1929 it was estimated that the porter averaged $58 a month in tips and that he had to pay out, according to a survey by the Labor Bureau, about $33 a month for his occupational expenses. These consisted of shoe polish, the two uniforms he must buy in a year and keep in first-class condition, his meals, which he can purchase at the dining car at a 50 per cent discount from regular prices; his lodging at the end of the run, and so on. Since the depression, however, tips have dropped about 75 per cent.

Porters now spend about 278 hours a month on runs, or about ten hours per working day, according to an investigation made last October by Professor Edward Berman of the University of Illinois for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. This time does not include preparatory and terminal work, time spent before and after each run making up berths, cleaning the cars, and so on, for which the porter gets no extra pay. It was found that time spent in this manner averages forty-one hours a month before and fifteen hours after runs, making a total of 334 hours of service monthly, or about thirteen hours per working day.

The porter has days off according to his run. If he is on the New York-Montreal trip he leaves this city at 6 P. M., arriving in Montreal at 8 the next morning. The next night at 6 he leaves Montreal, getting to New York at 8 A. M., and leaving again that evening. This is kept up for six days; then the porter may go home for a night. That is the usual custom.

Sleeping on a Pullman train is not easy for the porter. He is supposed to get three hours of sleep, which he must snatch on the couch of the smoking room, and then only if there are no passengers present. He is given a certain time for his sleeping early in the morning, at which time the porter in the next car is supposed to look after his duties. But he must answer the bell if any passenger rings, he must get up at every stop of the train, he must keep the temperature of the car below 55 degrees and must take care of late card players, &c. He uses no alarm clock; he has trained himself to awake when the three hours are up.

In the Labor Bureau investigation it was found that, of those replying to a questionnaire regarding sleep, 57 per cent obtained three hours' sleep, 23 per cent received more than three hours, 4 per cent got less than three hours and 16 per cent obtained no regular sleep at all.

When a porter begins his run he must first go through the car and see that everything, from the electric light bulbs to the rug, is spotless. Then he checks up the linen, sees that there are 180 sheets, plenty of pillow slips, towels, &c., and fills out a blank to that effect. He is responsible for the linen. He then makes up the berths, if he is on a night train; receives the passengers and tucks their baggage away.

Next he must find out the hour at which each passenger desires to be called in the morning before reaching the destination, inquire if any telegrams are to be sent from stations en route, and whether any passengers wish to get off the train before the end of the run.

Work During the Night.

When all passengers are in bed the porter reduces the temperature of the train and goes to each berth, taking away one pair of shoes at a time to be shined. This method of caring for the shoes is required in order that the porter shall not be away from his passengers too long at a stretch.

In the morning he begins to call the passengers, folds away the berths, brushes the passengers' clothing, and puts the bags out, having a smile ready for his departing guests. Then he must again check up on all linen and clean the car thoroughly. The car is then locked, and the porter takes his report to the agent at the station.

THE BOSTON CHRONICLE

NEGRO WORKER O. K. IF HANDLED RIGHT

Calvin Continues Examination of "The Negro In Industry"

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

NEW YORK, Apr. 12.—Continuing my examination of the booklet, "The Negro in Industry," which is the official publication of the American Management Association, 20 Vesey street, and which represents what Big Business thinks of the Negro, I find under "The Character of the Negro" this:

"Some people seem to believe that the Negro is entirely inferior to the white man and that no discussion is necessary. 'The Negro is different physically, temperamentally and psychologically.' Yet he has a heart and a stomach which react to medicine and food in exactly the same way as with whites. What distinguishes the Negro from others is his history, his color and his environment. The Negro has been a slave for generations; he has been the underdog since his emancipation. He is thereby ignorant, and industrially inefficient since he has a rural rather than [illegible] industrial training. Given the s[illegible]nent, the same environment a[illegible] same opportunity he might not be [illegible] very different from the white man except in color. The fact remains, however, we have to consider him as we find him.

"The Negro is a slow thinker; his mind has not been trained and thus he often misunderstands simple directions. Being a slow thinker he is slow in action and hence dubbed stupid. If he grasps a situation, however, he may be relied on to do his share. His history has made him suspicious, but this condition may be overcome by plain, square dealing. The Negro is unsteady from the factory point of view; he is unaccustomed to the discipline of industry; he has not been used to the daily grind, but training and persistence gradually brings him in line. He likes intermittent rather than monotonous work, we all do. He prefers indoor to outdoor work in Winter simply because he is unaccustomed to cold and, besides, he is subject to pulmonary disease. Likewise, he prefers outdoor work in Summer and can stand more heat than would be good for others.

"Responsibility is not readily accepted by people who recognize their limitations and the Negro has been made to see this. This does not imply that no Negro should be given a responsible position because it is good practice to give every worker responsibility to the limit of his capacity. The Negro is credited with small regard for the truth, low cunning and so forth, but these are the relics of slavery and subsequent events. We talk of the idle, rather than the lazy, colored worker, but laziness sometimes aids him to find out the easiest way to work and his vice becomes a virtue; he uses his head to save his brawn. Some employers find the Negro irregular in attendance while the majority find him no worse than others."

Concerning "The Negro as an Industrial Worker" the report says: ". . . The evidence, as is, establishes the general fact that the Negro is capable and there is the further confirmation that he is being found, in ever increasing numbers, in coal, iron and steel, stockyards, building and transportation.

"Some well marked mental and physical differences exist between white and colored workers that demand attention. Even if the Negro is handicapped by slow think[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

You And Your Family Are Invited To The

JOINT MEMORIAL SERVICE

Under The Auspices Of The

Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America

SALEM M. E. CHURCH

129th Street and Seventh Avenue — New York City

SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, '34 - 7.45 O'clock

Daylight Saving Time

S. GREEN, Chairman — R. R. WRIGHT, Secretary

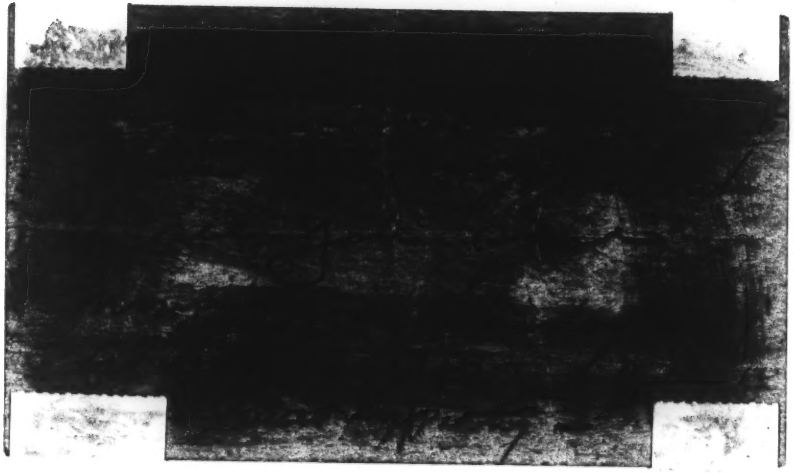
The New York Age Press—PRINTING—230 West [illegible] Street, New York City

YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE INVITED TO
SPEND AN EVENING
AT THE
Pullman Porters Brotherhood's
TEA PARTY AND DANCE
SUNDAY EVE. JANUARY 27TH, 1935
207 WEST 140th STREET, APT. 1

Good Music ✦ Refreshments

Silver Offering

Get your Tickets for Ol[illegible] Tuesday [illegible] February 3rd



GRAND DIVISION

Order of Sleeping Car Conductors

107 W. Linwood Boulevard

Kansas City, Missouri

October 25, 1934.

To the Porters, Maids and Attendants, Employed by The Pullman Company.

Greetings:

You have learned from the experience of the last seventeen years that there is no substitute for a bona fide labor organization. Up to this time you have not been able to participate in the American Labor Movement by membership in a bona fide union with all the necessary affiliations functioning as prescribed in the law. You are the best judge of what this lack of organization has meant to you individually and to all of you collectively.

This right of self-organization, so long denied to you, is now guaranteed by Federal law. The Pullman Company has posted official notices advising you that you are now free to join the organization of your choice without interference. Therefore, it rests with you to determine what you will do with this priceless privilege.

No doubt you have all been asked to join some of the organizations already started since the Railway Labor Act was amended by Congress this year. You should have no trouble in classifying them or forecasting their merits. Some of them will claim to offer you superior advantages because they prohibit any participation by "Outsiders." You have heard this sort of thing for seventeen years and probably know as well as anyone else how this elimination of help from "Outsiders" has worked against you. Did you ever hear of a successful business man or corporation refusing aid from "Outsiders"? As a matter of fact, they could not succeed without aid from the outside, and this holds true of labor organizations for the same reasons. That is merely common-sense and because it is so obvious I marvel at the complacency with which porters are told that "Outsiders" are barred. If the organizers of these pseudo-unions were good psychologists, they would soft-pedal such matters because they would know that anyone who is at all conversant with business practices, which includes the work of labor organizations, would recognize the need for outside help in the conduct of business.

Another strange argument is the one concerning dues. Twenty-five cents a month in dues is held out as being a good reason for joining an organ-

ization. It may seem paradoxical, but it is true nevertheless, that the cheapest rate of dues is the most costly. When you buy anything, the price you pay is commensurate with its value. Putting it the other way round, you can determine the value of anything, with reasonable accuracy, by its price. An organization having nothing better to offer than a low rate of dues is in a bad way indeed. But why pay any dues at all if the avowed purpose of the organization is to keep you out of the labor movement? You surely do not think you have to PAY anything for being deprived of privileges granted to you by Federal law?

Still another argument held out as bait for membership is that the purpose of the organization is to maintain harmonious relations with the Management, the inference being that this particular organization will have the blessing of the employers and for that reason can get more out of them. Doesn't this sound a little fishy? Would an employer be partial to an organization if it was not because he knew he could save money thereby? The truth is, that the moment an organization asks higher wages or better working conditions than the employer is willing to give voluntarily, a controversy is precipitated that will not be adjusted in favor of the employes unless and until their organization has convinced the tribunal having jurisdiction over the dispute that their requests are justified. It requires no stretch of the imagination to see that in this situation there is no hope for the success of the workers if they are represented by an organization dominated by, or in the favor of, the employers. There is only one explanation for a management dominated or favored organization, and that is, to have the committees under sufficient control to prevent them from carrying any dispute beyond the point where the Management can dictate the terms of settlement. There is just one organization that can avoid such a fiasco, and that is the bona fide union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and other recognized labor associations.

One more word about this so-called "favoritism." Whenever this word is used as a bait for membership, it veils a violation of the law. It is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for any employer to attempt to influence or coerce employes in their choice of membership in an organization, and it is a self-evident fact that "favoritism" toward an organization implies undue influence or coercion or both. Any employer, acting as a witness under oath, would deny the existence of favoritism, and would frankly state that no such thing would be countenanced by him. He would further state that a bona fide labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would receive the same treatment from him that would be accorded any other acting in its place—and I want to remind you at this point, that the Order of

Sleeping Car Conductors, which is the duly-accredited representative of all Conductors, has been given such impartial treatment by The Pullman Company. We know from seventeen years of experience in negotiating rules and handling grievances, that favoritism plays no part in collective bargaining of the sort recognized by the amended Railway Labor Act. The law has reduced these relationships to a strictly business basis, which it is well worth noting has been perfected upon the theories and the practices of the American Federation of Labor and the Association of Railway Labor Executives. It should also be remembered that the law as amended was introduced to Congress by these two labor associations jointly.

By action of the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, following the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention in San Francisco, the door was opened to Porters, Maids and Attendants for membership in a bona fide union internationally chartered and with affiliations in all the recognized associations of the American Labor Movement. This includes membership in the Railway Labor Executives Association and representation on the National Railroad Adjustment Board. All this was accomplished by extending jurisdiction of the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors to cover the Porters, Maids and Attendants. There was no other way in which this complete and unrestricted membership could be accomplished in your behalf. If you are a member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, your current receipt for dues will be accepted in lieu of the membership fee; otherwise a small charge will be made.

It was obvious that an affiliation between the Conductors' organization and the Porters, Maids and Attendants was essential to the welfare of all. This has been recognized by me since 1919, when I first started to organize porters but was stopped by the jurisdictional claim of another organization The recent elimination of that claim has made possible this final movement giving you recognition by the American Federation of Labor under international charter and full rights under the law.

In a few days you will be given an Application Blank for membership in this new organization. You are not being given "the rush act." This is not a matter for hasty action. There is too much at stake. Your decision will have far-reaching effects on your future life and work. I have no doubt as to the choice you will make if you consult with, and act on, the advice of those who are a part of the great American Labor Movement. Members of the train crew with whom you are associated on the road will give you good counsel from their years of experience as members of their respective organizations. Do not hesitate to talk freely with them and tell them all about this proposition now open to you. The more light shed on it, the better.

PULLMAN PORTERS' POPULARITY CONTEST

Dinner at Touissant Will Open Contest

The newly organized Buffalo local of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is proving to be one of the livest organizations ever in Buffalo.

One of the first acts of the local after its formation two months ago, was to appoint an entertainment committee and the merit of the appointments is proven by the fact that this committee is already sponsoring a trip to New York City for some lucky Buffalo girl.

On December 9th the Ninth Annual Ball given by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will be held at Rockland Palace, New York City, and the winner of the popularity contest will be the guest of the committee at this ball.

Five young ladies are entered in this contest, each sponsored by a member of the entertainment committee. These young ladies will be presented to their friends and the public at the Touissant Grill, 392 William Street, on Monday, November 19th, and at this time the contest will be officially started.

The committee in charge consists of W. D. Baker, chairman; C. English, H. Evans, M. E. Meadows and L. C. Richie.

The public is invited to this grand affair at the Touissant.

Attention! **Attention!**

PULLMAN PORTERS AND MAIDS

Mayor LaGuardia Calls Brotherhood Splendid Fighting Organization

Speaking before an audience of 5,000 persons, including 350 Pullman Porters in uniform, at Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia of New York, said as follows: "You must fight if you expect to get a wage increase. You must not allow COURTESY to be mistaken for SERVILITY. You can maintain your DIGNITY and still be COURTEOUS. When you are courteous to PASSENGERS your have fulfilled YOUR FULL DUTY — but SERVILITY is not COURTESY."

STOOL PIGEON COMPANY UNION ROUTED. In reply to a protest from the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against activities of Pullman stool pigeons who were holding "Company Union" meetings on railroad property, a flagrant violation of the new Railroad Labor Law, the following letter is released for publication:

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

D. W. Dinan
Vice President
& General Manager

466 Lexington Avenue
New York

August 16, 1934 hjp.

Mr. Ashley L. Totten,
National Secretary-Treasurer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
207 West 140th Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of August 10, in regard to meeting of Pullman employees in our yard at Mott Haven has been referred to me.

We are informed that the so-called Employees Association had been holding meetings by permission of the Pullman Company in the recreation room leased to the Pullman Company in the Melrose Central Building, and that the Pullman Company has now denied the use of the recreation room for the holding of meetings by the Company Organization.

We understand that on Friday, August 10, there were several meetings in the vicinity of Mott Haven Yards, all of which were held off our property, except that several Pullman employees did meet in a coach in Mott Haven Yard.... A police officer noticed the men in the car but did not think it necessary to evict them.

We have been informed that the Pullman Company is making an effort to be neutral in the matter. We will so arrange that no meetings will be held in cars or buildings in Grand Central or New York Central areas at Mott Haven.

Yours very truly,

(signed) D. W. DINAN,
Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.

Upon your shoulders rests the burden of responsibility for the future economic well-being of your RACE. Wont you show one spark of manhood by joining the ranks in the ONWARD MARCH TO A NEW EMANCIPATION? You owe it to your Wife, Mother, Children and YOURSELF. Remember: "God only helps those who try to help themselves."

Send application or reinstatement to any of the following Brotherhood officers:

M. P. WEBSTER, Chairman National Executive Board, 4231 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Oakland 6682
C. B. GOLDMAN ..... 4410 Aspen Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHAS. KELLY ..... 973 Tremont Avenue, Boston, Mass.
BENNIE SMITH ..... 2355 Eighteenth Street, Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE W. CLARK ..... 4231 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK BOYD ..... 443 Mackubin Street, St. Paul, Minn.
TAYLOR MURRELL ..... 2719 Corby Street, Omaha, Nebr.
SPENCER WATSON ..... 2412 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.
W. B. HOLLAND ..... 1938 So. Central Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
W. E. CAMPBELL ..... 1014 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, La.
J. W DARBY ..... 2029 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
C. L. DELLUMS ..... 1716 Seventh Street, Oakland, Calif.
E. J. BRADLEY ..... 2117 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
J. R. BENOIT ..... 2740 William Street, Denver, Colo.
L. B. BASKERVILLE ..... 628 North Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.
J. WOODWARD ..... 452 Jefferson Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

* *

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

National Headquarters:
105 WEST 136th STREET
New York City

Phone EDgecombe 4-1535

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National President

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
National Sec'y-Treas.

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW FOR OUR NINTH ANNUAL BALL
ROCKLAND PALACE, DECEMBER 6, 1934

THE PULLMAN PORTERS and MAIDS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

4321 Forestville Avenue
CHICAGO

October 8th, 1934

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION:

For many years the Pullman Porters and Maids were represented under the Plan of Employee Representation. We found this a very good form of representation, bringing about friendly relations between the Company and the employees, but on June 21, 1934, a Federal Act was passed amending The Railway Act of 1926, which made it necessary for us to sponsor an organization of our own.

Therefore, in order to provide vigorous and steadfast protection for the Porters and maids in all rights arising out of their employment by the Pullman Company, this Association was organized. The organizers of this Association are men who are now in service, and have a good reputation as to honesty and integrity of purpose. This Association is an independent national Union embracing every District and Agency throughout the country. As required by law it is being financed solely by the Porters and Maids; it is being organized by Porters and Maids, will operate solely for the benefit of Porters and Maids, and will never be managed or controlled by anyone but Porters and Maids.

The purpose of this Association is on behalf of the Pullman Porters and Maids to make and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay and rules governing working conditions, with the management of the Pullman Company; and also to represent the Porters and Maids in their grievances and all other differences before the officials of the Pullman Company, all agencies set up under the amended Railway Act, and before all other proper governmental agencies.

The government of this Association shall be vested in the members as represented by their duly elected officers and delegates of the Local Lodges and the Grand Lodge. A Local Lodge may be set up in any District or Agency. Its officers shall be a Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, and Committeeman. The Chairman of the Local Lodge shall be the delegate of that Local Lodge to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge shall consist of one delegate from each Local Lodge. These delegates shall elect among themselves officers of the Grand Lodge who will be the national officers of the entire Association. The officers of the Grand Lodge shall be: President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. There shall be a Regional Board of five which will hear appeal cases from the different locals under their jurisdiction.

On petition of the Porters and Maids of any District or Agency, the President of the Grand Lodge may create a Local Lodge in any District or Agency.

This organization is not for profit; consequently, initiation fees and dues now being charged cover nothing but the bare expenses of organization. The initiation fee is $1.00 and the dues 25c per month—all payable to the Treasurer of the Local Lodge. Upon payment of the inititation fee, the Local Treasurer will have members sign Application and Authorization Card and will tear off receipt at bottom of the Card. Then, in turn, the Local Treasurer will forward the card and cash to the Grand Secretary-Treasurer, who will by return mail send receipt and membership card.

At a joint meeting held in the city of Chicago, July 25, 1934, the following temporary officers and temporary Regional Board were elected and appointed:

President, J. S. Morris (C. E.) Vice President, U. J. Turnquest (C. C.)
Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Thomas (C. N.)

REGIONAL BOARD

J. M. Brown (P. T.) G. C. Shannon (St. Paul) H. Pope, Jr., (Nashville)
H. O. Phillips (Los Angeles) E. Eustace (San Antonio)

General Counsel: Clarence F. McCarthy,
Attorney at Law, Room 705, 111 West Monroe Street.
Chicago, Illinois.

Further detailed instructions as to how to set up and operate a Local Lodge in any District or Agency, will be furnished upon request.

THE PULLMAN PORTERS and MAIDS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
4321 Forestville Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
APPLICATION and AUTHORIZATION CARD

In accordance with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act of 1926 as amended by Act of Congress approved June 21, 1934, I, the undersigned, being at the present time employed as a Porter-Maid by the Pullman Company, do hereby apply to become a member of The Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association, an independent National Union, managed by, and composed only of Porters and Maids.

Further, in all matters affecting rates of pay, working conditions and grievances, I hereby designate the said Association my sole representative. To that end I hereby authorize it to make and maintain agreements with The Pullman Company and to represent me before the management of the Pullman Company, all agencies set up under the amended Railway Labor Act, and all other proper governmental agencies.

Signed_____

District_____ Address_____

City_____ State_____

THIS IS YOUR RECEIPT

THE PULLMAN PORTERS and MAIDS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
4321 Forestville Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Amount Received_____ _____Representative

CONSTITUTION

FOR

PULLMAN PORTERS

AND

MAIDS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1934

CONSTITUTION

FOR THE

GRAND LODGE AND LOCAL LODGES

OF THE

PULLMAN PORTERS AND MAIDS

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

PREAMBLE

We, the Porters, Maids, Cooks, Waiters and Bus Men in the employ of The Pullman Company, do hereby adopt and subscribe to this, our Constitution.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION

Section 1—This organization shall be designated, hailed and entitled as: **The Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association.**

MEMBERSHIP

Section 2—In orders to be accepted as a member of this Association the applicant must be of the Negro Race and a citizen of the United States of America or of the Dominion of Canada, and be in the service of The Pullman Company in some one of the classifications of employees hereinbefore named.

TERMS OF OFFICE

Section 9—The terms of office of the Directors, of the Officers of the Grand Lodge, of the Officers of the Local Lodges, and the Adjustment Committees, shall be for one (1) year immediately following their election or appointment, and they will continue to serve until their successors are elected.

VACANCIES

Section 10—Vacancies shall be filled by special elections when authorized by the President.

ENROLLMENT FEE AND MONTHLY DUES

Section 11—The enrollment fee, upon acceptance of any applicant, shall be $1.00, payable in advance, and the monthly dues 25 cents, payable in advance.

NEGOTIATION OF LABOR AGREEMENTS

Section 12—The President, with the concurrence of the majority of the Directors, may appoint a committee of members consisting of such number as the President, with concurrence of a majority of the Directors, may deem advisable, and authorize such representatives to request conference with and confer and negotiate with representatives of the management for the purpose of negotiating an agreement covering wages, rules and working conditions; such representatives shall have the authority, when agreement is reached, to execute same by their respective signatures.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

Section 13—This Constitution may be altered, amended, amplified or abrogated at any Annual Convention of the Association by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present, provided that written notice of such proposed change or changes shall be given to each delegate at least 30 days before the Convention.

[illegible] REGULATIONS

Section 14.—There will be presented to the First Convention of this Association for its consideration, amendment, if necessary, and final approval the proposed By-Laws which shall set forth the rules and regulations governing the interior workings of the Association, specifying the times and places for Annual Nomination and Final Elections, the times and places for meetings of the Local Lodges and of the Grand Lodge, salaries to be paid, the methods of procedure to be followed by the Adjustment Committees in the handling of differences, disputes and grievances that may arise, procedure in calling and conducting meetings, procedure in collecting and remitting monthly dues, and other matters of detail; it being the purpose of this Constitution simply to set forth in general outline the fundamental principles on which this Association is based.

Send your application card and $1.00 for enrollment fee to your Local Treasurer or to W. H. Thomas, Temporary Secretary-Treasurer, 4321 Forestville Ave., Chicago, Ill.

J. S. Morris,
Temporary President.

W. H. Thomas,
Temporary Sect'y.-Treas.

THE TAMPA BULLETIN

We have a president who keeps on trying.

Some men are much less than we think they are.

Some of the open doors set before us are hard to enter.

People tell us we are right when we know we are wrong.

Talkative people deserve to be watched as well as listened to.

Florida is still a great state and we work right on to keep it so.

Real men are known more by their works than by their words.

Mother's Day was a great day for all who think on good things.

Many boys are named George Washington, but it doesn't help—.

And we've had some rain to the delight of the farmers and the rest of us.

We have yet a few men among us who are dedicated to the good things of life.

Race relations grow better every day, despite foolish sayings of men on both sides of the fence.

We are not concerned so much about what [illegible] about what we are going to be right here.

[illegible] Florida have helped (?) to make one of [illegible] a millionaire, A. L. Leach [illegible] Jacksonville.

NEGRO RAILWAY PORTER'S BODY TIED TO TREE

193 2

Miami-Kansas City Train Worker Is Slain in Georgia

LOCUST GROVE, Ga., April 5.—(AP)—P. F. Pruitt, chief of police of Locust Grove, said the body of [illegible] H. Wilkins, negro Pullman porter of the Southern railway's Kansas City Special, was found near here today with the knees touching the ground and the head tied to a small tree by his porter's coat.

Pruitt said a large wound beneath the negro's left arm led into the heart and a [illegible] had been made with a knife.

The police chief said a set of footprints led from the railroad tracks across a freshly plowed field some 300 yards away where the body was found and that the same prints led back again to the tracks. The footprints, he said, did not correspond to the negro's shoes, which were muddy. A trail of blood, he declared, paralleled the footprints.

The Kansas City Special did not stop at Locust Grove, but at Juliette, Ga., 17 miles from here.

Railroad officials said that the negro was last seen alive when the train left Macon at 3 a. m., today, and was not missed until the train [illegible] Atlanta. Railroad [illegible] unknown [illegible] the [illegible] from the train. [illegible] to have lived in [illegible] and to have handled the Pullman for several months between Kansas City and Miami.

Implied Rebuke to Il Duce

ONLY about 300 Jews of American citizenship reside in Italy. The state department, therefore, was speaking directly for a very small group when it asked the Fascist government not to discriminate against American Jews who now are legal residents of the Italian kingdom.

The note is a businesslike document, which lets Mussolini know clearly what the United States government expects of him in dealing with Jews of American citizenship in his country. Il Duce will not overlook the pointed statement that Italians resident in the United States are not discriminated against because of their nationality.

The note is more important for its implications than for what it actually says. While demanding protection for American citizens, the note plainly infers that the United States disapproves of the new Italian policy of persecution of persons of Jewish ancestry. Mussolini is told, if not in so many words, that the power of public opinion in America is opposed to his anti-Semitic program.

Both Hitler and Mussolini in the past have been contemptuous of the opinions of the people of outside nations, but in more recent times they have given evidence of being more concerned about what they do. More particularly is this true of the Roman dictator.

If every nation in the world that treats its Jewish minority fairly, including Great Britain, Russia, the Scandinavian countries, the Latin-American countries, would send a note to Rome similar to that which our state department has sent, Mussolini would recognize more fully the position of isolation, in regard to the treatment of Jews, that he and Hitler have come to occupy, and it is not hard to believe that he would modify or repeal his drive against the Jews in Italy.

Another thing, if the movement now on foot in this country to secure a modification of the Johnson

MERIT AWARDS

E. J. BRADLEY

[illegible] is a man who has sacrificed his material well-[illegible] a principle and done it without a complaint. Nine [illegible] E. J. Bradley was one of the Pullman Company's [illegible] porters, having worked for that company for [illegible] years. He had a select run to Chicago on the Ban-[illegible]ed; he had a fine home at 4444 Cook avenue [illegible] out of his earnings; he had money in the bank; in [illegible] was worth over $15,000. Bradley, although in a [illegible] position with the Pullman Company felt that his [illegible] porters should be given a fairer break as [illegible]n.. He gave up his job and became the St. Louis [illegible]er of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The [illegible]r battle that followed has been one of frequent [illegible]ntment. St. Louis was the most difficult city in [illegible] to get the porters organized, because not only did [illegible]mpany officials here leave no stone unturned and [illegible]ed to defeat the Brotherhood, but some of our "leading Negroes" joined in with the company. Bradley's life was one of constant up-set and discouragement.

His own money began to dwindle. He saw $1200 of his cash go into the work; he was supposed to receive a salary of $100 per month as organizer, but has not received a full months pay in more than 7 years, often going months without any compensation. He has spent more than $1700 of his own money in the cause. Finally he mortgaged his home and later lost it; and yet through it all he has kept on plugging with sheer determination in the service of the Brotherhood here in St. Louis. During the past four years Bradley has "walked on the bottom" of life, yet his head is unbowed and his faith unshakened in the rights of the Negro Pullman porters to organize in quest of fair wages, reasonable hours and the right to bargain with their employer in the same manner as the white Pullman Conductors are organized to do and as other American workers.

Upon such sacrifice the Gods themselves threw incense.

But too often we do not recognize or reward such silent suffering heroes among us as is E. J. Bradley. But it is what we give up, not what we lay up, that adds to our lasting store.

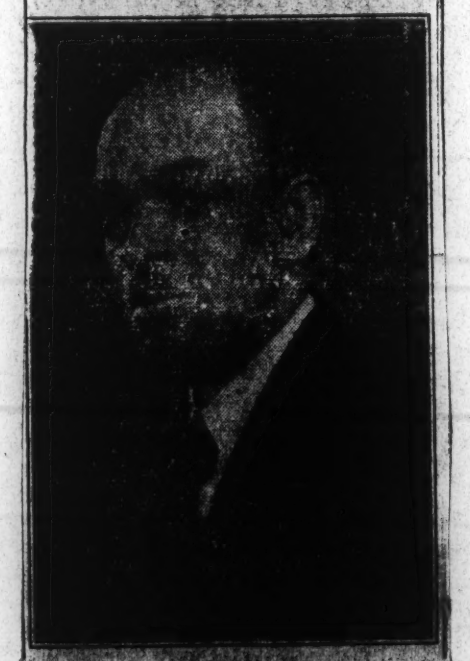
However the future bears promises to dawn brighter for Bradley and the embattled Brotherhood. Last year Congress passed a bill which included the Pullman porters and maids in the labor set-up and gave them the right to organize provided they show sufficient strength. Now even in St. Louis the Pullman porters (and St. Louis has more Pullman porters living in it than any other city except Chicago and New York) are rallying to the Brotherhood and E. J. Bradley's nine years of sterling sacrifice are to be rewarded with success.

[illegible] was born in Alton, Ill., 58 years ago (the [illegible] P. Lovejoy's great sacrifice for freedom). He [illegible] St. Louis in [illegible]. He has three children, two daughters and a [redacted]

Young Business Man, Two Teachers and Labor Organizer Get St. Louis American's First Annual Awards

The 1934 Merit Award to five citizens whose outstanding endeavors and achievements during the past four years in St. Louis are a genuine credit and a lasting inspiration. "Real merit, like a deep river, is noiseless." Their's is not of the spectacular, showmanship achievements. By the popular yard-stick that rules money-making the criterion of success, these five citizens would hardly be considered. But men do not live by bread alone. There are the spiritual values—the willingness to make a sacrifice for principles, the concrete love of one's fellow man, the courage of one's convictions, and the perseverance and determination to reach the goals of real service—and these five citizens are fine examples. Living in this age of jazz-values and quick money-making, of ballyhoo and false-fronting, of worshipping as a hero or a "great" he who may manipulate and scheme a money success by any means, fair or foul, the solid achievements amongst us go unheralded and unappreciated. And it is in an effort to set up a truer standard here in St. Louis that these (call them homely forgotten virtues if you must) are presented the First Annual MERIT AWARDS by the St. Louis American. Following is a brief sketch of each:

SACRIFICE



EDWARD J. BRADLEY

PULLMAN MAIDS AND PORTERS IN VANGUARD OF NEGRO'S STRUGGLE

THIS WEEK, when Pullman maids and porters choose between their own Brotherhood and the Wall Street controlled company union, it will be the first time that Negro workers have had the opportunity of voting for their economic rights in an election under federal supervision.

The election will be secret, and held off Pullman property. On the ballot will be the names of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association. This last named organization is a device by which the Pullman Company intends to continue its exploitation of Negro workers. It is paid for by the Company, which means that it is paid for by J. P. Morgan, R. K. Mellon, Alfred P. Sloan, George F. Baker, Harold S. Vanderbilt, George Whitney, and other financiers and industrialists who sit on the Pullman Company board of directors.

Because of the courageous educational work carried on during the last ten years by the leaders of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, most of the maids and porters understand the role played by Morgan, Mellon, and company in maintaining the Negro's present economic status in America. These black workers are not deceived by the Company union tactics. They plainly see the issue. And all who are not completely demoralized by fear or bribery will vote for the Brotherhood.

Voting for the Brotherhood, and thus against the company union, is both a self-protective measure for every maid and porter, and a measure by which the maids and porters may step into the vanguard of Negro leadership. Not only is a strong and formidable Brotherhood the sole instrument through which maids and porters may have their grievances against the company adjusted, their wages raised and working conditions improved, it is also an effective instrument by which Negroes as a whole will win over the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor, thus causing that organization to abolish the color line in its affiliated organizations and to enter more militantly into the struggle for Negro liberation.

Therefore, every ballot for the Brotherhood is a stone that kills two birds. It makes every maid and porter's job more secure. It strengthens the entire labor movement. Let no maid or porter fail to throw this stone!

* * * * *

CONFUSION AMONG LEADERS

NOW THAT THE National Conference on Negro problems has ended at Washington, we will wish to see some action taken. This is the real test of the value of the conference.

There was not as much confusion in the viewpoints expressed at the conference as might have been expected. Every speaker emphasized the economic basis of the problem. It was chiefly in methods proposed for working out the problem on its economic basis that the speakers differed. Certainly some of these methods appear on their face less clear, less likely to lead to success than others. Notably deficient in logic as well as historic perspective are the methods proposed by Dr. DuBois, T. Arnold Hill, Eugene Kinkle Jones, and the spokesmen for the New Deal. The chief failing of all these proposals is their lack of appeal to militant action, their emphasis on theory, their unhistoric approach to the problem, and their approval of gradualism as an inevitable process of social change.

If, however, the conference served no other purpose than that of clearing away some of the debris of useless and treacherous theory, it has done a necessary job.

Ballot Arranged For Choice of Union By Pullman Porters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—A milestone in the fight of Negro workers for recognition in organized trade union groups will be passed Monday, May 27, when the porters who protect the person and property of passengers on Pullman cars will cast their ballots in a national election ordered by the National Mediation Board in the first recognition of their right to organize in an independent union.

The election, which comes after a 10-year struggle, has been called in 88 districts and agencies, including New York, Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis, Los Angeles and Jacksonville. It will be secret and off Pullman property, and the participants will be protected from interference.

On the ballots will be printed the names of two organizations—the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, of which A. Philip Randolph is national president, and the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association. The former, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, is the medium through which the porters have sought to establish an independent system of employee representation in their dealings with Pullman, Inc.

The brotherhood was organized by Pullman porters in New York City in 1925. It was able to invoke the services of the National Mediation Board upon refusal of the company to meet union representatives last November.

The protective association is a company union, formed under the amendment of the Railway Labor Act by the last Congress, prohibiting a carrier from financing its employee organization. It took the place of the plan of employee representation previously maintained by the company.

Ballots will be taken to Washington and tabulated, and announcement of the victorious organization will be made.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

D. W. Dinan
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Manager

466 Lexington avenue
New York

Aug. 16, 1934. hjp

Mr. Ashley L. Totten,
National Secretary-Treasurer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
207 West 140th street, New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of August 10, in regard to meeting of Pullman employes in our yard at Mott Haven, has been referred to me.

We are informed that the so-called Employes Association had been holding meetings by permission of The Pullman Company in the recreation room leased to The Pullman Company in the Melrose Central Building, and that The Pullman Company has now denied the use of the recreation room for the holding of meetings by the company organization.

We understand that on Friday, August 10, there were several meetings in the vicinity of Mott Haven Yards, all of which were held off our property except that several Pullman employes did meet in a coach in Mott Haven Yard. A police officer noticed the men in the car but did not think it necessary to evict them.

We have been informed that The Pullman Company is making an effort to be neutral in the matter. We will so arrange that no meetings will be held in cars or buildings in Grand Central or New York Central areas at Mott Haven.

Yours very truly,

(signed) D. W. Dinan.

BROTHERHOOD COMMENT: We sent the CHALLENGE!

HERE IS YOUR ANSWER!!

DOES THIS CONVINCE YOU?

1934

NATIONAL BULLETIN
OF
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Following the passage of the Amended Railway Labor Act the most rapid strides have been made in the Brotherhood's program since its origin in 1925. Pullman porters north, south, east and west are enthusiastically responding to the call of the Brotherhood in its fight for economic emancipation of the Pullman porters in particular and the Negro workers in general.

The Brotherhood is now making a Nation-wide drive for a membership of an overwhelming majority of Pullman porters and maids and to that end, every member is urged to cooperate with his local representative in making his district one hundred (100%) per cent.

The Federal Government has completely abolished Company Unions and Employee Plans on railroads, and in addition guarantees to railway employees, including Pullman Porters, absolute protection under the following provisions of the Amended Railway Labor Act.

Sec. 2, Paragraph 4. **"Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively thru representatives of their own choosing. The majority of any craft or class of employees shall have the right to determine who shall be the representative of the craft or class for the purposes of this Act. No carrier, its officers or agents, shall deny or in any way question the right of its employees to join, organize, or assist in organizing the labor organization of their choice, and it shall be unlawful for any carrier to interfere in any way with the organization of its employees, or to use the funds of the carrier in maintaining or assisting or contributing to any labor organization, labor representative, or other agency of collective bargaining, etc."**

Sec. 2, Paragraph 10. **"The willful failure or refusal of any carrier, its officers or agents to comply with the terms of the third, fourth, fifth, seventh, or eighth paragraphs of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the carrier, officer, or agent offending shall be subject to a fine of not less than $1000, nor more than $20,000, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment, for each offense, etc."**

The Brotherhood is prepared to handle all grievances of its members and urges that wherever they occur that they be taken up with your local representative and, if there is no local representative in your district, communicate with the National Office. **The Brotherhood alone is responsible for the placing of Pullman porters on a basis of equality with all other railroad workers under the Amended Railway Labor Act and is the only agency that will give you absolute protection in your pension rights.**

In order to get reliable information about the Brotherhood's program, consult the Brotherhood official in your district. There is a Brotherhood official in every important railroad center.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National President

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
General Sec.-Treas.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

National Headquarters
105 West 136th Street, N. Y., N. Y.

M. P. WEBSTER, 1st Vice Presi.
4231 S. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

BENNIE SMITH, 2nd Vice Pres.
2355 Eighteenth Street
Detroit, Michigan

E. J. BRADLEY, 3rd Vice Pres.
2117 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri

C. L. DELLUMS, 4th Vice Pres.
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

Pullman Porters Notice!

THE NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

and the

PULLMAN PORTERS CASE

will be discussed at a

Special Meeting

under auspices of the

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Tuesday, March 26, 1935, 8:00 P. M., at

DORIC HALL

N. E. Cor. 51st Street and Michigan Ave.

Entrance: 108 E. 51st Street

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is fortunate in being able to present speakers who will convey important facts of deep interest to every Pullman porter. Therefore, all Pullman porters and their families are invited.

Other meetings at Brotherhood Headquarters
Every Night.

CHICAGO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

4231 South Michigan Avenue

GEORGE W. CLARK — M. P. WEBSTER, President

NEW YORK AGE
Aug. 17, 1935

Things Seen, Heard And Done — N.Y. AGE Aug. 17, 3

Among Pullman Employees

By JAMES H. HOGANS

PULLMAN DIPLOMACY

Although this may not be so obvious to some persons as to others, the fact is that the Pullman Company is one of the most diplomatic business corporations in America. For one example, take the case of its porters.

For years, its porters, or most of them, anyway, labored under the impression that the company would fight to the last ditch any decree which would necessitate the company having to treat with the porters through outside or union representation.

That impression was so deeply held by the porters that even now they cannot quite bring themselves to believe that this situation is about to become a reality. Briefly, they are amazed at the situation. They are, however, still more amazed at the agreeable manner in which the company has accepted the situation.

The company has apparently adjusted itself so well to the turn of events that the following conversation may be repeated.

A veteran employe, whose relations with the heads of the Pullman management afford him a close observation of their actions and reactions, was asked recently this question: "How did the management take the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' victory and the conditions it meant?"

This veteran who has a fine sense of wit and humor, smilingly replied. "They (meaning the managing heads) took it on the chin, took it on the nose, in fact, took it with a smile." As an afterthought, he added, "The Pullman heads are big people and they are good sports."

Whether all the porters will share that opinion or not is another matter. But it will have to be admitted that the managerial personnel has so far shown an admirable spirit in the matter, if all reports are true.

On the other hand, the same thing cannot be said of all the porters. Some of these, despite the evidence which the porters' election gave, are still querulous about the outside organization. They are still trying to discredit its purpose.

Suppose, for instance, all of these purposes are not realized, and suppose it turns out that these shall prove more detrimental than helpful to the group in the long run, it is no more than fair that the organization should be given the chance to prove that.

This column has always tried to adopt a neutral attitude in the industrial affairs of the group and shall endeavor to follow that course. But it would be false to its sense of fairness not to state its opinion on the subject.

But whether the opinion here is worth anything or nothing, the fact is the porters are going to get, so it seems, the opportunity to try the effects of outside representation. All the caviling and criticism against it will simply be a case of pulling against the porters' tide of sentiment.

However, there is one thing which the leaders and adherents of this form of industrial relations will do well to bear in mind, and that is, Pullman diplomacy is Pullman philosophy. What the outside organization wants and what it gets will depend largely on what it does. The reception and courtesy which were shown its representatives at the recent Chicago conference may only be interpreted as a sample of the company's business acumen and diplomacy.

Picked Up Here And There

The porters' stovepipe committee is indulging in its usual summer pastime, that of shuffling the Pullman executive cardboard. This time, the cards center around Superintendent J. Bryce of the New York District. Mr. Bryce, reports the committee, will leave this district shortly for Chicago.

Sylvester Brown, a veteran porter of the New York District, began his duties last week as custodian of the porters checkroom at Mott Haven Yards. Interviewed several days after he had assumed charge, the veteran said that he thought he would like the job. When asked how about his Sundays (Mr. Brown is a high officer in Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, this city) he replied "that had all been arranged." Mr. Brown succeeded the former custodian, Andy Condy, who was retired on July 29, after 45 years of Pullman service.

Porter Thornton Duval, a substantial member of porters group in the New York area, and Mrs. Duval left this city on Saturday for a Southern vacation trip. Their itinerary will include Bowling Green, Va., at which point they will be joined by Mr. and Mrs. John Carter of Lancaster, Penn., brother-in-law and sister of Mr. Duvall, thence by motor to Leesburg, Va., where the party will be guests of Mrs. Sherman Berry, also a sister. The Duvalls expect to be away until August 24.

P. A. Sample, comptroller of the P. P. B. A., with offices at Chicago, is spending his usual summer vacation with Mrs. Sample at their home, 101 Virginia avenue, Jersey City. Arriving East the latter part of last week, the comptroller anticipates staying here until August 20th.

THE SPOKESMAN
July 26, 1935

THE PORTERS WIN

MORE THAN ten years ago, the Pullman porters began to assert their right to organize their own union. That wise and beneficent organization which manufactures dining and sleeping cars had also manufactured a union with a name more prosaic than that which it bestows upon its rolling stock, to-wit, the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association. But the workers, with the ingratitude which characterizes their class, would have nothing to do with it; whereupon in its paternal manner the company ruled that if the employes would not take a union which was good for them, they should not be permitted to take any union at all, Daddy knows best, said the Pullman Company, or words to that effect.

But daddy is now on the run. Two weeks ago, in an election held by the National Mediation Board, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was chosen by the employes to represent them in collective bargaining. As the vote was 5,931 to 1,422, the Company's claim that its employes detest and abominate the Brotherhood seems to lack plausibility.

We wish the porters all success in their new venture. . . . Let us hope that the public, white as well as black, can take a more enlightened attitude.—America (A Catholic Review of the Week)

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
239 WEST 136th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

-*-

In view of the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court May 26, 1930, I, the undersigned, being at the present time employed as a Porter by the Pullman Company, do hereby designate and authorize the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to make and maintain agreements as my sole representative, with the Management of the Pullman Company concerning wages and rules governing working conditions.

District Louisville Name Edward Johnson Hammonds

Address 1724 W. Chestnut St.

MAYOR LAGUARDIA ADDRESSES

Stirring Ovation Tendered New York's Chief On Brotherhood's Ninth Anniversary.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Four thousand people of all walks of life, including Mayor LaGuardia, joined with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in celebrating its ninth anniversary at the Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, Wednesday night of last week. Equal to the stirring ovation given the mayor was the warm acclaim paid A. Philip Randolph,

PULLMAN PORTERS

NEW YORK TIMES
July 2, 1935

PULLMAN PORTERS WIN RECOGNITION

A. F. of L. Union Triumphs Over Company Group in Collective Bargaining Poll.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters won today a ten-year fight for union recognition by the Pullman Company, when the National Mediation Board of the Railway Industry certified that the porters affiliated with the American Federation of Labor had won elections for collective bargaining representation by a vote of 5,931 against 1,422 for the company union.

The Pullman porters have tried vainly to have the Pullman Company bargain collectively with them for ten years.

Several months ago there was a dispute concerning representation between the porters affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the Pullman Porters' and Maids' Collective Association. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters appealed to the National Mediation Board, and submitted more than [illegible]00 names of porters who had authorized the union to represent them.

The board also received 2,054 authorizations from the company union. It was then arranged by the board that six elections committees should take the votes in different cities. The vote was begun on May 27, 1935, and ended on June 27, 1935. In the twenty-nine cities the independent union was the victor. It also won a majority of ballots cast by mail.

The election is said to be the first under the auspices of any governmental agency in which a Negro trade union has won recognition as spokesmen for the employes.

The voting was conducted under authority granted the National Mediation Board of which Dr. L. L. Laiserson is chairman.

WHITE AND NEGRO JOIN PEACE RALLY

Separate Parades of 20,000 in Harlem Unite in Anti-War Meeting.

ETHIOPIA IS CHEERED

Cry of 'Down With Mussolini' Brings Approval From Sidewalk Crowds.

About [illegible] whites and [illegible]groes marched through the streets of Harlem yesterday afternoon in two separate parades, and then joined in a mass meeting in the square at 141st Street and Edgecombe Avenue, in a protest against war in general and Italian aggression in particular.

The parades and meeting also marked the twenty[illegible] anniversary of the outbreak of World War. Participating marchers and speakers were many Negroes and white liberals, ministers and trade unions. There was a sprinkling of adult and juvenile Communists.

Both parades started at the same time. The west parade got under way from 127th Street and Lenox Avenue at 1:45 in the afternoon and the east contingent started at the same time from 120th Street and Second Avenue. In the latter group were a large number of whites and this contingent marched through the section in Harlem where there are large numbers of Italians.

There were shouts of "Down with Mussolini," as well as "Death to fascism." "We are against war in Ethiopia," chanted the marchers. With but few exceptions these sentiments were cheered by those on the sidewalks and by those leaning out of windows.

Porters Are in Line.

One of the features in the parade was a group of uniformed, white gloved Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a Negro trade union. There were delegations from the International League for Peace and Freedom, the American League Against War and Fascism and other organizations having 'no more wars' as their slogan.

In the parade were many floats and posters. One poster had the inscription "Schools—Not Battleships." Another poster carried by whites depicted a collapsing soldier and the inscription read, "They fell in battle because they fell for propaganda." Still another read, "Sixteen million unemployed want bread, not bullets." One poster read, "Hands Off Ethiopia."

There were constant cries, "Italian and Negro people, unite in a common front against war."

Because of conditions in Harlem, the recent riots and dissatisfaction with relief and housing, as well as resentment against alleged racial discrimination, the police were unusually alert to prevent trouble. A police detail of 210 patrolmen, 150 detectives, 20 mounted men, fourteen sergeants, four lieutenants and three captains under the command of Deputy Chief Inspector David J. McAuliffe were on duty in the square where the protest meeting was held.

Crowd Is Warned.

The two contingents met at 129th Street and Seventh Avenue, and marched north to Bradhurst and Edgecomb Avenues. There was a huge wooden stand with amplifiers in the square and the speakers constantly warned those in the crowd not to get too near the stand for fear it would collapse.

At one point in the meeting, when those in the square were exhorted to [illegible] generously in the fight against war and fascism, the advice was offered from the speakers' stand, "This is not time to eat ice cream or peel bananas. Listen to the speeches and donate as much money as possible," the crowd was told.

S. A. Cowan, Negro founder of the Pioneers of Tthiopia, was given a rousing cheer when he told the crowd that Mussolini had advised Americans to turn their attention to lynchings in the South rather than to the affairs in Ethiopia. "We will show that the American Negro is going right over into his backyard," Mr. Cowan shouted amid much applause.

There was a large contingent of Father Divine's followers present. They wore brown [illegible] with gold lettering "Father Divine is God" on them. Father Divine, Negro evangelist, had promised to attend and speak at the meeting, but he did not show up.

There were several Ethiopian flags on display. They were in tricolor arrangement of green, orange and yellor. Each time they were waved the crowd cheered lustily. Boos greeted every mention of Mussolini.

The speakers included the Rev. W. L. Innes, rector of St. James Presbyterian Church and assistant grand marshal; the Rev. Dr. George Frazier Miller, rector of St. Augustine's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, Paul Reid, national secretary, American League Against War and Fascism; Miss Eleanor Brannon, [illegible] International League for Peace and Freedom, Robert [illegible], of the central committee of the Communist party, Juan Ta[illegible], New York [illegible] committee, American League against War and Fascism; Tito [illegible], editor of Unità Operaia, [illegible] representing the P[illegible] Committee for the defense of Ethiopia; Ashley Totten, secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Rabbi Michael Alper, of the executive committee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The meeting adjourned at 7 o'clock. Resolutions protesting the actions of Hitler and Mussolini were adopted.

PORTER'S BROTHERHOOD TRIUMPH

WIN TEN-YEAR FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION—A. P. RANDOLPH RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters won this week a hard uphill fight for union recognition over its rival the Pullman Porters and Maids Protection Association, a company union, by a vote of 5,931 to 1,422. Officials and members of the local branch of the S. C. P. at headquarters, 431 Columbus avenue were jubilant when the news of victory was flashed here last Monday night immediately after the result was known.

The victory settles a contention as to which organization should represent the porters. The National Board of Labor Mediation arranged to hold elections in various cities to reach a decision. Voting began on May 27 and closed on June 27 last and was conducted under the supervision of the board, with the result in favor of the Brotherhood by a much larger majority than was expected by even its most optimistic members.

The Brotherhood thus now won the right and authority for collective bargaining with the Pullman Company after a struggle that started when the Brotherhood was organized in 1925. A. Philip Randolph, through the years, has been an untiring leader and repeatedly elected its president. The porters, now having representatives of their own choosing, will next present to the Pullman Company a schedule of hours, wages and working conditions which the company will dutifully consider in an effort to arrive at a friendly adjustment.

—G—

BROTHERHOOD ORGANIZER IN NEW ORLEANS

Vice-President of Sleeping Car Porters Holds Meetings

C. Lawrence Dellums, of Oakland, Cal., national vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will arrive in the city late Saturday evening for a stay of several days, according to an announcement of W. E. Campbell, local representative of the Brotherhood.

A mass meeting of all Pullman porters and interested citizens has been planned for Sunday evening at 7:30 at the Fourth St. Mark's Baptist Church, at which time Mr. Dellums will speak on the subject, "'The Negro Faces the Future". Other meetings will be held each evening from Monday through Thursday, according to Mr. Dellums' plans, for the purpose of acquainting the public with the work and aims of the Brotherhood whose organization was perfected several years ago in order to effect higher pay and shorter working hours for Pullman porters. The meetings will be held at the Pythian Temple.

As this is the first time in the history of the Brotherhood that a national officer of the organization has visited New Orleans, it is expected that his coming here will be of interest locally.

PULLMAN [illegible]ESTS PORTE[illegible]A

WASHINGTON, [illegible]—The Pullman Company took issue [illegible] the Interstate Commerce Commi[illegible] with the Brotherhood of Slee[illegible] Car Porters which recently prot[illegible] that Pullman porters faced the n[illegible]ity of receiving pay in part in "[illegible]" from the traveling public.

The porters' complaint to the commission declared that the uncertain returns from "tips" was a discrimination which the commission might remedy.

In the Pullman Company's answer, filed to-day, it was contended that the "real purpose of the petitioners was to secure an increase in wages and a change of working conditions." The Interstate Commerce Commission, it was added, has no jurisdiction over such matters because another arm of the Government has been expressly created by Congress to supervise railroad labor controversies.

BUFFALO STAR
May 24, 1935

PULLMAN PORTERS TO HOLD ELECTION

ATTENTION! PULLMAN PORTERS

Buffalo, N. Y., May 23, 1935.

Dear Brothers:

Beginning May 27th it will be your privilege to vote for your choice of a group or body to represent you in future negotiations with your employers, whereby you may secure wages commensurate with your type of work and better working conditions; two items which lead to the blessings of "Security on the job and security in old age."

After nine years of tireless efforts and the overcoming of almost unsurmountable obstacles the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, American Federation of Labor, under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph, was able to secure the passage of an amendment to Section 1 of The Railway Labor Act (as of June 21st, 1934). giving you certain rights and privileges; and now the Federal Mediation Board is ready to conduct the election commensurate with the Act.

The United States Government has completely abolished company unions and employee plans on Railways, and in addition guarantees to every Railway employee, including Pullman Porters, the absolute privilege of the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of his own choosing.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is an American Federation of Labor organization and can in no way be mistaken for a company union; while those who have been lured with honeyed words and tempting offers, (methods practiced upon our old mothers and fathers in the days of slavery) too claim that they are not of company unionism; but, as said the old patriarch Isaac, "The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

Brothers! the day that the overworked underpaid Porter, who now sleeps in an early grave, so often prayed for is here.

Our fathers; carried captive nearly three thousand miles from home to a land where for nearly 250 years they worked without a payday; lifting their voices as one from the cotton plantations of the Mississippi Valley, the can-brakes of the Louisiannas, the swamps of the Carolinas, the everglades of the Floridas, the tobacco fields of Maryland and the Virginias and the coral islands of the seas; to the God of freedom for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for their children; yet unborn. We are those children. Our only heritage is "They taught us to work." What shall we do with our heritage?

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has brought us thus far. Nine years of untiring efforts to better the conditions of his brethren has Phil Randolph and his co-workers spent and now The New Day is Here.

The mighty American Federation of Labor, of which the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is a part, is the bulwark of Labor on the American Continent. Space forbids the detailing of its years of activities in behalf of the working man of all races, colors and creeds.

Its mind is keen to labor interests, and everyone of its major and minor officials and negotiators are thoroughly trained and experts in their line.

Our fellow workers, with whom we come in daily contact are American Federation of Labor men. Engineers, firemen, train conductor, sleeping car conductors, brakemen and yard men; and even the man who taps the wheels are members of the American Federation of Labor. Are Their Working Conditions Better Than Yours? Ask them.

Why then should there be a special Association for Porters organized almost overnight and directed by ghost officials, whose only qualifications for labor leadership are that the Pullman Co. says they have been good porters?

Men and Brethren; would you place your grievance in the hands of men of limited experience? Would you trust the "Security of your family" which is dependent upon you, to a group of men who are susceptible to become rubber stamps?

The American Federation of Labor, the Workingman's union, regardless of Race, Color or Creed is the only way out.

Why Have a Jim Crow Union For Sleeping Car Porters?

In 1863-65 at Fort Pillow and Fort Wagner our fathers fought against Jim Crow and all his relatives. Only a short while ago the bones of our brethren lay bleaching in the sun on the battlefields of Europe, that we might have the right of self-determination not only for nations, but for us whom they left behind. Shall we fail to keep faith with them? Have they died in vain?

Shall we vote for "Isolation from our fellow Railroad workers' and erect a Jim Crow Union as a monument to them, and a heritage to our children?

Think, Then Vote, For the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters of the American Federation of Labor.

Stand Up and Be Counted.

Vote Thus

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters X

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. F. of L. Buffalo Division, O. H. Thomas, Pres., R. Woodard, Exec. Sec.-Treas.

Note—Copies of the Amendment to section 1 of the Railway Labor Act may be had at the Brotherhood Offices, 419 Jefferson Ave., also information on "How to Vote for Yourself." Phone WAshington 9639.

Welcome Kanju Kato

4/23/35

To the Editor of New[redacted]

Sir—If it [redacted] true, as per your editorial, that this Government has denied [redacted] Japanese labor leader, Mr. Kanju Kato, invited here by [redacted]rican Federation of Labor, then I should say this was a case [redacted] for the most vigorous action of which we are capable agai[redacted] State Department, in whose hands, through our consuls, lies [redacted] matter of issuing visas.

The wonder is that Mr. Kato would accept [redacted] invitation from the A. F. of L., which was responsible [redacted] our discreditable exclusion of the few Japanese who would be a[redacted]ted if the immigration law operated the same for Oriental people that it does for others.

It might well be that from such a visit which would be all to the credit of Mr. Kato, a new good will might spring up between Japanese labor and our own.

[redacted] the State Department [redacted]ustrate such an opportunity to cultivate mutual good will in [redacted] wise.

ROBERT J. CALDWELL.

INVESTIGATE A. F. OF L. PRACTICES

DEMAND FOR THIS WAS IN RESOLUTION BY A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH AT [illegible]TH AM. LABOR CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CNA)—For the first time in its history, the National Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor opened its doors to a hearing on discriminatory practices against colored workers in its unions. This hearing is the result of widespread movement for equality among rank and file members of locals throughout the entire country.

A resolution embodying this demand was introduced at the 54th annual convention of the A. F. of L. in San Francisco by Philip A. Randolph, Na-

INVESTIGATE A. F. OF L. PRACTICES

(Continu[illegible] from page 1)

tional Presid[illegible] Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Stark living proof of the vicious practices were brought before the subcommittee appointed by the A. F. of L. by Mr. Randolph, Reginald J. Joohnson of the National Urban League, and John P. P[illegible] secretary of the John[illegible] National Recovery [illegible]

Mr. P[illegible] different forms of [illegible] as follows: a) [illegible] on; b) indirect [illegible] sham, petty tec[illegible] ow locals.

[illegible] immed[illegible] on of all color barriers and [illegible]nalizing of all union locals [illegible] who continue jim-crow, were [illegible]ded at the hearing.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN
July 13, 1935

Trickery Used to Bar Workers from A. F. of L. Unions

Committee Is Told that Color Bar Will Cause Opposing [illegible]

WITNESSES [illegible] IMMEDIA[illegible]ON

Cite Examp[illegible] Employed [illegible]

(AFRO [illegible])

WASHINGTON—[illegible] of the exclusion of co[illegible]led workers by devious [illegible] from the various locals [illegible]erican Federation o[illegible] were made in hearings [illegible] Tuesday and [illegible] are a committee [illegible] charges of discrimination [illegible] organization.

A[illegible] the [illegible]ted at [illegible] the A. F. [illegible] William G[illegible] labor organi[illegible]ently selected [illegible] The resolution [illegible] by A. Philip [illegible] president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Randolph in Charge

Mr. Randolph was [illegible] of the hearings here, [illegible] John P. Rooney, white, [illegible] ers' [illegible] man of the [illegible] committee.

Witnesses who testified were: John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery; Robert C. Weaver, [illegible] economic adviser; Reginald [illegible] Johnson, National Urban League; How[illegible] Woodson, president of [illegible]ational Builders' Associati[illegible] Professor Ralph Bunche, of [illegible] University; Professor C[illegible] Johnson, of Fisk University, and James Patterson, local carpenter.

Warns of Opposition

Reginald Johnson told the committee that strong movements toward company unions and anti-A.F. of L. unions among workers might attain headway if federation unions barred colored. If the A.F. of L. is sincere in its oft-repeated resolutions and pronouncements that it opposes a color bar, he said, it must take immediate action.

Expulsion Demanded

Mr. Johnson insisted that unions which set up color bars should be expelled by the federation. He also suggested appointment of colored organizers by the federation and a campaign of education among the group for trade union aims.

He told of instances in which district officials refused to grant charters either to mixed locals or to separate locals. Mr. Johnson spoke of the brickmasons who had tried to re-affiliate with the Bricklayers' Union in Atlanta in 1932.

A. F. of L. Scored for Its Discriminatory Policy

Federation's Committee Told That Organization Has Winked at Discriminations; Intrenched Official Clique, Rather than Entire Union, Blamed; Empty Promises of Appointing Colored Organizers Cited; Workers Now Swinging Left, Says Dr. Charles H. Houston.

WASHINGTON—The A. F. of L. committee of five appointed to investigate discrimination within that body heard witnesses tell them at their first hearing Tuesday in the A. F. of L. Building Massachusetts Avenue and 9th Street that leadership of the federation has "winked at" and "washed its hands of" discriminatory practices within its internationals and nationals.

They were told by John P. Davis, executive secretary of the A. F. of L., and John L. Donovan, white, president of the NRA lodge here, of the threat of the American Federation of Government Employees to expel the latter lodge because it dared to support a resolution protesting discrimination at the last convention of the federation.

They were told that in spite of the segregation and discrimination and intimidation of colored labor by that body, this group did not scab on union labor, but supported it.

Have Not Scabbed

"Despite all of this treatment by white labor," Davis said, "colored men have not scabbed on white labor. Out of 46 victims of labor struggles up to the end of 1934, 10 of them were colored. Against great odds we have always had loyalty on the part of our workers.

"No honest colored leader will urge his people to scab in retaliation. I don't say this to please you. I want you to know that colored workers have no other interest except to work with organized labor."

Warning the federation that its laissez faire policy may lead to greater hardships within the ranks of labor generally, Mr. Davis continued:

May Be Forced to Act

"We may be forced to do another thing. We may be forced to join with those progressive forces to oust any labor leader or union official who persists in maintaining a policy of discrimination.

"A. F. of L. leaders have issued effective statements against Communism. The executive council should speak fearlessly against discrimination."

He suggested that A. Philip Randolph, who he claimed was better prepared in the labor organizing field than any other person not white, be made a member of the executive council.

"The problem seems to be not so much an actual statement in the constitution or ritual," Charles S. Johnson, professor of sociology of Fisk University, told the committee, "but of solidarity of labor on the one hand and the relative security of colored workers on the other."

Instances Cited

Specific instances of discrimination, requ[illegible]edly by the committ[illegible] given them by the va[illegible] witnesses.

"Color bars are being maintained by an intrenched official clique," Reginald Johnson, National Urban League representative, declared, "rather than by the union as a whole. There is a [illegible]ing attitude among the rank and file against this discrimina[illegible] as a division of labor. The [illegible]ity of resolution passing was shown in the fact that a resolution was passed calling for a colored organizer in Souther[illegible] states, if funds were sufficient. Funds were not sufficient."

Mr. Johnson stated further that the NAACP and the Urban League had asked the A. F. of L. to appoint colored organizers. The [illegible] offered to pay half of the [illegible] with one but up to [illegible] no steps have been taken by the federation along these lines.

Must Inflict Penalties

"Legislation must be enacted," he continued, "which would call for severe penalties against those unions which break the federation's law. The situation has been winked at for 50 years."

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, advisor of the economic status of the colored people to Secretary of the Interior Ickes, read summaries of government agents sent out to investigate problems of labor on government projects.

The summaries were from the confidential files of his department, and names of the persons involved had to be withheld.

It was the belief of one agent, he said, that discrimination against colored mechanics "has been emphasized by the unions in the attempt to obtain the available work for white members." There were very few mechanics employed on PWA projects because of this problem with the unions, he testified.

He read a statement from Samuel Taylor, administrator of public works, saying that discrimination seemed to be not only on the part of contractors but on the part of the unions. It is secured by coercion of the foremen on jobs by the unions, he said.

No Lip Service

"We are not impressed by the indulgence in lip service," Dr. Charles H. Houston, NAACP counsel, told the committee. "Colored people are swinging left because they get more brotherhood there than they get from the right-wing leaders."

[illegible] the colored group [illegible] is not the letter of [illegible] the administration of the [illegible] is also a matter of whether they will be starved out after they get into the unions."

Ultima[illegible] applicants were fin[illegible] on a pretext [illegible] for this illegal [illegible] a cha[illegible] brie[illegible]

Fa[illegible]

Pain[illegible] who [illegible] a local of the union in Atlanta, accordi[illegible] to Mr. Johnson, were told that their leader was a Communist. They withdrew the leader and then again applied. This time, he said, they were informed by the district council of the Painters Union that the hod-carriers were forming a union and that their members should apply to that organization.

When the applicants responded that they were skilled painters and not hod-carriers, the secretary of the International Painters' Brotherhood suggested that they send the usual $15 fee to accompany the request for a local union charter. They did, but the charter was refused, Mr. Johnson charged.

Offenders Named

John P. Davis charged the following unions with outright color bars: Sleeping Car Conductors, Railway Mail Association, Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association, Machinists, Boilermakers, Railway Clerks, and Telegraphers.

He condemned the practice of "corralling colored workers into jim-crow unions for the purpose of paying dues" but denying benefits to them. Mr. Davis advocated the ending for all time of color bars in union constitutions and the ending of the separate unions.

Get No Representation

Mr. Davis pointed out the case of a tobacco union local in Winston-Salem, in which "colored" and "white" contracts were made under the name of the white union. The colored were not represented but had to abide by the contracts.

The committee taking the testimony consisted of J. W. Gaffney, hod-carriers; Joseph Brophy, miners; T. Carroll, maintenance of way; J. L. Banks, barbers; and J. E. Rooney, plasterers. All are white.

Concerning—

NEW YORK CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

in behalf of

PULLMAN PORTERS and MAIDS

To establish their right of self-organization and the abolition of tipping as a reward for their labor

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is the first and only National Negro labor union in the United States

---

Issued by the Committee

HENRY T. HUNT, Chairman
100 East 42nd Street
New York City

1. The Citizens Committee of New York is composed of over 100 of the most outstanding men and women of the nation in various walks of life as a glance at the list of names of the Committee will disclose.

2. The Committee was organized January 18th, 1927 and held its first public meeting at the Community Church, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City.

3. PURPOSES OF THE COMMITTEE:

   (a) To assist the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in establishing the right of self-organization of the Pullman porters and maids as against the Company Union known as the Employee Representation Plan.

   (b) To give the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters counsel and support in public opinion and before the United States Boards of Mediation and Arbitration.

   (c) To stimulate public interest in favor of a living wage for the porters and maids and the abolition of tipping as a reward for labor.

   (d) To support fully the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters until the organization has secured the just demands it is striving for and finally takes its place in the ranks of the organized American labor movement.

   (e) The Committee is convinced that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is a stable and progressive organization with responsible and capable leaders who recognize their duty not alone to the porters and maids but also to the Pullman Company and the travelling public.

   (f) The Committee is also convinced that the firm establishment of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will stimulate Negro workers in other industries to organize; making thereby for the elimination of antagonism between workers of both races and for better race relations.

The Committee asks for the support of all fair minded citizens in behalf of these Negro workers whose organization's slogan is SERVICE NOT SERVITUDE.

HENRY T. HUNT, Chairman
Rev. WM. LLOYD IMES, Secretary
ARTHUR C. HOLDEN, Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Wm. H. Baldwin
Abraham Beckerman
Thos. J. Curtis
Dr. Harry E. Fosdick
Arthur Garfield Hays
Morris Hillquit
Rev. John Haynes Holmes
James W. Johnson
Rev. Geo. F. Miller
John E. Nail
Mrs. Gordon Norrie
Amos R. E. Pinchot
Rev. F. Clayton Powell
Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch
Arthur B. Spingarn
Dr. Norman Thomas
Frank P. Walsh

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

Wm. H. Baldwin
Arthur C. Holden
Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes
Mrs. Gordon Norrie
Dr. Norman Thomas

THE COMMITTEE

Dr. Robert W. Bagnall
Forrest Bailey
Abraham Beckerman
Dr. A. A. Berle
Alfred Bernheim
Alexander M. Bing
Julius Bledsoe
Bruce Bliven
Prof. Franz Boas
Leonard Bright
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Katherine D. Blake
Harriot Stanton Blatch
S. John Block
Prof. LeRoy E. Bowman
Prof. Paul Brissenden
Heywood Broun
Edward P. Cassidy
Stuart Chase
Judge Thomas W. Churchill
Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin
McAlister Coleman
Herbert Croley
Anna N. Davis
Prof. John Dewey
Mary E. Dreier
Thomas B. Dyett
Mrs. Charles Noel Edge

THE COMMITTEE (Continued)

Dr. John L. Elliott
Morris L. Ernst
Rev. Edwin Fairley
John A. Fitch
William Floyd
Walter Frank
Lewis Gannett
Rev. A. C. Garner
Mrs. Clara A. Goldwater
Dr. Ernest Gruening
Prof. Robert Lee Hale
George E. Hall
H. Adolph Howell
Rev. Clarence V. Howell
Fannie Hurst
Eugene K. Jones
Nicholas Kelley
Wm. L. Kelley
Freda Kirchwey
Mrs. Charles E. Knoblauch
Dr. Harry W. Laidler
Rev. John Howland Lathrop
Mrs. Henry G. Leach
E. C. Lindenman
Dr. Henry R. Linville
Cedric Long
Gertrude E. McDougald
Wesley C. Mitchell
Prof. Wm. P. Montague
Fred. R. Moore
Miss Ruth Morgan
Dr. Henry Neuman
James Oneal
Eugene O'Neill
Prof. W. F. Ogburn
Prof. Harry A. Overstreet
Kirby Page
William L. Patterson
Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer
Rev. A. Clayton Powell
Prof. John H. Randall, Jr.
Paul Robeson
Rev. John W. Robinson
Miss Ernestine Rose
Joseph Schlossberg
Prof. E. R. A. Seligman
Rev. Guy Emery Shipler
Mrs. Albert De Silver
Helen Phelps Stokes
Benj. Stolberg
Ordway Tead
Philip Umstadter
Samuel Untermyer
Oswald Garrison Villard
Dr. U. Conrad Vincent
B. Charney Vladeck
Miss Lillian Wald
Lester A. Walton
Prof. Harry F. Ward
Mrs. Jean Mackenzie Walser
Dr. J. P. Warbasse
Miss Truda T. Weil
Miss Bertha Poole Weyl
Walter White
Leo Wolman
Dr. Louis T. Wright

Any further particulars, telephone Edgecombe 2323-2324

CITIZENS !! WORKERS !!

REGISTER NOW

– for the –

Big Negro Economic Parade
MASS MEETING and Victory Celebration

TUESDAY, AUG. 20th, 1935

– of the –

Pullman Porters & Maids

under the distinguished cooperation of

Hon. FIORELLO H. La GUARDIA

Mayor of New York City

All Tradesmen and Women, Fraternal, Religious, Civic and Benevolent Organizations are urged to participate. Parade starts 5 p. m. precisely and will terminate at Salem M. E. Church, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue, where the Mayor will speak. Only organizations and persons registered will be allowed to participate.

For further information inquire at the

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

105 WEST 136th STREET Phone EDgecombe 4-1535

COURIER EXPRESS
JULY 10, 1935

DANGER SEEN IN PLACING LABOR BAN ON NEGROES

Discrimination held likely to divert 1,500,000 men to red unions

Special to Courier-Express

Washington, D. C., July 10—A warning that 1,500,000 Negro workers might move in the direction of left and radical unions, organized mainly by Communists and others seeking to rival the American Federation of Labor, if federation unions continue to discriminate against Negroes, was conveyed in testimony presented before a special committee at federation headquarters.

The committee was appointed as a result of the demand made at the last American Federation of Labor convention by A. Phillip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters. He proposed that unions barring Negroes be disciplined and that the federation send Negro organizers to form unions among Negro workers.

Warns of Union Setback

Reginald J. Johnson of the National Urban League told the committee that strong movements toward "dual" unions, company unions and anti-A. F. of L. unions among Negro workers might attain headway if federation unions barred Negroes and if so that the movement for trade union work among the Negro race would be set back a decade.

If the A. F. of L. was sincere in its oft-repeated resolutions and pronouncements that it opposed a color bar, he said, it must take immediate action.

After speaking of "the futility of resolution passing" and rehearing the resolutions favoring Negro organizations adopted by the federation since 1917, the witness insisted that unions that kept out Negroes should be expelled by the federation. He also suggested appointment of Negro organizers by the federation and a campaign of education among Negroes for trade union aims.

It was the unwillingness of local and international unions to accept Negroes rather than the refusal of Negroes to join unions that was responsible for the small number of colored workers in the unions, according to Mr. Johnson. He told of the difficulties met with by Negro brickmasons who had tried to re-affiliate with the Bricklayers Union in Atlanta in 1932.

Ultimately these applicants were fined $1,000 each on a pretext and it took a year for this illegal action to be rescinded and a charter granted to the Negro bricklayers, he charged.

Charter Denied to Painters

Negroes who tried to enter a local of the painters' union in Atlanta, according to Mr. Johnson, were told that their leader was a Communist. They withdrew the leader and then again applied. This time, he said, they were informed by the District Council of the Painters' Unions that the hod-carriers were forming a union and that their members should apply to that organization.

The applicants responded that they were skilled painters and not hod-carriers. Then the secretary of the International Painters Brotherhood suggested that they send the usual $15 fee to accompany the request for a local union charter. This they did and the charter was refused, the witness explained.

John B. Davis, executive secretary of the joint committee on national recovery, divided the A. F. of L. unions into several groups as far as the color bar was concerned. He said that unions that had an outright bar against Negroes were the Sleeping Car Conductors, the Railway Mail Association, Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, the Machinists, Boilermakers, Railway Clerks and Telegraphers.

Excluded by Indirect Means

Exclusion of Negroes by indirect means was carried on, he said, by the blacksmiths, the railway car men, the seamen and rural letter carriers. The unions that organized separate local unions for Negroes were the bookbinders, elevator conductors, hotel and restaurant workers, oil workers, painters, American Federation of Teachers, United Textile Workers and Tobacco Workers.

Mr. Davis suggested that the following program be adopted:

End for all time color bars in union constitutions.

End creation of separate locals for Negroes.

Place A. Philip Randolph as the Negro representative on the Federation's executive council.

Name a Negro organizer for Negro workers.

Begin an educational campaign among black and white workers to the end that both be convinced there could be no strong trade union movement until both races were organized for joint action.

The committee taking the testimony consisted of J. W. Garvey, hod carriers; John Brophy, miners; T. C. Carroll, maintenance of way; J. L. Hanks, barbers, and J. E. Rooney, plasterers.

The committee will report to the federation's executive council.

193

A. Philip Randolph

EDITOR OF THE "MESSENGER"

GENERAL ORGANIZER

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

PHONE
BRADHURST 0454

2311 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

WHY PULLMAN PORTERS WILL VOTE FOR

FIORELLO LAGUARDIA

1. BECAUSE LAGUARDIA championed the CAUSE of the PORTERS for more WAGES and SHORTER HOURS, in a series of articles in the DAILY MIRROR, at the beginning of the PORTERS' UNION, while many other prominent leaders in public life, chose to remain silent.

2. BECAUSE LAGUARDIA gave of his TIME and PROFESSIONAL ABILITY, paid his RAILROAD fare to UTICA and his hotel expenses while there, and DEFENDED and LIBERATED James E. Smith, a PULLMAN PORTER, who DARED to FIGHT BACK when attacked by EIGHT (8) WHITE MEN, on his car. LAGUARDIA did all THIS without receiving ONE RED CENT in return. He BARED and EXPOSED the Notorious PLOT of the PULLMAN COMPANY to FRAME UP PULLMAN PORTER SMITH and railroad him to JAIL merely because he was an ACTIVE member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. This fight for SMITH was waged by MAJOR LAGUARDIA in 1930.

3. BECAUSE LAGUARDIA brought SMITH back home a FREE MAN although THIRTEEN (13) WHITE MEN testified against him, ACCUSING him of FORCING his attentions upon a WHITE WOMAN, in the PULLMAN CAR.

4. BECAUSE LAGUARDIA'S FIGHT for SMITH served notice upon the PULLMAN COMPANY that when a PORTER is unjustly TREATED, ACCUSED and VICTIMIZED, the PORTER has a CHAMPION who will go to the BAT for him. And what a CHAMPION is this man MAJOR LAGUARDIA ! ! !

5. BECAUSE LAGUARDIA advised with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in the FAMOUS INJUNCTION CASE for the PURPOSE of abolishing the HATED and HATEFUL COMPANY UNION known as the Employee Representation Plan. And he gave his valuable advice, worth thousands of dollars, WITHOUT a NICKLE in COST to the UNION.

6. BECAUSE LAGUARDIA paid his own FARE in an AIR-PLANE to Chicago, his hotel expenses while there, to address the EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the 25th of August, 1933. This Anniversary marked a milestone in the historic struggles of Black Workers for Industrial Justice.

7. BECAUSE LAGUARDIA began working and fighting for economic rights for the PULLMAN PORTERS and MAIDS long before he was ever thought of in connection with becoming the MAYOR of New York City, which proves his broad and unselfish spirit and devotion to the CAUSE of the PORTERS and MAIDS in particular and the Negro race, in general.

VOTE FOR LAGUARDIA the downtrodden PULLMAN PORTERS' FRIEND and the FRIEND of ALL HUMANITY, regardless of race, color, creed or nationality ! ! !

(This circular was paid for by PULLMAN PORTERS and MAIDS)

NEW YORK CITY

Geo. B. Morris · PRINTING · 270 W. 136th St., N. Y.

BROTHERHOOD CONVENTION OPENS MONDAY

Pullman Porters Will Hold Public Mass Meeting Sunday

The third national convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will open here Monday, Jan. 28, at Street's hotel. Delegates from all sections are expected to attend, according to Spencer Watson, local organizer who is in charge of the local committee on arrangements.

The fight for full recognition of the Pullman porters and maids will be emphasized at the convention here and plans will be laid for further attack on the effort made not to recognize the brotherhood and to deny it the right to bargain collectively.

Members of the organization will come from Denver, New York, St. Paul, Oakland, Omaha, Atlanta, St. Louis and Detroit.

Randolph To Speak

Prior to the convention will be a public mass meeting Sunday at Allen Chapel A. M. E. church, Tenth and Charlotte streets, at 2 p. m. A. Philip Randolph, national president and M. P. Webster, national vice president, will appear in the program. The convention will end Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Program for the Sunday afternoon meeting:

Negro National Anthem
Invocation...Rev. C. A. Williams, pastor Allen Chapel A. M. E. church
Chorus..."How Firm a Foundation"
Official welcome of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Rev. D. A. Holmes, pastor Paseo Baptist church.
Chorus....."All Hail Emanuel"
Address.....M. P. Webster, first vice president and chairman executive board, Chicago.
Silver offering
Vocal solo.....Mrs. Viola Nickens
Address.....A. Philip Randolph, President Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York City.
Chorus....."He Brought Joy To My Soul" . . Herbert
Benediction.....Rev. S. C. Doyle, pastor Friendship Baptist church
C. H. Calloway, master of ceremonies.

Meetings Open to Public

Cornelius Daniels, musical director; Eric Franker, organist; Mrs. Viola Nickens, chorus leader; Mrs. Snovia Elliott, pianist. S. Watson, president local No. 18077.

Tuesday night, aJn. 29, and Wednesday, Jan. 30, the brotherhood will hold open meetings to the public at the hotel.

The following persons are on various committees: Mrs. Ella Roberson, Mrs. Ruth Langley, Mrs. Mattie Williams, Mrs. Caddie Lawson, Mrs. Gwendolyn Jackson, Mrs. Lucile Dulin, Mrs. Naomi Robinson, Mrs. Lou B. McDonald, Mrs. Francis Tillman, Mrs. Ethel Williams, Mrs. Lola Tivis, Mrs. C. B. Kimble, Mrs. Clara Fulcher, Mrs. Viola Nickens, Mrs. Francis Tillman, Mrs. Madeline Madison, Mrs. Lillie Hadley, Mrs. Addie Elliot, Mrs. Eulalia Golden, Mrs. W. H. Franklin, Mrs. Eddie Rhodes, Mrs. Bertha Rector and Mrs. W. P. Mims.

Letters From Readers

[EDITOR'S NOTE—To insure publication in The Journal-Post Letters must be clearly and concisely written, free from offensive personalities and be accompanied with the true name and address of the writer, whatever the chosen pseudonym. Since no anonymous letters will be examined, communications should be addressed to Letters Editor, The Journal-Post, Kansas City, Mo.]

JANE HATCHET QUERYS.

To the Editor of The Journal-Post:

Ask any man of standing in the community the general question, how he classes a person who pays another to commit crime in order to secure for himself some gratification or advantage, and he will tell you that he considers a person who thus encourages and supports crime a criminal. He will probably add that he considers such procurement, not merely to be condemned, but to be stamped as contemptible in comparison with the conduct of the person who actually commits the legally prohibited act, assuming in so doing, all the risk. If such an answer would meet general approval, how about those who purchase alcoholic liquors, sold for beverage purposes?

JANE HATCHET,
Kansas City, Mo.

ALL JOINTS WARNED.

To the Editor of The Journal-Post.

I noticed in a recent issue of The Journal-Post that booze was found in only six of fifty places searched locally.

It is strange that even six places could be caught with the goods after the police had pledged themselves in the newspapers to clean up the joints.

It would seem that an intelligent force would have gone about the raiding of several places simultaneously, without broadcasting their intentions to the world at large.

E. BRYAN,
628 LEXINGTON, Independence, Mo.

SAVE YOSEMITE TREES.

To the Editor of The Journal-Post.

I have made a personal investigation of the situation in Yosemite park, and there must be immediate demand by the people for action, for lumbermen are ready to move in and begin cutting trees.

"It may now be stated that $1,000,000 has been made available from private sources to match a government appropriation of equal amount for the elimination of private lands in the Yosemite National park." Louis C. Crampton, representative from Michigan, chairman of the interior department appropriations subcommittee, called attention to this in his testimony. If there is no appropriation it is clear that the chances of settling the private lands question, which seemed so favorable, will be gone, and that this $1,000,000 of patriotically offered private money will go begging. And it is also clear that the last opportunity to preserve Yosemite will have passed.

The lumber companies have gone past the planning stage. The Sugar Pine Lumber company of Fresno, Cal., has bought out the White and Friant company, it is reported, also the Yosemite Lumber company and the Steinmets holdings in this region. The purchasing concern is now moving its lumbering engines into these timberlands, and will be cutting timber inside the park by April, unless something happens, and will fell the finest section of sugar pine remaining on the continent.

ARTHUR NEWTON PACK,
President of American Nature Association.

PULLMAN WAGES LOW.

To the Editor of The Journal-Post:

According to a report issued by the western railways committee on public relations, day coach passenger train service on western railroads is being rendered at a heavy loss despite the revenue now derived by them from the Pullman surcharge.

C. D. Morris of Chicago, representing the committee, states that the railroads sustain a loss in the present year of 49 per cent, while receipts from Pullman car travel had increased 20 per cent. The bulk of the loss was occasioned by a decrease in the number of day coach passengers, which he said was unquestionably due to the large increase in private automobiles now in use, and to the increasing travel in buses.

If, in its own defense [illegible] Pullman surcharge, the committee hopes to win sympathy from the traveling public who are [illegible] a comparison of the wages paid railroad workers and Pullman porters should also be made public to justify its claim.

Quite recently the western railroads granted its employes, (conductors, trainmen and train porters) a 6¼ per cent increase with eight months' back pay, based on the 240-hour work month. This is in addition to what is considered a living wage, and the report of the committee shows a loss of $11,000,000 to the railroads for the present year, despite the revenue collected on Pullman surcharge. On the other hand the Pullman company reports no decrease in the number of passengers riding on its cars. Its last fiscal report shows a net profit of $16,000,000 and it only pays its porters at the rate of $72.50 for 400 hours' work a month.

Now, if it is necessary that the traveling public must pay a 50 per cent surcharge tax to the railroads for the privilege of riding on a Pullman car, why should they be expected to pay a part of the wages of the Pullman porter by reason of a custom built up and established by the company? The traveling public ought not to be made to suffer the embarrassment of doling out its nickels and dimes to professional mendicants on Pullman cars and it is inconceivable that anyone should expect tipping porters to be a lucrative business if the surcharge tax is not lifted.

The committee should first recommend that the Pullman company pay its porters and maids wages sufficient for them to support their families without having to depend on tips. When this is done, the public will be more in a receptive mood to consider arguments in favor of the surcharge.

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN,
Western Regional Director Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

BUT HISTORY IS BUNK.

To the Editor of The Journal-Post.

While Henry Ford believes that history is bunk, he is not averse to prehistoric lore. In fact, he apparently has devoted some time to the subject himself, for in an interview with Ralph Waldo Trine he announces that airplanes, automobiles and other scientific devices existed in civilizations so remote that historians have no record of them. This will be news to many anthropologists. It just goes to show that the author of Ecclesiastes was right. Possibly Mr. Ford's prehistoric men worked out many of the problems with which we are now faced. If so, we hope Mr. Ford will consult his records and tell us how they found parking space in their shopping districts.

B. B.

CALLS GREEKS MOST HOSPITABLE PEOPLE

Hospitality, that much praised possession of many people on the globe, can be found in greatest abundance among the mountain people of the world, and it exists to a greater extent among the mountaineers of Greece and the Balkans, in the opinion of one roamer over the face of the earth.

Interviewed by the American magazine, Dr. Michail Dorizas, explorer, athlete and college professor—he is on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania—describes the peoples of the earth and concludes that "the latch-string of the mountaineer is always out, in any part of the world." Dr. Dorizas has traveled over the earth since his boyhood, his only baggage being that which he has carried on his back. He has been to every populated part of the world except Australia, New Zealand, Central and South Africa and parts of interior Asia.

While classifying the mountaineers of Greece and the Balkans as the most hospitable people he classes the French as the most polite.

"But they don't always mean it," he continued. "The French are also the most contented, which is why they don't leave home. And they are the best cooks, which is why they are so contented.

Uruguay he picks as the home of the most beautiful women and he says that the Japanese are one of the cleanest people.

MAKES ITS ALL WOOLED.

"Almost every kind of warm-blooded animal is represented by some kind of hair," says a nature note. [illegible]

PULLMAN PORTERS ASK RECOGNITION

Union Urges Mediation Board to Accept It for Collective Bargaining

By EDWARD LEVINSON

The union of Pullman car porters today asked the National Mediation Board, created under the railway labor act, to recognize its claim to represent the porters of the nation in collective bargaining.

The request was forwarded to Washington by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and M. P. Webster, its first vice-president. The two declared the Brotherhood was ready to face a show of strength with the company union in force on the Pullman system.

Efforts of the porters to organize have been made for nine years and are said to have taken a great spurt in recent months. The movement has been aided by the American Federation of Labor as an effort to raise the standards of Negro labor.

Wide Sympathy

The porters have attracted wide sympathy for their demands because of their unusually long hours of work and the meagerness of their earnings. The company has maintained that deficiencies in wages are made up by tips.

When the emergency railway transportation act was passed last year, the Brotherhood immediately sought an answer to its claims for representation. Joseph P. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Railroads, ruled, however, that neither the porters nor the Pullman company came under the act.

"It was contended that we did not come under the railroad act because the Pullman cars were not 'carriers by railroad,' nor under the national recovery act because it was a carrier," Randolph said today. "Furthermore, the NRA said it was concerned only with interstate commerce."

Congress Acts

The last Congress, however, ended the strange situation by placing the Pullman Company within the scope of the railroad act.

"We immediately took advantage of the amended law," Randolph said, "and launched a nation-wide organization campaign on which to base our claims to represent the majority of the porters. The drive has resulted in a large majority of porters and maids indorsing the brotherhood as their organization."

New York Post
January 15, 1935

Labor Pays Taxes, Too

Labor pays taxes, as well as capital, and has just as much right to the protection of the police.

Unfortunately, some police officials consider themselves the hired hands of big property, rather than of the public.

William A. Galvin, president of the Inside Bakery Workers Federal Labor Union No. 19585, after his pickets had been repeatedly attacked outside the National Biscuit Company, asks the Mayor to instruct the police to "maintain an impartial attitude in this and all strike conditions, and that they should protect peaceful pickets as well as other persons and property in the City of New York."

Mr. Galvin denies that picketing by his union has anything to do with the injunction issued in the case, and declares that "we condemn violence and disorder, whether they be on the part of the strikers, strike-breakers or police."

Unfortunately there has been entirely too much violence on the part of the police.

Labor has a right to insist that the Mayor protect the picket line as well as property.

SUNDAY MIRROR
April 14, 1935

Harlem Pleas For Help Hit Aid to Aliens

A charge that more aliens have jobs in New York City than have Negroes caused a demonstration yesterday at a continued hearing under the Mayor's commission inquiring into conditions in Harlem.

A sub-committee on racial discrimination took testimony at yesterday's session in Washington Heights Courthouse, 447 E. 157th St.

Spectators broke into violent applause when the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, colored pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, solemnly warned, in response to a question by A. Philip Randolph, the chairman, that "injunctions or no injunctions, the time may come when mass picketing may have to be employed to solve the problem of racial discrimination."

CRITICIZES LEGISLATURE.

Commissioner of Accounts Paul Blanshard and Norman Thomas, who ran for President on the Socialist ticket, were other witnesses at the hearing.

Blanshard assured the sub-committee and the spectators, a great majority of whom were Negroes, that New York City had already incorporated clauses in contracts with companies doing business with the city fixing penalties for practicing racial discrimination, or refusing to agree to collective bargaining with their workers.

Norman Thomas charged that the large milk companies, the Metropolitan Insurance Co. and large utilities doing business in Harlem practice racial discrimination by refusing to employ Negroes. Thomas also criticized adversely the State Legislature for adjourning at this time, when much needed legislation to solve conditions is needed.

The Rev. Mr. Imes denounced as an insult the maintaining of police on every corner in Harlem following the riot. He said neither Commissioner of Police Valentine nor the District Attorney had [illegible]

DAILY NEWS
April 14, 1935

Racial Favor Charged at Riot Inquiry

Racial discrimination in Harlem shops, on the police force—and among the school teachers, it was hinted—were charged yesterday at a turbulent hearing of the Mayor's Committee to investigate the Harlem riot.

Amid applause from a mixed audience, the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, colored pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, declared: "It is an undue humiliation to have an unnecessary number of policemen of another race patroling our corners as if we were a group of criminals."

After he had finished, A. Philip Randolph, vice Chairman of the Subcommittee on Education, announced that a 3:30 P. M. Tuesday there would be a closed meeting for teachers, at which Louis Marshall, member of the Board of Education.

From Henry L. White, a leader in a colored a..liate of the American Federation of Labor, the Committee learned of difficulties encountered in placing colored workmen on City or State jobs.

In the case of the Brentwood, Suffolk, State Hospital, he said, colored bricklayers were stalled off until the State Department of Labor intervened. Then fifteen or twenty were hired, and shortly fired.

Mrs. Cecelia C. Saunders, a Y. W. C. A. official, said that Harlem stores would not employ colored girls unless they were "very fair-complexioned."

palmer
410 St Nicholas
Apt 10

Gala
Bus Ride
Frolic and Picnic
under the auspices
Brotherhood
of
Sleeping Car Porters
LADIES AUXILIARY
At Fuhrer's Park and Casino
First Ave. and First Street (Next to the Ferry)
College Point, L. I.
Thursday, July 22, 1926
12 noon to 1 a. m.
Buses leave Headquarters
2311 Seventh Ave.
at 11 a.m. sharp
and 3 p.m. sharp
TICKET
$2.00

LAFAYETTE THEATRE
2225 Seventh Avenue

MAY 21 | Sunday Midnight

X

Est. Price .68
Tax Pd. .07 Total .75

Brotherhood of Pullman Car Porters

X MIDNIGHT MAY 21
ELLIOTT TICKET CO., N.Y.C.

Good Only
Lafayette Theatre

Orches. 75c

1933

CENTR L 19

The Negro Is a Worker

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

WHEN ONE raises the question of a program for the Negro, it is thought of in connection with the solution of a problem, known sometimes as the "Negro problem" and the "Negroes' problem." The former suggests the consideration of the main facts surrounding the status of the Negro in America from a purely objective and scientific point of view, the latter from an inner or subjective angle.

The data that constitute the Negro problem, and are available for study, analysis and evaluation, are discrimination against Negroes with respect to their access to schools, theatres, Pullman cars and general railroad transportation, public utilities, the purchasing and the occupying of homes, employment on certain jobs; disfranchisement of Negroes in the South; segregation in housing, color bar in the constitution of certain trade unions; discrimination by government agencies, municipal, state and federal, both as relates to appointments and the election of Negroes to various offices.

In addition to these raw phenomena that indicate the existence of a race problem, there are the materials that students may study and examine such as theories and propaganda about and on the so-called Negro inferiority question and the general status of the Negro among ethnic groups. Thomas Dickson, Lathrop Stoddard, Madison Grant and Herr Hitler are some of the propagandists who continue to pour out a flood of superficial and vicious literature, mis-named anthropology on race and the Negro. Negro scholars, too, attempt to study these data of race maladjustments as objectively as their being part of the problem will permit.

But the Negroes' problem, which connotes an attempt at subjective and inner analysis and evaluation of the capacity and struggles of the Negro, has only recently begun to meet with a welcome among Negroes themselves. The sociology of this is that Negroes of scholarship and leadership have invariably stressed and emphasized the disabilities, handicaps, set-backs, defeats and lack of progress in certain fields on the part of the Negro as arising chiefly from external forces, namely, the limitations set upon the Negro by the white world.

For scores of years Negroes won great reknown and the reputation for high militancy whenever they assailed white people. Suspicion and distrust always arose around any Negro who suggested that the chief enemy of the Negro might be the Negro himself, and that his weakness and lack of progress in the field of education, political and economic action, might be essentially internal. It seldom occured to Negro leaders that the attitude of white enemies of the Negro could be changed by aggressive and courageous action on the part of Negroes themselves. Of course, this state of mind is not peculiar to the Negro. It may be found among all peoples. No individual or group wants to be told that probably he is largely responsible for his own plight.

* * *

FROM THE point of view of sound strategy, it was and is necessary for the Negro to fight both the external enemies, such as white Negrophobists who are nurtured and succored in the lap of modern capitalism and world imperialism, and his own internal impotency expressed in the lack of effective organization, the will to fight and struggle, the development of a sense of initiative, the pioneer spirit and self-reliance. These two forms of strategy may be styled as negative and positive. They are doubtless developed in logical sequence.

It was natural that the white man, who stood athwart the path of the Negro and cried "No further beyond," would be pictured as Public Enemy No. 1. Besides the attack upon this enemy had the necessary dramatic setting and emotional appeal. Only upon reflection and searching introspection do people discover that perhaps they are underlings, not alone because of their stars, but also because of themselves. Albeit, the fight of the Negro must both be destructive and constructive.

Social and natural history shows that destruction is quite generally the advance guard of construction. Kingdoms and empires were overthrown before republics and democracies could be established. You must excavate, remove the debris, if you would erect a building; disease germs must be destroyed if sound health is to follow. Free men could not exist until slavery passed.

Hence the whole sinister socio-economic political mechanism of the great

A. Philip Randolph.

illusioned. From the status of slaves, black men and women were transformed, not into free workers, but into a semi-caste position. They were neither slave nor freemen. The Civil War, which was a sort of bourgeois revolution in the South, did not run its complete course.

The masters of the old slave regime were restored to power. The vote was denied the Negro. He received no land, though promised a mule and forty acres. The education granted him was a makeshift. As a consequence, Negroes were virtually re-enslaved through subtle political, economic and social devices such as the grandfather clause lily-white primaries, vagrancy laws, sharecropper and tenant farming, lynching and mob rule, segregation, discrimination and jim-crowism.

Northern industrial and financial capitalists, who welcomed and promoted the Civil War, were only concerned about sweeping away the remnants and vestiges of the agrarian slave economy that hindered the progressive development of a machine economy. When this was accomplished, they turned their attention to the exploitation of the west, and frowned with a tribal fury upon the clamor for complete freedom for the slaves by the old abolitionists and radicals, such as Stevens, Wade and Sumner.

* * *

DURING THE post-Civil War era, the industrialization of the South became the issue of the hour. Railroads must be built. Turpentine must be dipped, lumber mills run, cotton must be picked, factories and mines must be operated, Labor, skilled and unskilled, must be worked and worked cheaply. Thus attention was turned to the freedmen, a promising supply of labor for the building of the New South. To the end of preparing the ex-slaves for industrial wage-slaves, industrial schools of the south were established.

The leadership of the Negro since then has been largely shaped in correspondence and accordance with this big socio-economic change in the South, where some nine-tenths of the race then lived. While here and there, a Dr. DuBois and a Monroe Trotter cried out for civil and political rights and the higher learning, the dominant voice in the affairs of the race was of the school of Dr. Booker T. Washington. This was so because the regnant industrial and financial interests in the land made it so. The leadership was cautious, hesitant, timid, conservative, but strong.

Naturally, the education of the Negro, too, would be definitely influenced by this new condition: a sort of strange marriage between the southern whites, who each succeeded to supremacy and control of the state and Northern finance and industrial capital which came to invade the South.

We Need Philosophy of Working Class, This Leader Holds

many dimes to make less than one in all. If the Negro is essentially a worker, which has to do with money and it is the chief interests of the worker is to secure more wages with which he buys food, clothing and shelter, the matter of hours, shorter hours and better conditions of work, security on the job, in short, industrial and political democracy, then the Negro logically and inevitably becomes a working-class philosophy.

I am not here concerned about the many and varied schools of workers' philosophy such as Communists, Syndicalists, Socialists, Trotskyites, Adamsites, A. F. of L. Trade Unionists, Industrial Unionists, John Dewey-ites, Farmer-Labor Party-ites. Capitalists, too, have various schools of thought, although they are one in opposition to the organization of the workers. Suffice it to say, that the recognition by the Negro that his lot must be cast with the workers of these United States of America, white, foreign, Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Gentile and what not, will provide the intellectual, moral and spiritual condition for a sound settlement of questions of schools of workers' thinking, tactics, strategy and methodology.

Now the first and most important part of any program of action is the organization of Negro workers into trades and industrial unions. They should join hands with white workers in the existing unions. Where unions have a color bar against Negroes, Negroes should organize independent labor organizations to fight to enter the regular unions and also to increase their power to bargain collectively with their employers. To further this program, an organization such as a united Negro trades as proposed by Frank R. Crosswaith, general organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers of America, would be effective.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the need and value of labor organization to protect the interests of the workers at the point of production, consumer's co-operatives may and should be developed to protect the interests of the Negro when he goes into the market to buy back the goods he has helped to create with his labor power.

Products that may be handled by co-operatives rather easily are milk and eggs, non-branded goods. Harry Edwards is already proceeding with the co-operative sale of milk. There are several successfully operated co-operative apartments in Harlem. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Co-operative Apartments on the Concourse, however, may well serve as a model of emulation.

Laundry, too, is an enterprise which might well be conducted co-operatively. Of course, grocery stores and meat markets may be so conducted. A five and ten cent store and a department store of general merchandising should become within the co-operative managerial ability of an average Negro community. Practically any commodity or service may be supplied the public through the consumer's co-operatives.

Private capitalistic enterprise is about bankrupt, even the whites, with their access to large capital and an high order of entrepreneural ability. The small business enterprise conducted for profit, only where the commodity or service is unique, can have any hope of a small and limited success.

A Negro community which is impoverished at best, should not be exploited for the benefit of individual Negroes, even when this exploitation may be successful, as shown by big business enterprises. The masses of the community, aside from receiving the goods they purchase with wages, should also share in the profits of the business made possible by their purchasing power.

* * *

BUT ALL problems must be approached in terms of strategy with a view of facilitating and accelerating their solution. Thus, the strategy of the united front seems to offer a sound basis of power with which to beat down the barriers against black Americans. The united front involves the joining of various organizations upon a common issue, such as lynching, job discriminations, etc. An organization need not abandon its general program or accept the general program of any one of the organizations in the united front framework in order to function effectively in a united front plan.

Of course, no effective united front strategy can be executed between organizations whose programs and interests are poles apart, such as the Civil Liberties Union with the American Liberty League, or the Ku Klux Klan with a Jewish organization or Knights of Columbus. A sound united front can only be built upon consistency and organizations whose interests are within of the same general forces.

Negro movements, therefore, could not well develop

NEW YORK POST
APRIL 13, 1935

COLOR LINE BAR TO JOB, HARLEM INQUIRY HEARS

Negro Girl 'Y' Worker Finds Pay Is Graded to Shade of Skin

DOCTORS AND NURSES FEEL EXCLUSION MOST

A Negro girl's chances of employment in New York depedn entirely upon the shade of her coloring, Miss Cecilia Saunders, executive secretary of the 137th Street branch of the Y. W. C. A., testified today before the unemployment subcommittee of the Mayor'sCommittee on Conditions in Harlem.

A light skin enables a girl to get a job, though at less pay than a white girl would receive for a corresponding position, said Miss Saunders.

She has been a Y. W. C. A. worker for fourteen years, she said. She tok a Federal civil service examination for a job for which she considered herself well fitted, but the questions about education were so worded as to establish her race and she did not get the job, she said.

'Peonage' Charged

In her Y. M. C. A. work, she testified, she has found in depression days that many employers of domestics feel that girls should work for their board and lodging alone. This, she said, is virtually a form of peonage.

Robert Minor, author and left wing political leader, brought out by questioning her that the sharp color line which she said existed in all forms of business caused a lowering of the standard of living in Harlem and brought about high infant mortality rates and a high tuberculosis record.

She complained especially of discrimination against Negro doctors and nurses, which she said resulted in making it difficult for Negroes to get adequate attention in hospitals.

Only by a vigorous fight against the Jim Crow system, she said, could the committee accomplish any improvement in conditions.

George Philip Gantt of 2305 Seventh Avenue, another witness, said that his face had prevented him from getting a Federal civil service position as a dental technician.

Norman Thomas was among the spectators, but took no part in the questioning of witnesses.

Commissioner of Taxes Delaney presided. Countee Cullen, the Negro poet; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Dr. John C. Grimley, commander of the 369th Regiment, a Negro National Guard unit, and Dr. Charles Roberts sat with him.

Riots among Harlem's Negroes are to be expected if living conditions in the district are considered, in the opinion of a New York County Lawyers' Association committee.

"The recent riots have surprised no one who has been in touch with the condition under which we have permitted our Negro fellow citizens to live," the report says.

The committee, called the Subcommittee on Young Negroes in the Children's Court of the Association's Committee on the Domestic Relations Court, was named last June.

It consists of Miss Dorothy Straus, chairman; Louis C. Haggerty and Edward R. Rayher.

A report by Judge Edward E. Boyle, then presiding justice of the Domestic Relations Court to the then Mayor O'Brien, prompted formation of the committee.

"As Judge Boyle pointed out," said the committee report, "there was no place to send young Negro boys below the age of twelve who did not come or should not be placed technically in the category of neglected children, but who required some form of custodial care."

The report pointed out that the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry is closed to Negroes and that the Training School for Girls at Hudson and the Training School for Boys at Warwick cannot, under the law, take children under twelve.

State Held Neglectful

"It is obvious from the foregoing that the State and city have not fulfilled their duty toward one of the most unfortunate groups in our community," the report said.

"If we cannot remove maladjusted youngsters from the unsuitable environment where they develop into anti-social little beings and transplant them into healthier, more fruitful soil, we shall find springing up around them where we left them a rank and unexpected growth of destructive weed."

PORTERS' UNION HELD NEARING RECOGNITION

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, appeared Tuesday before the National Mediation Board in Washington for a conference on aspects of the union's efforts to win recognition.

Ashley L. Totten, secretary-treasurer of the brotherhood, said yesterday that the union is nearing recognition by the Pullman Company. At present, he said, Pullman porters' cases are being handled by the organization at meetings with the company's superintendents.

May 4, 1935

K. C. Call
Mar. 1, 1935

BROTHERHOOD COMES TO AID OF W. SNELL

Pullman Porter Fails to Do Conductor's Work; Gets 15 Days

Because he failed to take up a passenger's ticket on a Pullman car in St. Louis enroute to Kansas City, W. Snell, 2426 Harrison street, Pullman porter, lost 15 days work on his run on the Wabash line.

Mr. Snell who has worked for the Pullman company for 25 years is at a loss to understand why he was "put on the ground" for half a month since he does not run in charge.

It happened this way, according to Mr. Snell and S. Watson, local organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters who has taken charge of the case.

Snell's car, Trilium, left St. Luois for Kansas City Jan. 7, at 11:45 p. m. A few minutes before hand the train pulled out a man got on, and told the porter to make down lower one as soon as possible.

Placed on 'No Work' List

"I did as he ordered me," Mr. Snell said, "and a short while afterwards the conductor named Shaggs came to me and wanted to know who was in lower 1. I told him a passenger had asked me to make it down. Shaggs, using very abusive language, told me if I wanted to stay on that line I would have to look out for the transportation. I presumed that meant I would have to take up the tickets as well as keep the car in condition. I do not run in charge.

"A few days later I received word from my district office that I would be placed on the 'extra board' (no work list) for 15 days."

Several days later Mr. Snell wrote a letter to J. P. Leach, district superintendent, in Kansas City, asking for a hearing. One was granted. Snell was accompanied by an attorney, and S. Watson also a stenographer.

"When we arrived in the office," Mr. Snell said, "we were refused a hearing. Mr. Leach said he was not ready to discuss the matter, saying 'I don't care to turn my office into a court.'"

Mr. Watson will take the case to the regional labor board to recover Mr. Snell's lost time. Snell has been running on the Wabash between here and St. Louis for about a year. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters that is carrying his fight to the regional board.

Celebreties At Polo Grounds Game Sunday

MANY PROMINENT in various walks of life were among those seen at the Polo Grounds last Sunday afternoon when the New York Police Department baseball nine met "Cyclone Joe" Williams and his Black Giants in a double header. Shown in the picture are Assemblyman Stevens, Asa Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Judge Toney and Alderman John William Smith.

D. H. Dobbins Returns From Labor Convention

D. H. Dobbins 1608 East Twenty-fourth street terrace was the only Negro from Kansas City who attended the twetny-first triennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers held at the Hotel Morrison in Chicago July 13, 14, 15 and 16.

There were 21 Negro delegates among the 300 deelgates. Four Negro delegates made addresses from the platform.

Dobbins has been employed for the last seven years in the freight car repair department of the Missouri Pacific railroad company.

He is recording secretary of local No. 642, Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers affiliated with the A. F. of L. and is secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' local No. 18077.

At the Chicago convention, he was appointed to membership on the committee on appeals and grievances.

Dobbins is a member of the Paseo Baptist church.

Negroes are welcome to membership in the Firemen and Oilers' labor organization, according to Alexander Geisick, [illegible] Kas. general [illegible] souri [illegible]

SEEKS TO GUARD NEGRO PORTERS' JOBS ON TRAINS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—(AP)—The Negro Pullman porter was presented to the senate today by Senator Dill [Dem., Wash.] as beset by foreign competition and greatly in need of federal assistance.

To provide it Dill introduced a bill to require that all employes of Pullman, club, and observation cars on all railroads engaged in interstate commerce be Americans.

The competition, he said, is coming by the Negroes "being supplanted by Japanese and Filipinos, particularly here in the east."

"For long years," Dill continued, "Negroes have been most satisfactory porters. This is work they can properly do and to which they look. We should, by law, protect them."

Filipinos and Japanese, he said, "will work for such low prices that it is impossible for the Negro to live on such a wage."

"I am told," he concluded, "that the railroads have attempted to use two Filipinos or Japanese on Pullmans to do the work of one porter and get them for less than the porter is paid. It [illegible] because they are not physically strong."

Porters To Have Barbecue For Thanksgiving Day

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will begin a ten-days celebration on Thanksgiving Day with a barbecue at their national headquarters, 105 West 136th street. The barbecue is being given in conjunction with the Edward Waters College Club of New York.

On Sunday, December 2, A. Philip Randolph, national president, will return to New York after a nationwide trip in the interest of his organization. He wil be welcomed with a public mass meeting at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, at 3.30 p. m.

There will be membership meetings December 3, 4 and 5 and the week's celebration wil reach its climax on December 6, when the ninth annual ball will be presented at Rockland Palace.

u May Never Know It

Many Affairs Honor A. Philip Randolph, Noted Labor Leader

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. White entertained Mr. A. Philip Randolph and Mr. M. P. Webster at dinner last Wednesday evening at their residence, 1567 West 35th street, just prior to going to the dance. The table was beautifully decorated and champagne of ancient vintage was served as a beverage. Other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Upton, Mr. and Mrs. F. White, Mr. W. B. Holland and Mother White. Mr. White was personal escort to Mr. Randolph during his entire stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Goodwin of 1378 Newton street, entertained Mr. A. Philip Randolph and several guests at a delightful breakfast Saturday morning. The guests included were Clarence R. Johnson, W. B. Holland, James White and Chas. L. Upton. The day was completed at the Oregon-USC football game.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Murray entertained Mr. A. Philip Randolph last Sunday for breakfast at their residence, 4715 Compton avenue. The table was delightfully decorated.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was one of the honored guest speakers at the Los Angeles Fellowship League last Sunday. He was accompanied by Mr. James White.

On Monday evening, October 22, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richardson entertained Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Chas. L. Upton, James White, Wm. Glenn and W. B. Holland at their beautiful home, 9410 Baird avenue, for dinner. After dinner at the Richardson home, Mr. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. James White and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Upton attended the play, "Stevedore" at the MusArt theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Upton entertained Mr. A. Philip Randolph and guests for dinner at their residence, 2190 West 30th street, Tuesday evening. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Clarence R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. James White, Miss Faye Jackson, Miss Anita Grant and Mr. and Mrs. W. V. McCall. A delightful time was had by all. The dinner was a climx to a trip to Elsinore.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, noted labor leader and national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was the honored guest at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Starks, 1629 East 114th street, Wednesday evening, just prior to his departure for Denver, Colorado. Other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. James White, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Upton and Mr. W. B. Holland. The table was beautifully decorated and the dinner served in courses. The guests were reluctant to leave and had to drive at breakneck speed to make the train.

NEW YORK POST
APRIL 13, 1935

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]

HARLEM'S PROBLEM IS NEW YORK'S PROBLEM

Ten days have passed since the Harlem disorders. The Negro point of view as to the causes has been graphically presented by the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr. in a series of three articles in the Post.

Comment in the press and special articles in the weeklies of opinion, by Mr. Hamilton Basso in *The New Republic*, by Mr. Claude McKay in *The Nation* and by Miss Louise Thompson in *The New Masses*, provide added perspective.

One consistent thread runs through all these presentations, from the ultra-conservative *Sun* to the near-Red *New Masses:* behind the trouble in Harlem lies not artificial agitation but genuine and long-suffered grievances.

Elimination of these grievances is necessary, not merely to prevent a recurrence of the disorder, but to protect all New York against the potential health menace represented by the ill-fed unfortunates in the dank cellars and often windowless tenements of Harlem.

The Harlem problem is a racial problem only to the extent that racial factors have intensified depression evils. The disorders there cannot properly be termed race riots. They were rather a miniature uprising by the most depressed section of New York's unemployed.

Fortunately the problems facing Harlem are not insoluble. New York is not the deep South and there are intelligence and good will aplenty here to meet them. If a willingness to hear the other man's point of view and political courage are added, New York has nothing to fear.

The Governor, the Mayor, the District Attorney of Manhattan and our leading business men each had a job to do. And the welfare of all New York, not merely of Harlem, can be advanced by their efforts.

It seems to us the Governor's job is to see that Harlem is treated fairly in reapportionment. A self-contained community of 300,000, it resents continued gerrymandering. Harlem wants a Negro Congressman, and has a right to one on the basis of population. Chicago has one.

The Mayor's task, it seems to us, is to clean up conditions in the Harlem Hospital, to end discrimination on relief, and to order investigation of reports that prisoners were brutally treated in the Harlem station houses the night of the disorders.

In particular the Mayor should throw some light on the Negro who was badly beaten by the police in the breadline at the 369th Regiment Armory on March 13. Is it true that he is in danger of permanently losing his sight? Why has no action been taken against the policemen who beat him? Why is he being held in a prison ward? What is the extent of his injuries? No one can find out at Bellevue.

Thorough airing of this case is especially called for because it spoils the good record made by the police on the streets during the rioting and because it is causing ill-feeling in Harlem.

What can the District Attorney do? The District Attorney can, if he has the courage, make himself a great reputation by cleaning up the politically protected rackets that thrive in Harlem and help to impoverish its people.

Clean up of Harlem rackets would benefit the whole city because the revenues of these rackets go to support powerful political forces that are rapidly coming to dominate the city.

As for the business men, we should like to see some of New York's more intelligent business leaders sit down with Harlem Negro leaders for a few hours of quiet discussion.

We should like to see them work out a plan to enlarge Negro opportunities in the Harlem area, and to present city authorities with plans for slum elimination and building improvement in Harlem.

The Mayor's committee on Harlem can, if it chooses, act as a spur on Governor, Mayor, District Attorney and business leaders.

Not to do so is to leave the roots of Harlem's troubles untouched. Not to do so is to encourage the continuance of similar conditions in other parts of the city. Not to do so is to run the risk of another outbreak.

Above all, inhumanity to Harlem is a menace to every family in New York. A great city cannot permit a minority to live under conditions that would really make them the prey of any epidemic, and others with them.

Surely there are good will and brains and courage enough in the [illegible] city for this job.

NEW YORK POST
JANUARY 15, 1935

PULLMAN PORTERS ASK RECOGNITION

Union Urges Mediation Board to Accept It for Collective Bargaining

By EDWARD LEVINSON

The union of Pullman car porters today asked the National Mediation Board, created under the railway labor act, to recognize its claim to represent the porters of the nation in collective bargaining.

The request was forwarded to Washington by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and M. P. Webster, its first vice-president. The two declared the Brotherhood was ready to face a show of strength with the company union in force on the Pullman system.

Efforts of the porters to organize have been made for nine years and are said to have taken a great spurt in recent months. The movement has been aided by the American Federation of Labor as an effort to raise the standards of Negro labor.

Wide Sympathy

The porters have attracted wide sympathy for their demands because of their unusually long hours of work and the meagerness of their earnings. The company has maintained that deficiencies in wages are made up by tips.

When the emergency railway transportation act was passed last year, the Brotherhood immediately sought an answer to its claims for representation. Joseph P. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Railroads, ruled, however, that neither the porters nor the Pullman company came under the act.

"It was contended that we did not come under the railroad act because the Pullman cars were not 'carriers by railroad,' nor under the national recovery act because it was a carrier," Randolph said today. "Furthermore, the NRA said it was concerned only with interstate commerce."

Congress Acts

The last Congress, however, ended the strange situation by placing the Pullman Company within the scope of the railroad act.

"We immediately took advantage of the amended law," Randolph said, "and launched a nation-wide organization campaign on which to base our claims to represent the majority of the porters. The drive has resulted in a large majority of porters and maids indorsing the brotherhood as their organization."

Calling a Halt!

Editor of The New York Age:

Why need the porter let Mr. Randolph go on and usurp the power belonging to the porter only? Mr. Randolph, nor his group, represents the Pullman porter as an organization. If I am [illegible], I should like the following [illegible] answered:

Who [illegible] the present officers of the B. of S. P. C. P.?

At what meeting of porters were the present policies adopted, and where?

What porters or porter represents my district, and who elected the same?

And if Mr. Randolph represents a majority of porters, is it not legal that the minority have a say before final action is taken?

I deny that any of the above questions can be answered truthfully in the affirmative and because of that fact I deny Mr. Randolph or any one else the right to represent me before anybody and how the Mediation Board or the Pullman Co. can recognize Mr. Randolph as to authority for Pullman porters' representation is more than I can understand. What right has Mr. Randolph to demand from the Pullman Co. for the porters that which he refuses to grant them?

If Mr. Randolph wants to be fair, let him accept a challenge hereby submitted to meet me before any group of porters, and accept their vote after hearing us both, and, lest I be misunderstood, I am speaking for the porter and not for the company (nor Mr. Randolph).

If Mr. Randolph wants to lead the porter let him apply to the porter for election. If [illegible] alright; otherwise let the porter [illegible] his own problem.

DOCTOR D. WATSON
(A Porter)

Boston, Mass.

(Reprinted from The New York Age, Feb. 11, '28)

THE HOUSE COMMITEE

—OF—

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

invites you to play

BRIDGE or WHIST

Saturday, July 20 Nine-thirty P. M.

239 West 136th Street

Prizes Refreshments Dancing

Subscription : 25 Cents

Funds to be used exclusively to pay Mortgage on Brotherhood's Home

F. H. LA GUARDIA, M.C.

New York

The Ladies' Auxilliary

of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

cordially invite you and your friends to attend

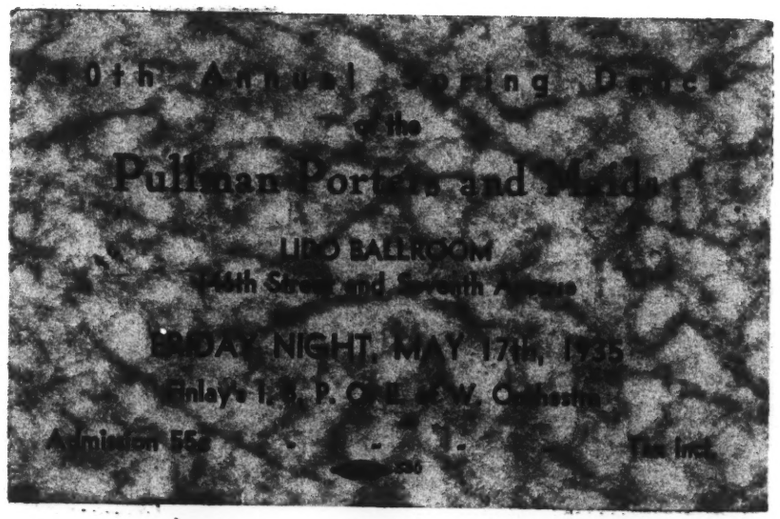
A Hallowe'en Party

at 105 West 136th Street, New York City

on Thursday Eve. October 31st, 1935

Music — Dancing — Refreshments

ADMISSION . . . . 25c cents



PULLMAN PORTERS AND MAIDS

HEAR

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN

National Secretary-Treasurer Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Read and explain the TWELVE PAGE sweeping decision of

FEDERAL JUDGE GEORGE E. Q. JOHNSON

upholding the rights of Porters and Maids to self-organization, free from **Influence, Interference or Coercion** by the **Pullman Company** and their rights to choose leaders **Free** from the dictates of their Management

at Brotherhood Headquarters, 239 West 136th Street

Friday and Saturday Nights Nov. 25 & 26. Monday 28, Tues. 29 Wed 30, and Thursday until midnight Dec. 1, at 8:30 p. m. Please be on time

New members and non members given until midnight Dec. 1st to join or re-instate under Dispensation Rate $3.50. Porters & Maids are urged to bring in all old time books at once. Do not send it, bring it yourself. It is imperative that you do so. Office open daily from 12 M.

BY ORDER OF

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, President M. P. WEBSTER, 1st Vice Pres., & Chairman Gen. Ex. Board

O. W. BYNUM, N Y. Field Organizer

Note: All members of the Ladies Auxiliary, the Live Wire Club, the Wives and other Women Relatives and Friends of the Brotherhood are invited to attend Meetings.

Pullman Filipino Scare Shattered

PUBLIC OPINION RISES IN FAVOR OF NEGRO PULLMAM PORTERS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8th The Negro Pullman Porter was presented to the Senate today by Senator Dill (Democrat, Wash.) as beset by foreign competition and greatly in need of Federal assistance. Introducing the bill which will require all Pullman Porters to be Americans, Senator Dill said, "for long years Negroes have been most satisfactory porters." This work they can properly do. We should by law protect them. I am told that the railroads are using two Filipinoes or Japanese on Pullmans to do the work of one porter. It takes two because they are not physically strong.

Make your sacrifice today to the fund for the court case which has been definitely set for Monday, March 13. You promised last pay day. Do as this pay day. Also buy two tickets 55c each for the Annual Ball at Lido Ball Room, 160 W. 146th St., Thursday Night, March 2nd.

Boxes Seating Ten Persons $3.00 Loges Seating Ten Persons $2.00 Special Meetings at Brotherhood Home, 239 W. 136th St., Wednesday 15th and Thursday 16th at 8 p. m.

A. Philip Randolph, Pres. Ashley L. Totten, Sec'ty.-Treas.

I'M TELLING YOU CONFIDENTIALLY!

By F. H. LA GUARDIA

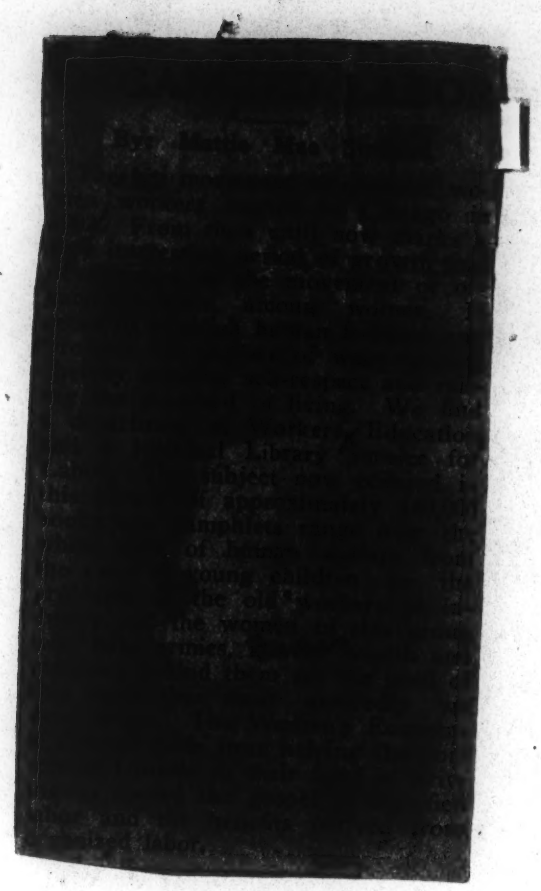
(AMERICA'S MOST LIBERAL CONGRESSMAN)

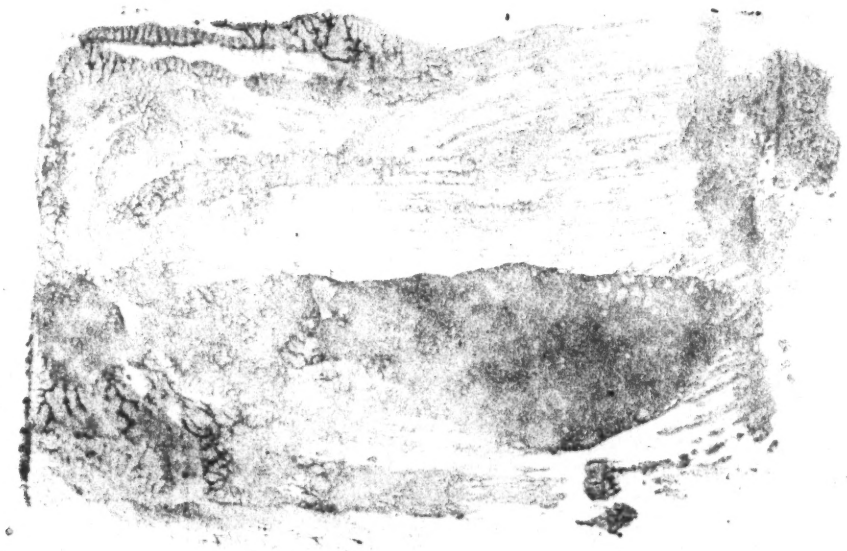
THE PULLMAN PORTERS

The Pullman porters throughout the country constitute an army of some twelve thousand men. They are as fine and as efficient a group of men as can be found in the country. Energetic, courteous, patient and honest. Strange as it may seem, while traveling facilities in this country have improved and we have perhaps better railway accommodations than any other country in the world, the working conditions of these porters have not advanced and they are working under conditions that might have been considered favorable thirty years ago.

Every effort of these men to organize, the same as every other group of workers and in keeping with the custom of this age for workingmen to organize themselves for their own benefit and protection, has met with vicious and drastic opposition on the part of the Pullman company. The same old obstacle resorted to by many employers who are not willing to be fair with their employees has been re- [illegible] that is the so-called [illegible] company or- [illegible]

partial investigation was made by the department of research of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and in presenting the facts it stated that "one of the principal demands of the union is for a wage which will permit the abolition of the tipping system. The existence of this system, it claims, has time and again hindered the porters from obtaining improved working conditions." The same report would indicate that on long runs, such as from New York to Key West, which takes four days and four nights, the Pullman porter is allowed six hours for sleep out of ninety-six, whereas the Pullman conductor, who is organized and has a powerful and well-officered organization of his own, is allowed two full nights and ten hours. That is the difference between a real organization of workers and a "com- [illegible] You should take





The Colored Women's Economic Council of Los Angeles presents the Music Lover's Club, Thursday evening, Oct. 12th, 8:00 P. M. at Independent Church of Christ, 18th and Paloma. [illegible] The Workers of this club are [illegible] L. C. Tharpe, M. V. Tompkins, [illegible] McSwain, Lillian Moore, [illegible] Scott and S. B. Rolls. They are products of Los Angeles and should be encouraged in their field of work. They have worked hard and long to prepare for this occasion and will bring to us a high class program. Their first number, "The Prayer of Emancipation," dramatized, is worth the admission [illegible] This number is by N. Clark [illegible] composer.

PULLMAN PORTERS & MAIDS!

The Spirit of 1925 is Here Again.

Realizing that the only hope rests with the Brotherhood, Porters and Maids are showing renewed interest and are flocking back to the union as Federal Coordinator prepares to make his report to Congress.

VITAL AND IMPORTANT NEWS AWAIT YOU

AT THE

SPECIAL MEETINGS: Wednesday, Jan. 31 FEB 4

Thursday, Feb. 15 and Friday, February 16, 2 p. m. & 8 p. m.

207 WEST 140TH STREET, NEW YORK

☞ POSITIVELY NO INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO DO NOT ATTEND THESE MEETINGS. **Strictly Confidential.**

O. W. BYNUM & B. F. McLAURIN
Field Organizers

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, National President
ASHLEY L. TOTTEN, National Sec - Treas
Phone AU dubon 3 - 3857

Don't Forget the Chicken-[redacted] Dinner Saturday, February 14

COMPLETE DINNER · 35c

anything or anybody very far.

The particular example to which our friend refers is, of course, rather provoking. Especially when it is observed by the unselfish worker. It is equally disconcerting when it is noted in those who reverse their attitude and opinion toward a subject in which they had shown conspicuous interest.

On the other hand, there is nothing immoral or wrong in a man changing his mind about a thing. But he shouldn't discourage those who do believe in it, nor should he do this merely because his opinions are not followed or his leadership rejected.

We do not think, however, that our P. T. friend shouldn't take the matter so seriously. If there is virtue in his objectives, whatever they concern, it will show itself eventually.

several weeks confinement at the Medical Center with an affected foot.

Penn Terminal Notes

J. T. Reid is still on the sick list having been confined to his home in Jamaica since January 28 with the flu. He expects to be out some time this week ,at least that's what the doctor's report says. We are hoping it's true as our old friend had a very close call.

Did you know that worry kills more people than cancer? In all the history of the world, no poem was ever written, no child was ever educated, no tragedy was ever averted by worry. Then why should be worry about bad politics and bad economic conditions. You have repeatedly been warned against outside attack. Have you thought about the testimony submitted to the house committee whereby the administration proposes to pay workers on government construction projects an average of $50 a month, and even with this hunger still stalks the land and millions seek work in vain.

Well, our old friend, S. E. King has moved again. Did you say where? Well, this time he has moved to 24 St. Nihcolas place. It seems to us as time goes on that he will continue to move. We know that every human being without suffers from a sense of inferoirity, but just why our friend suffers this constant moving program is a little more than we can understand. Unless it is because of Billy.

DETROIT INDEPENDENT

Detroit Independent - 1935

Pullman Conference At Chicago Grants Union Porters 4c Increase

By Bennie Smith
Company Union Pullman Porters Unable to see the woods for the trees were granted a 4c, per day increase in company union conference at Chicago May 16th, 1934. Effective July 1st, 1934.

According to Bennie Smith, 2nd vice president of the National Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that despite the battle being waged in the Federal Courts and before the Legislative Committees at Washington, D. C. for the abolishment of company unions and the policy of the present administration for the spread of employment and increased purchasing power through the shorter work week and increased wage, there yet remains a few misguided chain loving Pullman Porter petitioning for a continuity of present conditions of no pay for P. M. time with 80 per cent of a Pullman Porters duty performed on P. M. time, this only proves the helplessness of a so called porter representative in a company controlled union: The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters composed of the union men in the service affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, realize more each day that a bona fide labor organization is the only solution for a workers problem and feel that they, starting as a bud of an acorn will at last become a forest of mighty oaks or a spark will consume the Pullman rubbish of 13 years, some times called the Employee Plan of Representation or Company Union.

Pullman Company Psalm

And now the twenty third psalm as rendered unto the Pullman Company and their company union: The Plan is my Shepard: I shall do nothing but want, it maketh me to lie hungry in damp unpleasant porters quarters. It leadeth me forth to beg on the cars and look for tips that are not. It restoreth my doubt in the blessings of a possible wage conference. It leadeth me past the Brotherhood and near the office of the Pullman Superintendent to vote. That I may know and keep the faith in the employe plan of representation. Yea, though I tighten my belt in search of a dead head car and stumble blindly in the valley of starvation, I do feel the hand of evil, for thou art the plan and the system is Pullmanism. Thy stool pigeons, Porter Instructors and welfare workers, they appal me with their vain words, Thou preparest a place for me in the porters quarters, and on the extra list in the presence of mine enemies, Thou anoint my poverty with the bunk oil of a molding half loaf is better than no loaf at all, and the cup of my hopelessness runneth over. Yea, surely will low wages, long hours, inhuman treatment, hunger, bewilderment and disgust follow me all the days of Pullman Planism or Company Union: and I will dwell in a poor place and depend on the uncertainties of tips throughout the reign of Pullman's Planism or Company Union.

KANSAS CITY CALL
JANUARY 25,1935

BROTHERHOOD CONVENTION OPENS MONDAY

Pullman Porters Will Hold Public Mass Meeting Sunday

The third national convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will open here Monday, Jan. 28, at Street's hotel. Delegates from all sections are expected to attend, according to Spencer Watson, local organizer who is in charge of the local committee on arrangements.

The fight for full recognition of the Pullman porters and maids will be emphasized at the convention here and plans will be laid for further attack on the effort made not to recognize the brotherhood and to deny it the right to bargain collectively.

Members of the organization will come from Denver, New York, St. Paul, Oakland, Omaha, Atlanta, St. Louis and Detroit.

Randolph To Speak

Prior to the convention will be a public mass meeting Sunday at Allen Chapel A. M. E. church, Tenth and Charlotte streets, at 2 p. m. A. Philip Randolph, national president and M. P. Webster, national vice president, will appear on the program. The convention will end Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Program for the Sunday afternoon meeting:

Negro National Anthem
Invocation....Rev. C. A. Williams, pastor Allen Chapel A. M. E. church
Chorus..."How Firm a Foundation"
Official welcome of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Rev. D. A. Holmes, pastor Paseo Baptist church.
Chorus....."All Hail Emanuel"
Address.....M. P. Webster, first vice president and chairman executive board, Chicago.
Silver offering
Vocal solo.....Mrs. Viola Nickens
Address.....A. Philip Randolph, President Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York City.
Chorus....."He Brought Joy To My Soul" . . Herbert
Benediction.....Rev. S. C. Doyle, pastor Friendship Baptist church
C. H. Calloway, master of ceremonies.

Meetings Open to Public

Cornelius Daniels, musical director; Eric Franker, organist; Mrs. Viola Nickens, chorus leader; Mrs. Snovia Elliott, pianist. S. Watson, president local No. 18077.

Tuesday night, Jn. 29, and Wednesday, Jan. 30, the brotherhood will hold open meetings to the public at the hotel.

The following persons are on various committees: Mrs. Ella Roberson, Mrs. Ruth Langley, Mrs. Mattie Williams, Mrs. Caddie Lawson, Mrs. Gwendolyn Jackson, Mrs. Lucile Dulin, Mrs. Naomi Robinson, Mrs. Lou B. McDonald, Mrs. Francis Tillman, Mrs. Ethel Williams, Mrs. Lola Tivis, Mrs. C. B. Kimble, Mrs. Clara Fulcher, Mrs. Viola Nickens, Mrs. Francis Tillman, Mrs. Madeline Madison, Mrs. Lillie Hadley, Mrs. Addie Elliot, Mrs. Eulalia Golden, Mrs. W. H. Franklin, Mrs. Eddie Rhodes, Mrs. Bertha Rector and Mrs. W. P. Mims.

DO NOT SIGN

The Pullman Porter who is Unconcerned, Indifferent, Unwilling to make a Sacrifice, Unappreciative, finds all kinds of [illegible] in reality he is scared of his own Shadow should not [illegible] to Lay Off a trip a month so that he might make one. The Pullman [illegible] who leave the Base right or wrong, works long hours, in [illegible] who are furloughed. If you are one of those who tear down what others are trying to build for **You**, your **Children** and your Race, you should not expect favors. **Have you contributed** anything for the Final Court Trial which comes up in **January?** **Have You** attended any of these meetings at 239 West 136th Street held every night at 8:00 p. m. Have you heard the reading of the **Federal Court Order?** Still drained in the fingers on one's hand, you support every scheme and Plan to hurt yourself. Now you cry **Hard Times**. **What else do You Deserve?**

Ashley L. Total
National Secretary-Treasurer

O. W. Bynum
Field Organizer

J. Edward Smith
Field Organizer

Once more we Warn You come to these meetings.
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

NEW YORK AGE

Things Seen, Heard and Done

- Among Pullman Employees -

By JAMES H. HOGANS

Mr. Reid Complains

Our Penn. Terminal contemporary, Mr. J. T. Reid, has registered a complaint, which is as old as the hills but is somewhat novel for him, in his notes of last week. It concerns one of those common traits of the human family, which is nothing more or less than that quality we call inconsistency. Mr. Reid, however, who usually assumes a tolerant attitude toward such failings, is moved to comment on it.

To the Penn. Terminal correspondent, it seems "funny" that inconsistency should be so prevalent with some people, although he doesn't use these exact words in his comment. The phraseology is ours, but the meaning is his. At any rate, Mr. Reid has become peeved about some defection by a member or some members of the porters group to something with which he or they had always been conspicuolusly identified . In this connection, he says:

"It seems to me where there is a group of men pulling together for the same cause that they would at least try to cooperate and if you are misunderstood, go to work and make yourself understood. There is one thing you should bear in mind, you can never make yourself understood by trying to destroy something that you once held out to your fellowman."

Now, we do not know the "something" to which our contemporary refers, since he doesn't name it However, we assume he was referring to either the Pullman Porters Benefit Association, in which he is a conspicuous worker, or the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association, of which he is local chairman.

Seemingly, someone in one of these activities has assumed a reverse attitude toward it by calling it a failure. That attiude, thinks Mr. Reid, is the result of an egotistical complex rather than a sincere conversion, for on this he says:

"It seems funny that in all walks of life we find some people, who if not permitted to run things as they see them, they will soon tell you that it is a failure because you haven't used the right methods in doing this and that."

Of course, you will, Brother Reid. It has been that way since Eve handed Adam that apple, and it will ever be so. As long and as often as men are permitted the right to express their personal opinions about a subject, just so long and often will that attitude be prevalent.

But because that is true it doesn't mean that opinions are to be taken as criterions, nor are they to be taken too seriously. And while there are times and occasions when these may be of inestimable benefit, alone they never

ed in the agreement.

John R. Carmody, representative of the railroad labor meditation board, with several assistants visited B. of S. P. C. quarters, this city, and began examination last Friday of the books of the organization in reference to the claim that it represents 51 per cent of the members of the porters group.

The visit of the representative was extended to Monday, at which time he was in conference with local officials of the organization, headed by Ashley L. Totten, who had returned from the annual convention of the brotherhood at Kansas City.

Mr. Totten, who arrived in the city on Sunday, reported that he had received an enthusiastic reception from the members of the Kansas City Lodge on his arrival there Sunday before last. Although his train didn't reach Kansas City until early in the morning, a large delegation, composed of members, their wives sweethearts and other sympathizers, met him at the station and made his trip one of considerable pleasure as well as business.

Although Pullman local representatives have heretofore refused to deal with local representatives of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in the matter of cases involving adjusments of grievances and complaints, it is learned that several instances of such cases will be taken up this week between representatives of the organization and officials of the Penn. Terminal District which denotes a reversal of their former attiude in the matter.

The latest report from the pension board is that pensionable members of the railroad and Pullman groups will be allowed to continue in active service until further notice. This decision, which appears to be due to the final disposition of the railroad pension bill, which is now before the United States Supreme Court, affects a number of porters in both the Penn. Terminal and New York Districts.

Winter service meetings of porters of the New York District will be held at Mott Haven Yards on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

Joseph Robinson, a retired New York District porter, has reutrned to his home in the Bronx after

THE NEW YORK AGE

Things Seen, Heard And Done —

Among Pullman Employees

By JAMES H. HOGANS

Railroads To Get Breathing Spell

Railroads To Get Breathing Spell

According to latest reports from Washington, the railroads, like other large industries, are to be less hampered in the future by governmental influence. In other words, the railroads are to be given a breathing spell in the operation of their business. That should be encouraging as well as refreshing news to those whose interests are bound up in the industry. For there is no industry, unless perhaps it is the farming or mining industry, in which the experienced and practical operator has had less to say and do in recent years with solving its problems than this one.

In fact, the situation of the railroads in this respect has antedated the others many years. And while it is a question as to whether this influence is wholly responsible for the position in which the industry now finds itself, it is obvious to practical students that government regulation and restriction have been heavy contributing factors.

Still, the most rabid opponent of such regulation will have to concede that the railroads themselves have been decidedly responsible, in the first place, for the postion or regulator that the government has taken in their affairs. That much cannot be gainsaid. But, on the other hand, this interference has been carried to an unhealthy excess.

It has been carried to such an extent that not only has the effect been detrimental economically but it has been detrimental to the morale of railroad management. When a business is so restricted by regulation that even the most minute details of operation cannot be changed without the raising of a legal issue or the sanction of an outside body, that business is too greatly handicapped for its own good. Yet, this practically has been the situation with the railroad for sometime.

Of course, sympathizers of the railroads and their management are very much in the minority, even among their employees. The latter, along with the majority, not merely are critical of their omissions, but of what they opine is their selfishness. For one clear-cut example, they point to the fight which is being waged against the railroad retirement act.

This act, the carriers declare will place a financial burden upon them which cannot be carried. Assuming that this contention is not without certain merit, how does the contention become compatible with the fact that one of the roads which are fighting this bill gives one of its retired presidents a pension of $60,000 per year? The little fellows who only ask for $600 or so a year will never be able to see the point.

But leaving that side of the problem off, less governmental regulation of the railroads is not only desirable but it is needed.

Penn Terminal Notes

By J. T. REID

Decoration Day has come and gone leaving behind only memories of the past. However we are always glad to be numbered among those who have been spared by Dvine Providence to celebrate this day. When we stop to think of the many who were denied of the privilege of partaking in these annual ceremonies, we have to admit that we have been blessed. While some of us were not able to be home to share with our families and friends the celebration of that patriotic occasion, yet we should thank God that we are living.

The Penn Terminal Local of the Pullman Porters and Maids' Protective Association held a special meeting last Thursday evening at 151 West 131st street, New York City, for the purpose of nommating a delegate for the next convention of the porters and maids which will be held in Chicago the second Tuesday in August.

The meeting was called to order by J. T. Reid, chairman, at 8.30 p. m. Prayer was offered by Bro. J. S. Eaton and remarks were made by C. R. Rodgers, one of the field organizers in the south, who spoke on the success of the organization in the south. Mr. Rodgers said that he was much pleased with the interest that the porters were taking in the new membership drive and said that he felt that every permanent member of the staff should be actively interested both in advancing knowledge and in teaching the precepts of the organization.

Chariman Reid responded to Mr. Rodgers by saying that he concurred with his remarks and at the same time he would like to further state that the future of the organization depended on not only findng men of the type Mr. Rodgers suggested but the active support of the members. Mr. Reid said: "No carefully laid plans for rebuilding our future can succeed if the men of exceptional ability are lacking. No method of education will be successful if great teachers, great personalities are lacking to inspire and lead as well as to instruct. Those who are finally selected for the permanent posts must be worthy of the responsibilites thus placed on them. If we choose the wrong man, we automatically debar someone else who might have used the position to better advantage."

My Pledge

TO THE

It has carried me through these years of "Company Union" Tyranny

It shall carry me the rest of the way, So Help Me God.

Because I am thoroughly convinced that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has won for me and my race absolute freedom from "Company Union" slavery, recognition by the Pullman Company, and a greater measure of security on the job, and because I am confident that only through the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters I will receive better wages and working conditions, I DO SOLEMNLY PLEDGE to pay (if even at a sacrifice) in addition to my month's DUES, my VICTORY assessment and DONATION totaling $7.00, in instalments as indicated below, so that the expenses incident to the National Mediation Board will be met.

1935-36 Pay Day first of	$1.00	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00	$6.00	$7.00	Date When Paid	1935-36 Pay Day 15th of	$1.00	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00	$6.00	$7.00	Date When Paid
December	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		December	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
January	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		January	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
February	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		February	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
March	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		March	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

Please mark X in dollar column exact amount you will positively pay each PAY DAY in addition to DUES each month, and return IMMEDIATELY to your LOCAL, ZONE or NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, Nat'l Pres.
105 West 136th St., New York, N. Y.

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN, Nat'l Sec'y-Treas.
105 West 136th St., New York, N. Y.

M. P. WEBSTER, 1st Nat'l Vice-Pres.
4231 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BENNIE SMITH, 2nd Nat'l Vice-Pres.
2355 18th St., Detroit, Mich.

E. J. BRADLEY, 3rd Nat'l Vice-Pres.
304 People's Finance Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

C. L. DELLUMS, 4th Nat'l Vice-Pres.
1716 Seventh St., Oakland, Calif.

Please sign and return immediately — Don't Delay!

Name..... Street No.....

City..... State .....

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS
January 12, 1935

REDS START FIGHT AT TRADE UNION DRIVE

FISTS FLY AT LABOR MEET

Socialists, Communists Clash at Meeting for Workers' Solidarity

What was planned to be a vast demonstration of labor solidarity at Rockland Palace Sunday afternoon ended in a melee in which the Socialist and American Federation of Labor sponsors of the meeting clashed with Communists and their sympathizers when the latter tried to gain the floor for Mrs. Ida Norris, mother of Clarence Norris, Scottsboro defendant.

Frank Crosswaith, chairman of the meeting and veteran Socialist campaigner, had hardly finished his introductory remarks in which he hailed the meeting as one of the most significant in the history of the Negro, before it became evident that all was not to be peace and harmony. A heckler arose to demand the privilege of questioning William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who was scheduled to speak, and other A. F. of L. leaders. Crosswaith asked that all questions be submitted in writing to the chairman and sought to squelch the heckler by accusing him of being the agent of forces aiming to break the meeting up.

The speechmaking, launching the campaign "to make Harlem labor conscious" went on uninterrupted until Crosswaith read a resolution requesting Congress to enact the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill. After calling for objections the chairman asked the audience of 3,000 workers, among whom were sprinkled a number of white, to approve the resolution. The audience assented vocally. At this point James Ford, organizer of the Harlem sector of the Communist party, rose from the floor to speak. He was at first ignored. Crosswaith started reading a second resolution. From Ford's supporters came the insistent demand that he be allowed to speak. Crosswaith halted his reading of the resolution and turning defiantly charged:

"Here is a Negro in the audience who is opposed to our fight against lynching. Furthermore, he is a representative of the Communist party."

This accusation was fat thrown on a fire which had been smouldering throughout the meeting. Half the audience was on its feet. There were cheers from Crosswaith's supporters and angry boos from the Communists. The fistic affray with which the meeting was concluded was only ly averted here by the intervention of police. Above the hubbub of the distraught audience which immediately began thinning out, Frank Crosswaith's deep throated voice continued booming out the sonorous phrases of the resolution condemning child labor. Another resolution approving the 30-hour week was read. The chairman declared both adopted.

While Ben Pegler of Local 306, Motion Picture Operators' Union, was calling for working class solidarity, Crosswaith conferred hastily in the wings of the stage with Ford and Ben Davis, Jr., editor of The Harlem Liberator, Communist organ, who were asking that Mrs. Norris be permitted to address the audience. Crosswaith explained that the hour was growing late and that there was no place on the program for such an appeal. However, upon the insistence of Ford and Davis he indicated that, if there was enough time at the close of the meeting, permission might be given to Mrs. Norris to speak.

As Crosswaith was summing up the meeting in conclusion, Ford and Davis, escorting Mrs. Norris, approached the platform. They were halted at the steps by an attendant. Concluding his plea for solidarity and labor consciousness, Crosswaith declared the meeting adjourned. Then turning suddenly, he and the other speakers walked hurriedly off the other side of the platform.

There was a howl of indignant protest from supporters of Ford and Davis. They surged upon the stage where a brief and heated argument ensued between the Communists and members of the Young People Socialist League. Somebody passed a blow. And in a minute a dozen fistic settos were milling about the stage, with chairs and a table lifted aloft. The fighting was over by the time a squad of police appeared. No casualties were reported. Efforts to stage a rump meeting with the remnants of the audience were thwarted when the management turned on a blatant mechanical piano which made public speaking impossible. The hall was cleared by police. No arrests were made.

Harlem Negroes' View on Problems

A. Clayton Powell Jr. Says Men Can't Get Jobs; Relief Is Discriminatory—Hits Fusion Administration

Editor's Note: The Post publishes below the first of a series of three articles which present the Negro's point of view on the recent disturbances in Harlem.

The author, A. Clayton Powell Jr., is associated with his father in the pastorate of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, the largest in Harlem.

Mr. Powell was educated at Colgate, Columbia and Union Theological Seminary. He has written for many magazines. He is now engaged on a book, "Religion Faces a Challenging World," the substance of a course he is giving in Columbia University.

By A. CLAYTON POWELL JR.

"White folks in the lead."

That has been the answer for years when one Negro queried a fellow Negro in Harlem, "How's things going in town?"

This native jest indicated the feelings of the majority of Harlemites regarding their position in New York.

An increasingly impenetrable wall has sprung up around Harlem, especially during the last five years. It is a wall of subtle prejudices, veiled discrimination and faintly concealed antagonism; a wall created on one side by a few Simon Legrees and bolstered up on the other by the modern honorable Uncle Toms.

This situation is no different in Harlem than in any other locality in this "land of the free and home of the brave." To understand, therefore, why Harlem Negroes especially resented this wall and voiced this resentment Tuesday a week ago, it is necessary to look over one's shoulder for a moment. You may look over your left or your right.

Symbol of Better Things

New York has stood as a symbol of all the better things that modern life could afford. To it flowed Jews, Irish, Italians, Germans and from the Southland, Negroes; and so it is not surprising to find that 80 per cent of the population of Harlem was born in the South.

To Harlem by the tens of thou-

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1

NEW YORK POST WEDNESDAY MARCH 27, 1935

HARLEM NEGROES PRESENT VIEW OF THEIR PROBLEMS

A. Clayton Powell Jr. Says Men Can't Get Jobs—Relief Is Discriminatory

HITS FUSION RULE ON PLIGHT OF THE NEEDY

Continued from Page One

sands they came, they saw, they conquered. So we find that the Jews own New York, the Irish run it, but the Negroes enjoy it. Harlem became a Mecca for the Negro—the pilgrimage to which made his life complete.

The new Negro basked in the sunshine of what he thought was freedom. It was a community, the residents of which enjoyed it thoroughly.

Gabriel Plays His Trump

They enjoyed Harlem so much that it became a symbol throughout the world—a symbol of pleasure. To the average outsider Harlem came to be considered as a place where Negroes never slept, where chicken and watermelon and corn whisky flowed as the proverbial milk and honey, and where life was just one big hi-de-ho—a romp for a race in rompers!

But Gabriel played his trump and in 1930 the croupier called his number—it was red! Since then the world has been blue in the face trying to get out of the red.

True, Black Harlem had always been at the bottom of the pile. Many of us ofttimes thought that Civic Virtue was standing not on a woman, but on a group of 300,000 Negroes.

Each winter since 1930 the Negro at the bottom of the pile felt that his burden was getting heavier. This past year Harlem was completely snowed under. One out of every twenty residents of New York City is a Negro. There are around 300,000 black, brown and yellow folk. One-half are not working, the other half is existing on the crumbs from the table.

The jobs for Negroes, even in the better days, were never the best—bell hops, waiters, porters, red caps, elevator boys, kitchen mechanics and pot wrestlers, with here and there a shipping clerk or a typist; but at least they were able to maintain a substantial pot of fatback and greens and also suck the meatless bones of contentment [illegible]

Where Life Is No Longer a Big Hi-De-Ho

Sketched by William Sharp

The Post artist, strolling in Lenox Avenue, through which flows the pulsing life of Harlem, sketched these types as illustrative of the subject of Mr. Powell's articles. "To the average outsider," writes Mr. Powell, "Harlem came to be considered as a place where . . . chicken and watermelon and corn whisky flowed . . . where life was just one big hi-de-ho—a romp for a race in rompers!"

saying that there were no trained Negroes to man such a school.

Mrs. Cecilia Saunders, executive secretary of the Harlem Y. W. C. A., immediately furnished them with a list of some twenty names of B. A.'s and M. A.'s in child psychology.

The next excuse offered was that there was no building in Harlem that was either sanitary or fireproof. Even though the fire department has okayed several buildings in the community, no further word has been received from the executives.

The EHRB Liberals

The Emergency Home Relief Bureau is staffed and manned by a group of so-called liberals, but they wear the round laurel wreath of liberalism upon their square heads, and I think there is an old adage, something about square pegs in round holes.

I shall show later specifically that Negroes meet with great discrimination in the administration of home relief. One unofficial commentator of the Harlem scene sums up the entire relief system in relation to the Negro by saying the EHRB, the TERA, the CWA, the PWA, etc., is "nothing but a Greek alphabet."

The average man or woman of Harlem does not know all about the various relief projects sponsored by the Federal, state and local governments, but he does know a lot of things about unemployment and discrimination in other fields because they are so obvious.

He knows that:

There are thirteen public schools in Harlem. The three [illegible]

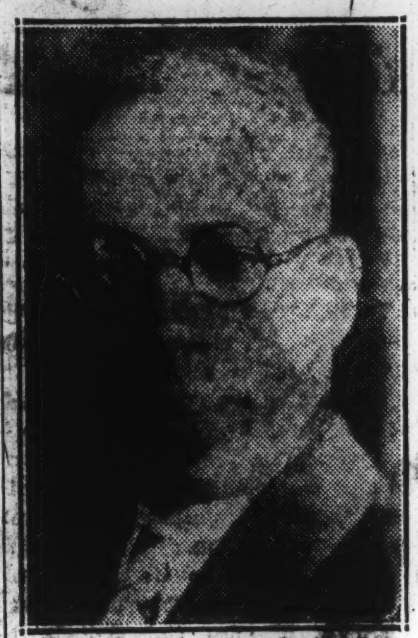
lars, which is almost completed, but no work has been done up[illegible] for the last year.

Commissioner Goldwa[illegible]

Amsterdam
March 2, 1935

Crosswaith 'No Ways Tired' After 20 Years of Service

To Get Testimonial Dinner in Honor of Work as Labor Leader



Frank R. Crosswaith

Frank R. Crosswaith is "no ways tired."

After twenty years of fighting on the labor front he is today as eager a soldier in the class struggle as he was in the early years, when as has been said of him, he was "about the only Negro Socialist in captivity."

As a token of appreciation of that score of years in the service of the working class, liberals, colored and white labor leaders, and rank and file workers will hail Frank R. Crosswaith as a fellow worker and comrade in arms at a testimonial dinner scheduled for 6 o'clock tomorrow (Sunday) evening in Park Palace, 110th street at Fifth avenue. Yesterday, according to Noah C. A. Walter, Jr., secretary of the sponsoring committee, nearly 500 reservations had been made for attendance at the dinner.

Veteran of many an industrial conflict and political campaign, Mr. Crosswaith is perhaps the nation's most widely known Negro leader in the radical movement. Across the continent his deep throated voice, raised in behalf of the workers, has challenged the evils inherent in the present social order. In Chicago, in St. Louis, in Denver and in San Francisco his great booming voice is known even as it is on the corner of Seventh avenue and 137th street, where in campaign season he nightly draws the largest crowds of any outdoor speaker in Harlem.

When the Pullman porters decided to organize for collective bargaining Frank Croswaith, along with A. Philip Randolph, George S. Schuyler, Ashley Totten and others, was in the midst of the fight against one of America's most powerful corporations. Again it was Crosswaith who conducted successful organization campaigns among elevator operators, barbers, laundry workers, motion picture operators and building trade mechanics.

Today he is an organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the third largest unit with the American Federation of Labor, with a membership of 300,000, including some 12,000 Negroes.

Won Popularity.

Born in the Virgin Islands when they belonged to Denmark, Mr. Crosswaith came to this country in his early teens. He started work as an elevator operator. Interested in labor problems he studied at the Rand School of Social Science, where he has since served as a teacher. His eloquence has won him wide popularity in the Socialist party, and he is often in demand as a speaker at conferences, colleges and labor meetings.

Always smartly attired—buttonniere in coat lapel, white scarf about his neck, clothes faultlessly pressed—Frank Crosswaith has long been a familiar and welcome figure in gatherings of labor and Socialist leaders.

Looks to Future.

Tomorrow after his comrades and fellow workers have feliciated him, Mr. Crosswaith will tell of his hopes and plans for the future. He will outline his plan for the establishment of a united Negro trades organization to serve the Negro worker as the United Hebrew Trades serves the Jewish workers. Far from being a "tired radical," Frank R. Crosswaith believes he is on the threshold of a new day for labor to the realization of which he hopes to contribute even more fully than in the twenty years past.

KANSAS CITY STAR, THURSDAY, JANUARY

people must live on forever, or die at its own hands by the only disease that can kill democracy—contempt for law. Nor is it the low-down criminal who is a menace. The traitor who threatens the republic is the "highly respectable" citizen who scoffs at and defies law. Speaking to the Young Men's Lyceum on January 27, 1837, the great apostle of human freedom said:

At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reaches us, it must spring up amongst us; it cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men, we must live through all time or die by suicide. . . . How shall we fortify against it? The answer is simple. Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. Let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor, let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample upon the blood of his father and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty.

But, thank God, there is hope in the present political situation. "Give prohibition a sporting chance," is the slogan of thousands, if not millions, of men who a few months ago were defiantly and viciously assailing it. Regulation had 300 years of trial and failed. Prohibition has had but nine years and has already achieved much. "Reverence for law is the only hope of democracy." Let's not commit national suicide! H. P. FARIS.

Pullman Porters and Their Pay.

To The Star: Public sympathy for the plight of our downtrodden Pullman porters is being engendered now and then by a letter in the Public Mind, and by addresses of agitators representing these men. This writer is confident most members of the public are willing, or even anxious, to aid these men in securing better working conditions and more pay, but the average citizen does not know how to go about it. In recent travels I have put this question to the porters themselves. They do not know what to suggest.

The strike method has been suggested to the men, but has not been adopted, partly because the public frowns upon strikes generally, but mostly because so few porters are willing to run the big risk of losing their jobs. Therefore, the situation, from the public standpoint, has never reached an acute stage. Until it is acute the public shrugs a shoulder and turns in for the night.

It seems to this writer that we have certain tribunals in this country charged with the responsibility of enforcing fair and equitable rules relating to hours of labor and wages of public servants. Is it in order for a mere member of the public to ask what steps have been taken to bring this situation to the attention of such a tribunal, and what has been the decision? E. E. ELLIOTT.
123 South Kensington avenue.

How War Costs Are Figured.

To The Star: In a letter to The Star, Mr. George Ballew of Ottawa, Kas., questions the statement—made independently by myself and Dr. Fred V. Williams—that 82 cents out of every taxpayer's dollar is confiscated for militaristic preparedness and war purposes. Then in order to bolster his position, he quotes from the World Almanac the congressional appropriations in 1927 for military and civil purposes.

While the percentage devoted in any one year to militarism is only from 20 to 25 per cent of the total appropriations for that year, the percentage of the taxpayer's dollar levied on for military purposes is not calculated on any such basis. The burden of militarism placed upon American taxpayers includes all that enters into the debts created by past wars and the organization and preparation of the army and navy for future wars. This has been a rapidly mounting burden.

The World Almanac figures are not in error—merely the gentleman at

MAY CALL RANDOLPH FOR SENATE HEARING

Eastman Indicates That the Porters May Receive Legislative Help

Anticipating enactment of an amendment to the Emergency Railroad Transportation act which would apply to the Pullman Company as well as to other carriers by steam railroad, Joseph B. Eastman, Federal co-ordinator of transportation, has indicated in a letter to Senator Hiram Johnson that A. Philip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, may be called to testify before the Senate Interstate Commerce committee.

The contents of the letter, which Senator Johnson forwarded to Mr. Randolph, was made public here yesterday. "I presume," Mr. Eastman wrote, "that Mr. Randolph will have an opportunity of giving testimony before the Senate Interstate Commerce committee, which undoubtedly is the proper procedure for him to follow in getting action upon his complaint."

Receipt of the information that representatives of the Brotherhood may be called to give testimony in the

[illegible] Federation of Labor [illegible] in the face of the protests of liberals throughout the country to refuse to allow Negroes membership in the great majority of their unions. Negro women, however, continue to obtain "jobs." They are being hired now for $25 a month as "mothers' helpers." A mothers' helper ends up by becoming cook, housemaid, nursemaid and laundress. Last week a lady phoned asking if I had a "nice colored woman who could cook and typewrite for $35 a month."

An employment agency was recently forced to turn down an employer seeking a woman to work full time including two nights a week for three dollars a week.

On the files of a certain social service agency in Harlem there is a case of a graduate of one of the finest commercial schools in the Mid-West, who has received her degree B. S. in commercial science and who was working up until a few weeks ago for $5 a week and considered herself lucky.

For Doubting Thomases

For the doubting Thomases, a visit to Prospect Avenue and 161st Street or Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue, both in The Bronx, should prove that the slave market still exists.

Here, lined along the walls each morning, can be found dejected, tattered, young and old Negro women, many of them mothers, begging to be employed.

Garrulous, mercenary females haggle with them over the price per hour, driving their bargains as shrewdly as slave traders of old, often hiring these women for twelve and 15 cents an hour.

On Federal Relief

What about the Federal Relief jobs? That, my friends, is what Harlem wants to know. In the field of drama—that field in which Negroes because of their natural talents have been so prominent—the CWA refuses to hire Negroes.

Out of the thirty or more productions under the CWA only one employs Negroes, and that is exuberantly entitled "Meek Mose." I forgot, one Negro has a stellar role in the production of "Julius Caesar"—the part of the slave.

The CWA has a professional division. How many of Harlem's 135 doctors and 100 dentists are working in that division? The answer is very simple—not one! Yet, I am personally acquainted with a D. D. S. from Tufts College, who was assigned by the CWA last winter to dig ditches in The Bronx for twelve dollars a week.

The Federal Nursery Project has established nursery schools in every section of New York for the last two years. Full knowing that Harlem mothers are forced to work more than in any other community of this city, yet they have consistently refused to open a nursery to care for their little waifs who are forced to live the lives of adults before they have begun to live as children.

After much protest on the part of community leaders, the Federal Nursery Project said they were willing to open a nursery in Harlem but insisted upon an all white [illegible]

[illegible] all white.

The Harlemite does know that he spends annually $113,000,000 for food, $17,000,000 for clothing (figures furnished by R. D. Turner, Belclair Market, West 145th Street). But until last year only thirteen Negroes were employed on 125th Street out of the 2,791 employees.

Over $3,000,000 is spent annually for electricity and gas in Harlem, while the public utilities employ only three Negro maids and two inspectors.

The same situation is true of the other utilities: the telephone and transportation systems. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company has refused countless times to see Negro committees.

The city owned Independent subway refuses with a few exceptions to allow Negro employees to rise above the level of station and toilet attendants.

Three hundred thousand Negroes want one voice in the State Senate and in the national House of Representatives, but the legislative bodies of New York continue to gerrymander this community.

Rents are 20 per cent higher in Harlem than in any other section of the city. The John D. Rockefeller-built Dunbar Apartments carry one of the highest price tags per room to be found in New York City. Coupled with this, on March 1 an organized movement was begun by landlords to raise the rent, notably in the Graham Court on West 116th Street and Seventh Avenue, owned by "Daddy" Browning's estate.

The schools of Harlem are understaffed and overcrowded, and P. S. 89 and 5 have new names. P. S. for those schools means Public Sewers. Those schools have outside toilets; the entire structures are nothing but tinder boxes. The lunch rooms are as clean as the worst out-house.

The Harlem Hospital, the only city-owned hospital that will condescend to allow Negro doctors to work in it, has only thirty Negroes out of a staff of more than one hundred. Colored nurses are forced to eat in separate dining rooms from the whites.

I have seen a Negro patient in the dead of winter with the temperature hovering around zero, bleeding from head to foot, with his wounds freshly sewed up, thrown out bodily because he was drunk.

Criticizes Fusion Administration

The hospital is so overcrowded that patients are placed in the halls, and yet next door there is an annex as large as the main building, costing hundreds of thousands of dol- [illegible] of them in Alabama. [illegible] about this, the "liberal" La[illegible] replied in so many words that he could do nothing about it. Since he has been Mayor of this city he has refused consistently to see various delegates and committees from Harlem and has even ignored letters requesting an audience.

This is what the man and the woman of Harlem knows, and this knowledge is the fundamental cause of what has been erroneously called New York's worst riot in twenty-five years.

It was not a riot; it was an open, unorganized protest against empty stomachs, overcrowded tenements, filthy sanitation, rotten foodstuffs, chiseling landlords and merchants, discrimination on relief, disfranchisement, and against a disinterested administration. It was not caused by Communists, which is even apparent to the Washington (D. C.) Post, which on Saturday, March 23, had a headline which read, "Harlem Riot Due to Hunger, Not Reds."

It was not a protest against the shutting up of Father Divine's Kingdom. The people who were in the disturbance were not interested in Father Divines. It was not a protest against the police investigation of the policy racket.

Witness a man, tall, strong and well built, carrying through the murkiness of the Harlem morning two pieces of twelve-cents-a-pound salt pork that he had taken from a butcher's broken window.

Witness two young lads—one of them just finished high school—furtively sneaking home as the noise of March 19 subsided, lugging two sacks of rice and sugar.

Witness a young man step through the window of Wohlmuth's Tailoring Establishment at 134th Street and Lenox Avenue dressed on that cold, rainy night in nothing but a blouse, pants and an excuse for shoes. He comes out a moment later wearing a velvet collar Chesterfield and a smile upon his face—first overcoat this winter.

A great majority of these were men and women who have worked and held decent jobs in the past, but who have no reason or self-discipline when their bellies are rubbing their backbones.

Mr. Powell's second article will appear in the POST *tomorrow.*

BODY FOUND ON I. R. T.

The mangled body of an unidentified Negro was found at 9 A. M. today on the tracks at the south end of the I. R. T. subway at Lenox Avenue and 116th Street.

CHICAGO DEFENDER
January 12, 1935

U.S. TO SETTLE PULLMAN PORTER DISPUTE

Mediation Board To Take Hand In the Pullman Case

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, following a preliminary appearance before the National Mediation Board by A. Philip Randolph, national president, and M. P. Webster, first vice-president, Friday in Washington, D.C., has filed application with the Board, invoking its services to step in and settle the question as to which organization is entitled to represent the Pullman porters and maids in the negotiation of agreements concerning rates of pay and rules governing working conditions with the Pullman company.

This request of the board to determine and certify which organization the Pullman company shall recognize as the lawful agency for making and maintaining agreements, is the culminaiton of a long hard fight covering a period of nine years by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, states Randolph.

Since the organization of the Brotherhood in 1925 in New York City by a group of Pullman porters who had become disillusioned with the plan of employee representation or a company union, the fight to secure recognition from the Pullman company has gone through a hectic and dramatic period, including presentation of the Pullman porters'

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

PORTERS ASK U. S. BOARD TO SETTLE COMPANY DISPUTE

Continued from Page 1

case in 1928 to the United States mediation board under the Railway Labor act of 1926; an effort to secure the jurisdiction of the case by the Interstate Commerce commission with a view to effecting changes in wage rates and hours of work through an examination of the Pullman financial structure; affiliation with the American Federation of Labor in 1929 and the filing of a petition for an injunction in the Northern Federal district court of Illinois in Chicago.

Porters Seek Settlement

When the Emergency Railway Transportation act of 1933 was enacted, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, because of liberal labor provisions in the act, sought the settlement of its fight at that time, but upon presentation of its case to Joseph B. Eastman, federal coordinator of transportation, officials of the brotherhood were informed that the Pullman company and the Pullman porters neither came under ERTA (Emergency Railway Transportation Act) nor the NRA. It was contended that the brotherhood did not come under the former because it was not a "carrier by railroad" nor under the latter because it was a carrier, and the NRA was only concerned with intra-state enterprises, observed the porters' leader, Mr. Randolph.

Forthwith proposal for the amendment of the Railway Labor act of 1926 was made and a draft of the amendment formulated. But the sleeping car porters were, by some hook or crook, excluded from the act. Immediately representatives of the brotherhood appeared before the Hearings of the Senate commmittees under the chairmanship of Senator C. C. Dill and also the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce and presented an amendment for the inclusion of the sleeping car porters.

The same was accepted and upon the basis of the Railway Labor act as amended by the 73rd Congress, the long sought opportunity of the brotherhood to settle the question of representation and secure recognition from the Pullman company as a lawful organization for the negotiation of agreements on the settlement of grievances was presented. A nation-wide organization campaign was launched by the brotherhood to enroll the porters as members as a basis for seeking the services of the National Mediation board to mediate in the dispute upon representation. The campaign resulted in the brotherhood securing the large majority of the porters and maids in the Pullman service who authorized the [illegible] to represent them in dealing with the Pullman management, states Randolph.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

105 West 136th Street, New York, New York

Questionnaire

NAME.....

DISTRICT.....

STREET.....

CITY.....

STATE.....

NOTE. Please use care in filling out this questionnaire. IT IS IMPORTANT.

What was your basic and overtime wage in each of the following months.			How much in tips did you receive in each of these months. If no record was kept, estimate as accurately as you can.	How much in tips did you receive in each of these months 1928-29. If no record was kept, estimate as accurately as you can.	What was your occupational expense in each of these months. (Uniforms, shoe polish, food and lodging away from home). Estimate if no record kept.	What was your occupational expense in 1928-29. Estimate if no record was kept.	Have you failed to earn your basic wage in any of the following months? If so, state the exact amount earned.	If basic wage was not earned, state in this column the reason why. Such as Illness, Special Service, Disciplinary Action, Car Annulled, Thrown out of line, Leave of Absence, etc.
Mo. & Yr.	BASIC WAGE	OVERTIME WAGE	1934-35	1928-29	1934-35	1928-29	1934-35	Cause
Mar., 1934								
Apr., 1934								
May, 1934								
June, 1934								
July, 1934								
Aug., 1934								
Sept., 1934								
Oct., 1934								
Nov., 1934								
Dec., 1934								
Jan., 1935								
Feb., 1935								

NOTE. Please return this questionnaire when filled out to Professor Edward Berman, 319 Commerce Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Sixteenth Annual

Memorial Services

Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America

New York Central and Penna. Terminal Districts

AT

St. Marks M. E. Church

138th Street and St. Nicholas Ave.

Rev. Lorenzo H. King, Pastor

SUNDAY, JUNE 21st, 1936

7:30 P. M. (D. L. S. T.)

Pharoah Davis, Chr. Joint Committee

H. C. Hightower, Secretary

C. P. Loving, Treasurer

Our Honored Dead

New York Central

J. SAUNDERS
A. PULLINS
G. J. GREEN

Pennsylvania Terminal

J. C. BAUMAN (Pensioned)
W. L. CHEATMAN
F. U. WILLIAMS
CHARLES E. SMITH (Pensioned)

IN MEMORIAM

We will not forget thee
We who stay to work a little longer here
Thy names, thy faith, thy love, will live
On memory's tablet bright and clear;
And, when overwearied by the toil of life
Our heavy limbs shall be,
We'll come; and one by one, lie down
In Mother Earth with thee.

C. P. L.

Memorial Service

PROCESSIONAL HYMN . . . . . Choir

INVOCATION

SCRIPTURE READING . . . . . Pastor

HYMN . . . . . "Come Ye Disconsolate"

MASTER OF CEREMONIES . . . Mr. Charles P. Loving

SOLO—"Face to Face" . . . . . Mr. Robert Mormon

Introduction of Pullman Officials

Introduction of Local Lodge Chairmen and President of Women's Auxiliary, P. P. B. A. of A.

HYMN . . . . . "Life Is Like a Mountain Railroad"

READING—"In Memoriam" . . . Mrs. Rosa Weatherless

REMARKS . Mr. Perry Parker, Grand Chairman P. P. B. A. of A.

MUSICAL SELECTION . . . . . Choir

SERMON . . . . . Rev. Lorenzo H. King

OFFERTORY

SELECTION . . . . . by Choir

{ Mrs. Henrietta Kirk
Mrs. W. G. Bordner } at the Table

PRESENTATION OF OFFERING . . . Mrs. Viola Williams

ROLL CALL . . . . . Mrs. Lillian Hunter

SOLO—"Let Not Your Heart Be Troubled" . . . by Oley Speaks—Madame Constance Berksteiner White

FLOWERS . . . . . Mrs. Lottie Ballard

TAPS . . . . . Mr. Thomas Lowe

BENEDICTION . "God Be With You Till We Meet Again"

MEMORIAL SERVICE BY BROTHHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Throughout 88 cities of the United States, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, jointly with the Women's Economic Council, an auxiliary to the Brotherhood, will hold Memorial Services on May 10. In Boston, the services will be held by the local, at the Mass. Ave. Baptist Church, Cambridge, corner of Hampshire and Norfolk [illegible] Rev. E. E. Thompson, pastor, [illegible] deliver the sermon "In [illegible] The program arrang[illegible] committee will include P.W. [illegible] singing [illegible] the di[illegible]s. Irene [illegible] Prof. [illegible] Pollen, p[illegible] by D[illegible]ods, talen[illegible] musician, an[illegible] by Everti[illegible] and the [illegible] choir. B[illegible] Mc[illegible]rin, N[illegible] field O[illegible] the B[illegible] will [illegible] Role of [illegible]ers in [illegible] the B[illegible]d." Mrs. C. [illegible] president of the Women's Economic Council will talk on "The Role of the Women in Strengthening the [illegible] of the Porters." This [illegible] is a [illegible]ting honor to the Pull[illegible]orters w[illegible] gave their time and [illegible] fina[illegible]cial support to the b[illegible] an o[illegible]ganization which is a mon[illegible]ent [illegible] race achievement. The p[illegible] is invited to attend.

—G—

Whitney Term Is Basis For Sentence in $2 Theft

By The Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—George Jamerson, 27, pleaded guilty today before Louis L. Hicks, justice of the peace, of stealing $2 from a gasoline filling station.

Cautioning Jamerson he could expect leniency only because it was his first offense, Mr. Hicks said:

"Some people think there's one law for the rich and another for the poor, but we'll correct that right now."

Taking paper and pencil, the justice figured for a minute and then said:

"Richard Whitney got five years for stealing about $225,000. That would be about $45,000 a year, $120 a day and $5 an hour. You stole $2. That would be twenty-four minutes and that is your sentence."

Jamerson spent the twenty-four minutes in custody of the Sheriff.

GIFTS TO CHARITIES IN U. S. FELL IN 1936

Of 19 Billion Taxable Income, Only 2.03% Was Listed as Going to Philanthropy

'MORAL RECESSION' SEEN

Possible Link Between 'Selfish Living' After War and 1929 Slump Noted in Report

Philanthropic organizations received a smaller share of the national income in 1936 than in any year since 1925, Charles V. Vickrey, president of the Golden Rule Foundation, reported yesterday.

Although the declared net taxable income in the United States in 1936 was more than $19,000,000,000, or $4,400,000,000 more than the 1929 figure, religious, charitable and educational groups were listed in income tax reports as recipients of only $388,142,000, or 2.033 per cent, Mr. Vickrey said.

The highest ratio of charitable gifts to income was recorded in the low point of the depression in 1932, when 2.678 per cent of the declared income was given. The dip to 2.033 per cent in 1936 was disclosed in an analysis just completed by the Treasury Department, according to Mr. Vickrey.

"Gifts to benevolences in this quarter have never averaged as high as 3 per cent of taxable income," he commented.

Luncheon to Discuss Issue

"The questions recur: (1) Are we suffering primarily from a financial depression or is it basically a post-war, moral recession which expressed itself in luxurious living, selfish indulgence, speculative investments, leading to the climacteric explosion and stock market crash of 1929, followed by the inevitable financial reaction and depression of 1930 and following; and (2) can we by a cooperative educational campaign lift the American people to a higher conception of social responsibility and stewardship of life and money for the welfare of mankind?"

The answers to these questions will be sought next Monday at a luncheon meeting in the Town Hall Club of the council of executives of the Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery, with which the Golden Rule Foundation cooperates.

Measured in terms of dollars, rather than in percentage of total national income philanthropic gifts rose $82,864,000 from 1935 to 1936, Mr. Vickrey noted. This represented an increase of 27 per cent, against a 30 per cent rise in declared taxable incomes.

Variations in Income Figures

"Leaders in philanthropic work, however, are perplexed as yet to know where this 27 per cent went," Mr. Vickrey said, "for the official figures from more than 400 community chests for 1936 show an increase over the preceding year of less than 5 per cent. The official figures from twenty-five of the largest religious bodies, registering a church membership of 25,221,696, show an increase of less than 4 per cent, as compared with the increase of 30 per cent in declared taxable incomes.

"Contributions to the churches in 1936 were less than they were at any time during the period from 1920 to 1934. They were 33 per cent less than they were eleven years earlier, in 1925; 35 per cent less than in 1926 and 1927 and 40 per cent less than they were in 1928, when the moral recession led to the stock market crash and depression of 1929-30."

While the proportion of benefactions to various forms of charity was declining from 18 to 30 per cent in the years 1932-1936, the American people were spending 25 per cent more for jewelry, 30 per cent more for the army and navy, 41 per cent more for theatres, 48 per cent more for cigarettes, 303 per cent more for automobiles and 308 per cent more for radios, the compilation shows.

Announcement!

An International Charter in The American Federation of Labor
will be formally presented to the

BROTHERHOOD
OF
SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

at a

PUBLIC MEETING

to be held

Sunday, June 7th, 1936
2:30 P. M. (Chicago City Time)

at

AUDITORIUM, Du SABLE HIGH SCHOOL
South State Street at 49th

SPEAKERS

WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National President Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

M. P. WEBSTER, Chairman

Good Musical Program

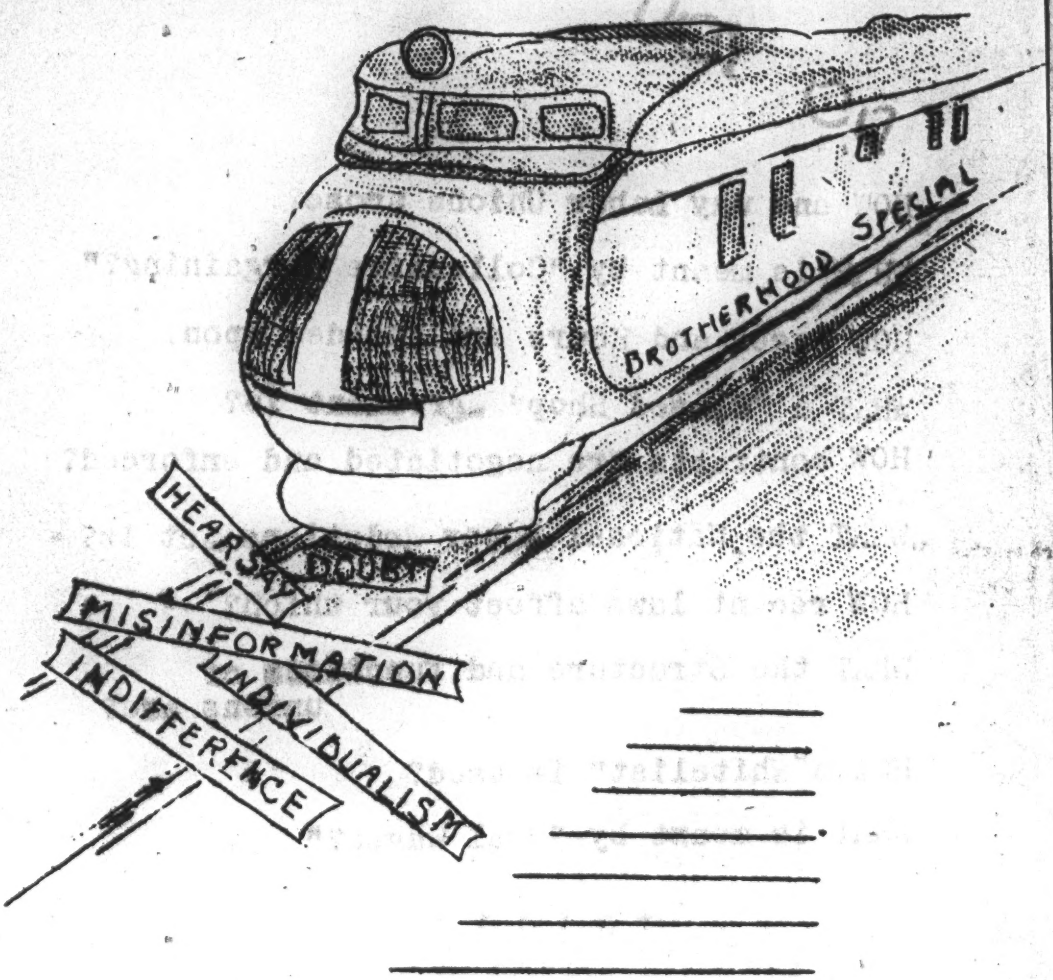
Public Invited **Admission Free**

Issued from

Chicago Division Headquarters, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue

287

LET'S CLEAR THE TRACKS!



FREE EQUIPMENT

(INSIDE)

DO YOU KNOW

HOW and why Labor Unions arose?

WHAT is meant by "Collective Bargaining?"

HOW Wages and Hours are decided upon?

WHAT a "Closed Shop" agreement is?

HOW contracts are negotiated and enforced?

WHAT the National Labor Relations Act is?

HOW recent laws affect your union?

WHAT the Structure and functions of unions are?

HOW a "Whitelist" is used?

WHAT is meant by "Real Wages?"

* * * * * *

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!!

REGISTER NOW

- THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTER

BEGINING MARCH 28TH

A GROUP OF INTERESTED PORTERS WILL
MEET AT THE HEADQUARTERS
OF THE BROTHERHOOD EVERY

TUESDAY - 330 P. M.

TO DISCUSS

"THE PRINCIPLES OF UNIONISM"

These discussions will be le d by a competent teacher from the Workers' Education Division of Adult Education, W.P.A., of the New York City Board of Education.

* * * * * * *

- -

(If you are interested, tear this off after you have filled in your name and address and leave at the office.)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

dj/

ERS, 217 West 125th St., New York City -

THE SIXTEENTH

Annual Joint Memorial Service

OF THE

Pullman Porters Benefit Association

OF AMERICA

WILL BE HELD ON

Sunday Evening, June 21st, 1936

AT 7:30 P. M.

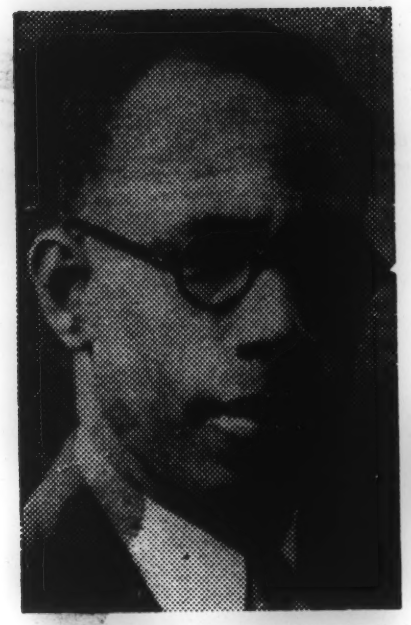
At ST. MARKS M. E. CHURCH

136th Street, at Edgecombe Ave.

Rev. LORENZO KING, Pastor

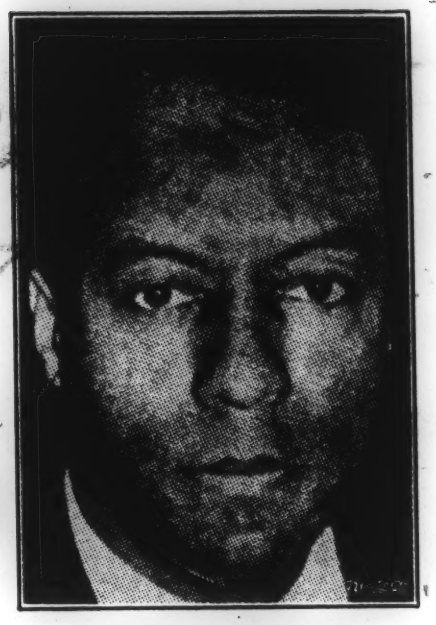
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

P. DAVIS, Chairman H. C. HIGHTOWER, Secretary



FRANK R. CROSSWAITH

NEGRO CITIZENS



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

DO NOT BE FOOLED!

The drive by organized California employers against labor draws no color line! In Los Angeles, there is now a drastic law which can be used to smash all unions and all workers. Under it, wages can be slashed, and hours lengthened. Men can be thrown out of work. Our miserable living conditions can be made worse and workers made helpless. The bosses want only one thing—increased PROFITS for themselves and increased POVERTY for all workers, black and white. The employers and landlords are organized to get more rent and more profit, but they do not want workers to organize to get more wages and pay less rent.

Proposition Number One on the November 8th ballot is even more vicious than the City law. If Proposition Number One becomes a law, every right for which we have struggled and to which we are entitled will be taken away from us. It will make us the victims of every vigilante action at the command of California bankers, landowners, and industrialists. Under this law, no group will be more thoroughly exposed to injustice than the Negro. American custom and tradition show that every blow aimed at labor strikes the Negro hardest.

We must defeat Proposition Number One. Let us stand together. Let us show our bosses that we know how to unite to protect our common interests as workers regardless of color, sex, or religion. Proposition Number One can and must be defeated! Let reaction in California feel our united might at the ballot box on November 8th. VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE! By so doing you will be helping to establish industrial peace and safeguarding the rights of all labor.

Frank R. Crosswaith

Gen'l Org., Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union
Chairman, The Negro Labor Committee

A. Philip Randolph

Int'l President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

LOS ANGELES TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

116½ West Ninth Street TR. 3817

DEPENDABLE PRINTERS, 2510 Brooklyn Ave.

You are Cordially Invited to be the Guest of the

BROTHERHOOD
OF
SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

(AN INTERNATIONAL UNION)
A. F. of L.

Memorial Services of the N. Y. Local

Sunday, May 24th
at 3 p. m.

St. James Presbyterian Church
141st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue
REVEREND WILLIAM LLOYD IMES
Officiating

•

ELEVENTH ANNUAL SPRING DANCE

(Celebrating our International Charter)
Renaissance Casino
138th STREET & SEVENTH AVENUE
Thursday, June 4, 1936

Tickets 75c Boxes and Loges $4.00 (Tax Incl.)
Reservations close at midnight, Wednesday, May 20

•

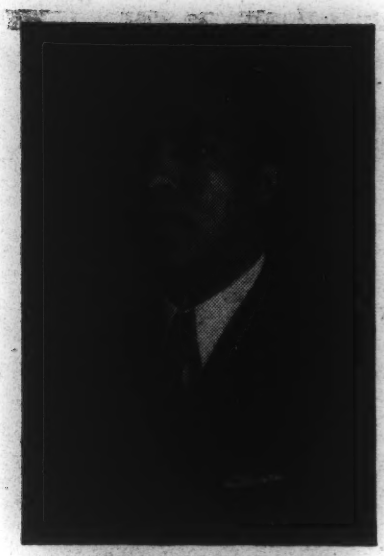
ELEVENTH ANNUAL BOAT RIDE

UP THE HUDSON
Thursday, July 30, 1936

Adults $1.00 Children under twelve years 50c

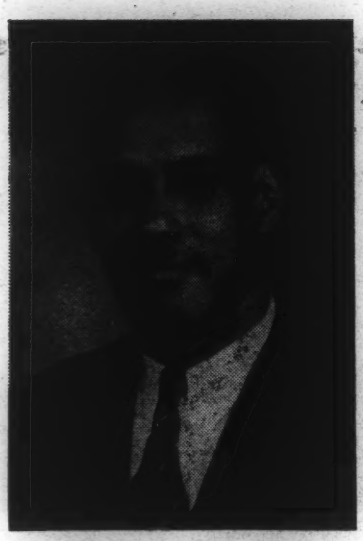
•

Tickets now on sale at —
HEADQUARTERS, 105 WEST 136th STREET
New York City
See MRS. LYDIA M. CLAIR, Activities Secretary — 'Phone EDgecombe 4-1535, 3520



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National President

PRINCIPLE ABOVE DOLLARS



ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
National Sec'y-Treas.

•

TRUE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY

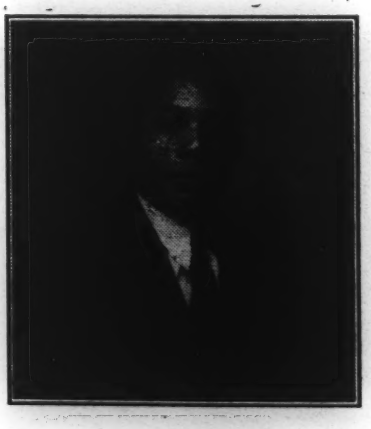
They do not stand in the market place
That all may see and hear;
Their one desire is to bring the light
To those enslaved by fear.

•

JAMES E. SMITH
Field Organizer
N. Y. C. District

A winner never
QUITS

A quitter never
WINS



O. W. BYNUM
Field Organizer
Penn. Terminal District

During the past year the N. Y. Local of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has brought SUNSHINE, COMFORT and HAPPINESS in the homes of thousands whose relief applications were turned down, and others in need of work, and various kinds of help. The proceeds of our dance and boat ride goes to our Social Welfare Department.

Advertise in the 'Black Worker," the official organ of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

(New York Local)

105 WEST 136th STREET

T. T. PATTERSON, Vice-President — 'Phone EDgecombe 4-1535

●

Executive Committee

A. R. JOHNSON, Chairman
R. R. MATTHEWS
J. J. DAVIS
H. A. ROCK
D. LaROCHE, Secretary
W. C. MILLS
W. H. BOWE
C. WHITE
WM. SMITH

●

Organizing Committee

T. H. SMITH, Chairman
T. R. HARTMAN, Secretary

●

House Committee

W. H. BOWE, Chairman
H. A. ROCK
A. L. TOTTEN, Secretary
W. C. MILLS

●

Sick Committee

J. M. HOUSTON, Chairman
T. R. HARTMAN, Secretary
A. W. SMITH, Treasurer

●

Auditing Committee

T. WALTER JONES, Chairman
CASPER WHITE
ZEDDIE JOHNSON

●

Join Our
WOMEN'S ECONOMIC COUNCIL
(Ladies' Auxiliary)

MRS. K. LASSITER ..... President
MRS. LILA HUGHES ..... Vice-President
MRS. TESSIE McCANN ..... Recording Secretary
MRS. ALESA McBRIDE ..... Financial Secretary
MRS. SARAH T. HARPER ..... Treasurer

They entertain at the Home every Saturday night.
BRIDGE and WHIST games. MUSIC.
PULLMAN MEALS served. BEER ON DRAUGHT.

●

Entertainment Committee

H. J. MOORE, Chairman
RICHARD CLAY
T. M. O'BRYAN
S. WOODS
G. W. SEABORN

Why Every Porter Should Join the Brotherhood and Pay Dues

1. Because the Brotherhood has STOOD FIRM against GREAT OPPOSITION for over 5 years.
2. BECAUSE THE BROTHERHOOD has CHARTERED AFFILIATION with the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.
3. BECAUSE the BROTHERHOOD has WON a 2 MILLION DOLLAR WAGE INCREASE or $120 a year MORE than when the Union began, for 12,000 porters.
4. BECAUSE the BROTHERHOOD has put $420 MORE in WAGES into the pockets of every porter in the LAST 5 years in the form of 2 WAGE INCREASES of $5.00 each.
5. BECAUSE if a porter had joined the Brotherhood at the beginning and paid dues every month he could have paid in only $66.00 in dues in 5 years, and if he had paid 3 ASSESSMENTS of $10 each, he would have paid in only $30 or $96 in all. Subracting $96, his expense for the Union, from $420 his income from the Union, and he has made a PROFIT of $324. NOT A BAD INVESTMENT, Mr. Pullman Porter.
6. BECAUSE the Brotherhood secured the ADOPTION of a RESOLUTION CONDEMNING LYNCHING in the 50th Convention of the A. F. of L. Convention in Boston.
7. BECAUSE the Brotherhood has for the FIRST TIME INFORMED the General Public of the low wages and poor working conditions under which porters work.
8. BECAUSE the Brotherhood has WON the SUPPORT of the Negro Church and Press.
9. BECAUSE the Brotherhood presented William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor for the first time to the Negro Public in two addresses in New York and Chicago.
10. BECAUSE of the creation of the NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR CONFERENCE, the only VOICE of organized Negro labor in AMERICA.
11. BECAUSE the Brotherhood has given systematic economic education to the porters and the race for 5 or more years.
12. BECAUSE the Brotherhood presented the CASE of the porters to the U. S. Mediation Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission which advertised throughout the country the wages, working conditions and needs of the porters.
13. BECAUSE the Brotherhood has filed a petition for a PERMANENT INJUNCTION to overthrow the Employee Representation Plan or company union of the Pullman Company in the Federal District Court of Chicago, compelling the company to file an answer thereto, argument on which will come up in trial of case in the near future.
14. BECAUSE the Brotherhood prevented the Pullman Company from reducing wages of porters during business slump.
15. BECAUSE the Brotherhood has secured BETTER TREATMENT for porters and maids from Pullman officials.
16. BECAUSE the Brotherhood will get recognition, decent wages and the 240 hours work month, providing more work and wages for more porters and more work for extra porters, if the porters stick.
17. BECAUSE The Pullman Company hasn't money enough to buy the Brotherhood. A fact already demonstrated to porters, public and Pullman.
18. BECAUSE the Brotherhood stands for scientific service and safety-efficiency. It insists upon efficiency, honesty, industry, sobriety and courtesy on the part of the porters.
19. Because the Brotherhood OFFICIALS have remained TRUE and LOYAL to the TRUST and CONFIDENCE placed in them by the porters and public, and unselfishly and faithfully given the BEST that is in them, for which NO ONE, including the LEADER, receives more than $150 **a month,** and this is **very seldom paid.**

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
Gen'l Secretary-Treasurer

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
President and Gen'l Organizer

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
239 West 136th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Why Every Porter Should Join the Brotherhood and Pay Dues

1. Because the Brotherhood has STOOD FIRM against GREAT OPPOSITION for over 5 years.

2. BECAUSE THE BROTHERHOOD has CHARTERED AFFILIATION with the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

3. BECAUSE the BROTHERHOOD has WON a 2 MILLION DOLLAR WAGE INCREASE or $120 a year MORE than when the Union began, for 12,000 porters.

4. BECAUSE the BROTHERHOOD has put $420 MORE in WAGES into the pockets of every porter in the LAST 5 years in the form of 2 WAGE INCREASES of $5.00 each.

5. BECAUSE if a porter had joined the Brotherhood at the beginning and paid dues every month he could have paid in only $66.00 in dues in 5 years, and if he had paid 3 ASSESSMENTS of $10 each, he would have paid in only $30 or $96 in all. Subtracting $96, his expense for the Union, from $420 his income from the Union, and he has made a PROFIT of $324. NOT A BAD INVESTMENT, Mr. Pullman Porter.

6. BECAUSE the Brotherhood secured the ADOPTION of a RESOLUTION CONDEMNING LYNCHING in the 50th Convention of the A. F. of L. Convention in Boston.

7. BECAUSE the Brotherhood has for the FIRST TIME INFORMED the General Public of the low wages and poor working conditions under which porters work.

8. BECAUSE the Brotherhood has WON the SUPPORT of the Negro Church and Press.

9. BECAUSE the Brotherhood presented William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor for the first time to the Negro Public in two addresses in New York and Chicago.

10. BECAUSE of the creation of the NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR CONFERENCE, the only VOICE of organized Negro labor in AMERICA.

11. BECAUSE the Brotherhood has given systematic economic education to the porters and the race for 5 or more years.

12. BECAUSE the Brotherhood presented the CASE of the porters to the U. S. Mediation Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission which advertised throughout the country the wages, working conditions and needs of the porters.

13. BECAUSE the Brotherhood has filed a petition for a PERMANENT INJUNCTION to overthrow the Employee Representation Plan or company union of the Pullman Company in the Federal District Court of Chicago, compelling the company to file an answer thereto, argument on which will come up in trial of case in the near future.

14. BECAUSE the Brotherhood prevented the Pullman Company from reducing wages of porters during business slump.

15. BECAUSE the Brotherhood has secured BETTER TREATMENT for porters and maids from Pullman officials.

16. BECAUSE the Brotherhood will get recognition, decent wages and the 240 hours work month, providing more work and wages for more porters and more work for extra porters, if the porters stick.

17. BECAUSE The Pullman Company hasn't money enough to buy the Brotherhood. A fact already demonstrated to porters, public and Pullman.

18. BECAUSE the Brotherhood stands for scientific service and safety-efficiency. It insists upon efficiency, honesty, industry, sobriety and courtesy on the part of the porters.

19. Because the Brotherhood OFFICIALS have remained TRUE and LOYAL to the TRUST and CONFIDENCE placed in them by the porters and public, and unselfishly and faithfully given the BEST that is in them, for which NO ONE, including the LEADER, receives more than $150 a month, and this is very seldom paid.

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
Gen'l Secretary-Treasurer

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
President and Gen'l Organizer

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
239 West 136th Street,
New York, N. Y.

To All Pullman Porters!

Brothers —

The Fascist butcher, Mussolini, is slaughtering thousands of peace-loving Ethiopian people. Not content with terrorizing thousands of Italian anti-Fascists at home who have fought against his government of hunger and low wages, he is now feeding them "Military Glory" instead of bread, by trying to destroy the last independent African nation.

The Imperialist powers in the League of Nations are trying to drive a bargain with Mussolini by dividing up Ethiopia. THE SOVIET UNION is the only nation that is UNALTERABLY opposed to such a division. THE SOVIET UNION STANDS FOR THE COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OF ETHIOPIA!

Mussolini's war is encouraging Hitler to attack the Soviet Union and its small neighbors. He is encouraging Fascists all over the world, including our own fascist, Mr. Hearst- who spreads slanders about "Ethiopian savages."

MUSSOLINI'S WAR MUST BE STOPPED before it results in a SECOND WORLD WAR.

ONLY THE UNITED FRONT OF ALL THE OPPRESSED PEACE LOVING MASSES--- BLACK AND WHITE-- CAN STOP THIS FASCIST ROBBER.

Pullman Porters —

SUPPORT THE HEROIC ETHIOPIAN FIGHTERS BY TAKING THE LEAD IN ORGANIZING THIS POWERFUL UNITY AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM:

1. HAVE YOUR UNION PASS A RESOLUTION DEMANDING THE LIFTING OF THE EMBARGO ON ARMS TO ETHIOPIA.
2. ORGANIZE FINANCIAL AND MEDICAL AID FOR ETHIOPIA.
3. DEMAND THE STOPPAGE OF ALL EXPORTS TO ITALY.
4. DEMAND THE CLOSING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.
5. SUPPORT THE PEACE POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION.

Communist Party Unit 26 Section 25

FIRST ANNUAL MEMORIAL SERVICE

of the

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

and the

Women's Economic Council

•

SUNDAY, MAY 24th, 1936
3:30 p. m.

•

ST. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
141st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue
New York, N. Y.

•

REV. WILLIAM LLOYD IMES
Pastor

A PSALM OF LIFE

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Let us, then, be up and doing
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

IN MEMORIAM

H. Anderson	Frank Benn	G. W. Bordner
J. C. Bowman	S. E. Dansby	George Green
O. Y. Harper	E. Headen	B. Lassiter
G. E. Perry	A. Pullins	J. R. Roberts
G. R. Ross	R. S. Mancel	F. U. Williams
T. T. Toney	R. L. Vassar	Nelson Holt

PROGRAM

1. Processional —
   All Hail The Power (Hymn No. 192) ..... Choir and Congregation

2. Invocation ..... Rev. A. C. Garner, Grace Congregational Church, Pastor

3. Brotherhood Marching Song (words on sheet) ..... "Hold The Fort"

4. Master of Ceremonies ..... Bro. A. W. Smith, Treas. Sick Committee

5. Vocal Solo ..... Bro. William Mustin

6. The Women's Economic Council ..... Mrs. K. Lassiter, Pres.

7. Selection by Choir ..... Dr. Melville Charlton, Organist

8. The Brotherhood ..... By Bro. T. Walter Jones

9. Vocal Solo ..... Miss Helen Dowdy

10. Statement — "In Memoriam" ..... By Ashley L. Totten, Nat'l Secy.-Treas.

11. Resolution ..... By B. F. McLaurin, Nat'l Field Organizer

12. Serman ..... Rev. William Lloyd Imes

13. Chorus—(words on sheet) ..... "Courage, Brother, Do Not Stumble"

14. Offertory ..... By The Women's Economic Council

15. Presentation ..... By Ashley L. Totten, Nat'l Secy.-Treas.

16. Benediction ..... Rev. Paul E. West, Pastor, Lutheran Church of the Transfiguration

17. Recessional—(words on sheet) ..... "God Be With You Till We Meet Again"

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

105 WEST 136th STREET

'Phone EDgecombe 4-1535 New York, N. Y.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, National President ..... New York
ASHLEY L. TOTTEN, National Secretary-Treasurer ..... New York
M. P. WEBSTER, First National Vice-President ..... Chicago, Ill.
BENNIE SMITH, Second National Vice-President ..... Detroit, Mich.
E. J. BRADLEY, Third National Vice-President ..... St. Louis, Mo.
C. L. DELLUMS, Fourth National Vice-President ..... Oakland, Cal.

NEW YORK LOCAL

T. T. Patterson, Vice-President

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A. B. Johnson, Chairman D. La Roche, Secretary

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

T. H. Smith, Chaiman T. R. Hartman Secretary

HOUSE COMMITTEE

W. H. Bowe W. C. Mills H. A. Rock
A. L. Totten

SICK COMMITTEE

J. M. Houston, Chairman T. R. Hartman, Secretary

AUDITING COMMITTEE

T. Walter Jones Zeddie Johnson Caspar White

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

H. J. Moore, Chairman
T. M. O'Brien R. Clay S. Woods G. W. Seaborn

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC COUNCIL

MRS. K. LASSITER ..... President
MRS. LILA HUGHES ..... Vice-President
MRS. TESSIE McCANN ..... Recording Secretary
MRS. ALESA McBRIDE ..... Financial Secretary
MRS. SARAH T. HARPER ..... Treasurer

PULLMAN PORTERS CASTING BALLOTS ON COMPANY UNION

Mediation Board Holds Vote in All Railroad Centers of Nation

WORKERS GET ULTIMATUM IN LOCKOUT BY HOSPITAL

Pullman porters and maids throughout the country are making their choice today between an independent and a company union.

A plebiscite is being held in all railroad centers under direction of the National Mediation Board set up in Federal railroad labor legislation.

The unions on the ballot are the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association, described as a creature of the Pullman company.

RANDOLPH ADDRESSES BROTHERHOOD

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph, National President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was the special speaker at a three-day session held on February 13, 14 and 15 by Local No. 18097 at their new home 431a Columbus Avenue which was beautifully decorated for the occasion by the members of the Ladies Auxiliary whose presence and activity contributed largely to the success of the meetings.

Mr. Randolph in the course of his impressive talks called attention to the rapid growth of the Brotherhood, its progress in matters affecting the welfare of its members and urged those still on the outside to come in in order to give all the numerical strength possible to the organization.

An early morning luncheon given in honor of Mr. Randolph afforded an opportunity to members to extend him congratulations for the splendid work he has accomplished in connection with the organization and made a fitting climax to the inspiring and profitable occasion.

Louisiana Weekly

SLEEPING CAR PORTERS' HEAD HERE JUNE 13

When the local branch N. A. A. C. P. presents A. Phillip Randolph at First African Baptist Church on the evening of June 13, they will also present a silver loving cup to the campaign team reporting on time for several consecutive meetings. Mr. Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids, will arrive in the city Friday, June 10, and will remain through June 17 in the interest of the organization which he helped to establish and carried to fame when he won a bitterly contested wage-hour agreement for the Pullman Company porters last year.

Rev. R. W. Coleman, pastor, will preside during the musical and literary program arranged in connection with an address by Mr. Randolph.

According to Dr. A. W. Brazier, president of the sponsoring branch, the membership drive is making steady if not spectacular progress. He urges that all New Orleanians pay the $1.00 yearly membership fee, citing the good to be obtained through the power of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

LAUDS RANDOLPH AS LABOR LEADER

president of the Brotherhood, and Ashley L. Totten, secretary-treasurer, and Wm. H. Desverney, veteran porter, all three of whom have been with the organization from the day it was founded, August 25, 1925.

In other parts of the country—from Jacksonville to Minnesota—where any number of Pullman porters make headquarters, similar observances are being held this week with a special program in Chicago Sunday at the World's Fair. $75.28 was collected at the meeting here.

Mayor LaGuardia told how he used to attend the meetings of the Brotherhood, and how he has always been interested in its program. "When the history of the American Labor movement is written," said he, "A. Philip Randolph will have a page as one of the foremost progressive labor leaders in America." Speaking to the 300 uniformed porters who sat in a body, the mayor said: "You have a great deal to be proud of—the progress you have made and your good fortune in having honest, reliable and courageous officers. Any man who wears that uniform and belongs to the Brotherhood reflects manhood and the courage to fight for one's own rights." Mayor LaGuardia asked the members of the Brotherhood to go out and bring in the timid souls so that the organization may represent the porters 100 per cent.

Mr. Randolph promised that within 30 days the Brotherhood shall have enrolled 80 per cent of all the porters in the country and will then start action for a conference with the Pullman Company regarding better wages for porters and maids, improved working conditions and reasonable hours. He recalled the struggle of the Borthehood since its organization, the several times it petitioned mediation boards the occasions on which it went to court, and then its final fight under the New Deal to get the Pullman porters and maids named among other railroad workers in the legislation of the amendment of the Railway Labor Act of 1926, taking the last pegs from under the legality of company unions. "The reason why we are here is because we have spirit, because we have courage, because we are militant, and because all the millions of dollars of the Pullman Company and Wall street have not been able to buy the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters," Mr. Randolph said.

Other speakers included Mr. Totten, national secretary-treasurer, who presided; the Rev. Jas. E. Mason, financial secretary of Livingstone College; Joseph D. McGoldrick, white, comptroller of New York; J. Dalmus Steele, "mayor" of Harlem, and prominent Elk; Wm. H. Davis, editor of the Amsterdam News; Rev. Wm. M. Byrd of Jersey City; Frank R. Crosswaithe, Socialist leader; Rev. A. C. Garner, pastor of Grace Congregational Church, and Mr. Desverney.

"But for the vision of Randolph and his untiring efforts the Pullman porters could not have gotten into the American Federation of Labor, or have won full recognition under the NRA," Steele stated on behalf of the fraternal organizations.

Rev. Byrd called the labor fight of the Brotherhood, "the most worthwhile struggle on the part of Negroes since the time of Frederick Douglass," and he called Mr. Randolph "one who forgot his education, his home and his accustomed environment when his soul was merged in making men of the Pullman Porters."

The Henry Lincoln Johnson band, directed by Hulbert Finlay, furnished the music.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 23, 1936

REBEL UNIONS TO ORGANIZE IF OUSTER STANDS

Chicago Daily Tribune 11/23/36

Biggest Fight Is Faced by A. F. of L. Today.

[Continued from first page.]

bodies are in many cases controled by members of the ousted unions. The federal unions frequently are the result of organization attempts in mass production industries, and thus are sympathetic with Lewis' ideas.

It has been estimated that the craft union forces can line up from 80 to 90 per cent of the convention vote, depending upon the severity of the program they propose for dealing with the Lewis forces. Expulsion requires a two thirds vote.

The Lewis forces know this as well as any one else, but are not disheartened. With the convention as a sounding board, they are ready to tell their story to the world, beginning with an attack on the legality of the executive council's suspension order which barred the "rebel" unions from the convention and alone made their expulsion feasible.

Porter Is Orator.

Perhaps the greatest orator in the convention is A. Philip Randolph, the college trained colored delegate, who is head of the Sleeping Car Porters union. He is a Lewis sympathizer and is expected to take the floor in support of a resolution he has introduced, calling for the lifting of suspension on the C. I. O. unions.

The Lewis opponents are all hard bitten old timers in the labor movement. They are not the type to be swayed by oratory, even their own. They regard Lewis as a rule or ruin type, and have no illusions as to their fate if he should succeed in his organization drive and, with the voting power of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers in his production industries, wrest control of the A. F. of L. from the craft unions.

The bitter-enders of the group are John P. Frey, head of the Metal Trades department of the federation, who introduced the resolution to expel the insurgents, and William L. Hutcheson, head of the carpenters, who last year had a fist fight with Lewis on the convention floor.

Wharton Is Leader.

Their most able speaker is A. O. Wharton of Chicago, president of the Machinists union. No flowery orator, he possesses to a remarkable degree the ability to put a forceful argument in plain language.

In the end it is highly probable that victory will go to neither group of extremists, but to a middle-of-the road group which is supporting suspension of the C. I. O. unions but still hopes to effect peace. Despite his bitter denunciations of Lewis, Green has placed himself in this group by his statement opposing expulsion by the convention. He would have the convention give such power to the executive council, to be used only if peace negotiations fail. Another peacemaker is George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks union. He is chairman of the committee named to negotiate with C. I. O. leaders, who have refused to talk.

Other Issues Forgotten.

In the turmoil over the C. I. O. issue, attention has been diverted from other issues before the convention which probably will be of vital importance long after the Lewis rebellion is of interest principally to labor historians.

Labor is bitterly resentful of the Supreme court's invalidation of New Deal measures which had A. F. of L. backing, particularly in the NRA, Guffey coal act, and New York minimum wage cases. Proposals to widen the powers of the federal government in social and economic fields, through constitutional amendment and possibly to restrict the power of the Supreme court, may receive official A. F. of L. backing during the coming week.

Another issue is that of abandoning the A. F. of L.'s historic policy of rewarding political candidates favorable to it, but keeping clear of formal alliances with political parties. There are a number of resolutions advocating organization of a labor party.

Approve Security Act.

There is apparently little chance that the federation will recommend that the whole burden of social security taxes for old age benefits [pensions] be placed on employers. The attitude of its executive council is one of the enthusiastic approval of the principles of the social security act, but of watchful waiting on some of the administrative provisions.

The council, for instance, joins some of the most conservative economists in the country in doubting the wisdom of the pension reserve fund, which is expected to reach 46 billions by 1980, and suggests that year to year financing of pensions might be better. It is probable that the federation will ask that the social security act be extended to provide a system of sickness insurance, which organized medicine, led by the American Medical association, succeeded in keeping out of the original bill.

NOVEMBER 27, 1936

A. F. L. COMMITTEE CHARGES PEONAGE IN TAMPA REGION

Delegates Resent Meeting in State Where They Say Slavery Is Prevalent

NEGRO LEADERS INSULTED AND BARRED BY HOTELS

By EDWARD LEVINSON
Staff Correspondent New York Post

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 27.—Undercover resentment against Tampa and Florida labor conditions flared today among delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Demands were made that no more Federation conventions be held in cities which do not meet high labor standards.

The criticism reached its height with submission to the delegates of charges of the existence of peonage and slavery in the town of McClenny, fifty miles away. An entire Negro population is being kept in servitude, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, charged.

The accusation capped a series of recent incidents, all of them taking place against the background of the killing of Joseph Shoemaker, unemployed leader, by Klansmen and local police a year ago.

Not Brought to Trial

The delegates arrived to find that the alleged murderers have not been brought to trial. Five men convicted of flogging two of Shoemaker's associates are out on small bail. Last week thirteen striking seamen were virtually invited into a fight by the police, and then arrested, convicted and jailed.

On Wednesday 600 underpaid girls working in a cannery plant went on strike. Louis Boisclaire, their organizer, was arrested, beaten, given a suspended fine of $50 and told to leave the city. Later P. M. Austin, president of the union, was arrested. President William Green of the Federation declared the incident "reprehensible," and today appointed a committee of three to investigate Austin's arrest.

Even while Green was speaking, police at the municipal auditorium, where the convention is in session, took into custody three women who were handing out leaflets dealing with the state of civil liberties in this State and elsewhere. They were deleased without any charges being filed against them.

Negro Delegates Insulted

Meanwhile, delegates had been told of "studied insults" accorded Negro delegates. Randolph, a Harvard graduate, was told he could not enter a principal hotel to register as a delegate with the official convention clerks.

Delegates are blaming the executive council for having brought the convention here. Convict laborers, guarded by armed overseers, are seen daily at work in the city streets. Prostitution and gambling flourish openly and, it is charged, with police approval. Police Chief Woodruff praises the operation of 600 slot machines as giving the city a "mighty fine revenoo."

The slavery and peonage charges are considered the most serious of the chain of incidents.

Randolph today had placed in the record of the convention a report made by Frank McCallister, a white investigator of reliable character, Dr. C. F. Duncan, president of the Jacksonville Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a Jacksonville journalist.

Children in Bare Feet

The three told of going to the Negro quarter at McClenny. They talked to a school teachers who told them of fifty-two children in a single room, most of them in bare feet. In the cold months they are forced to stay at home.

The "homes" are a collection of shacks owned by Will Knabb, turpentine operator, who exercises "constant fear over his employees."

"We talked with several turpentine workers who talked only after much persuasion," the report says. "They stated categorically that all the Negro people in the community live in virtual slavery. None is allowed to leave the place.

"The owner has two stool pigeons, who keep him informed of everything that goes on. These informers even slip under the shacks at night and listen in on conversations—which might indicate that some one was harboring thoughts of escape.

"One of these informers is named Cobb and after almost two hours in the quarters, Cobb detected our party and immediately ran to the clerk of the commissary to tell him that some one was prying around."

The investigators found that the turpentine workers "are forced to toil from daylight until they can no longer see at night." They receive from 50 cents to a dollar a day, a few as high as $1.25 daily. They are forced to purchase at the commissary owned by Knabb, where prices are double regular prices.

Bacon selling in Tampa for 15 cents a pound costs 25 cents in Knabb's store. Six pounds of flour cost 40 cents in the store, and 24 cents in Tampa.

"When the wages of the turpentine workers are translated into purchasing power," the report continues, "many of them are working for 25 cents a day. One man spent $2 outside the commissary a little while back, and he was told that his pay of $10 would be held up until he purchased all his goods at the commissary.

"Any desire on the part of the inmates to escape is effectively thwarted by the realization of possible consequences. Men may suffer beatings, their lives may be threatened if they attempt to leave. By a system of camps which surround the community, they are ready to head off any fleeing slave.

"As soon as we had secured this information, which we considered adequate, we decided it would be safer to leave. The informer had notified the commissary of our presence and we could see a small cluster of white men gathering. Wisdom seemed to dictate departure."

RANDOLPH TO SPEAK SUNDAY

Feb 24, 1936

A. Philip Randolph, National President, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and nationally known lecturer on economics, will speak at a public mass meeting which will be held at the West End Hall, on Sunday May 10th, at 2:30 p. m. He will relate the recent accomplishments of the Pullman Porters in their struggle for economic security and explain what their struggle means to the race in general.

The Chairman of the National Executive Board of the Brotherhood, Milton P. Webster of Chicago, who has had more experience in the labor movement than any other Negro in America, will discuss specific phases of the porter's fight.

Martin Dillmon, Editor of the "St. Louis Union Labor Advocate" and outstanding local labor leader, will present the situation and suggested remedy as seen by white unionists.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, organized in August, 1925, has succeeded in causing the Railway Labor Act of 1926 to be amended giving protection to all railroad workers, has improved working conditions of Pullman Porters and is now in the process of negotiating an improved contract for the porters with the aid of the National Railroad Mediation Board.

How the porters have overcome their problems and how other workers can be benefitted by the porters' experience will be revealed in Sunday's mass meeting. If the Negro worker (and ninety-eight per cent of us are workers) wants to improve his knowledge of how best to obtain economic security, his presence at this mass meeting is indispensible.

Arrangements for this meeting are being made by the St. Louis Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters under the leadership of E. J. Bradley, Zone Supervisor. T. D. McNeal, Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Louis Division, will act as Master of Ceremonies.

PULLMAN, INC., NET 56C FOR QUARTER

Profit Compares with Nine Cents in Prior Year

Pullman, Inc., reports for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1934, net of $2,137,867 after federal taxes and depreciation, equivalent to 56 cents a share on capital stock. This compares with net of $228,680, or six cents a share in preceding quarter and $353,491, or nine cents a share in September quarter of previous year.

For nine months ended Sept. 30, last, net was $2,461,981 after taxes and charges, equal to 64 cents a share, against loss of $2,269,121 in first nine months of 1933.

Current assets as of Sept. 30, 1934, including $32,213,170 cash and United States government securities, amounted to $71,552,783 and current liabilities were $11,243,318, against cash and United States government securities of $36,440,967, current assets of $73,104,031 and current liabilities of $10,274,679 on Sept. 30, 193[illegible]

EDITORIAL
OCTOBER ISSUE
1937

INTERRACIAL REVIEW
[illegible] West 42nd Street
New York

THE TRIUMPH OF THE PULLMAN PORTERS

A [illegible] in the history of organized labor was [illegible] when the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters signed an agreement with the Pullman Company. For [illegible] years the Negro porters and maids have planned, sacrificed and fought to win decent working conditions and a just wage. Now that victory has been won. Won, not by picketing, sabotaging, sit-downs, violence and strikes, but through a peaceful, intelligent negotiating and reliance upon legal, ethical rights.

While the country has stood aghast at the frightful tactics of both capital and labor that have characterized our industrial struggles, the officials of the Brotherhood quietly won an astounding beneficial agreement for their members.

Only twelve short years ago, a small group of men, disgruntled at the meagre wages paid to them and the almost unbearably long hours that they had to work, together with other hardships, organized a union that became the first Negro union to secure international affiliation with the A. F. of L.

Since that eventful day of 1925, the history of the Union reads like Washington's military campaign. Defeats and set-backs were so frequent that it seemed that the members must give up the fight. They had their Valley Forge when they lost decisions before the I.C.C. and a Federal Court. Now they have their Yorktown! The salary increase will amount to over $1,250,000 a year; hours are not only considerably shortened but a porter's working time can now be easily computed by every worker, and the working conditions are wholesomely improved.

We are not surprised at this notable victory. We have known the officials and members of the Brotherhood. We have known that their ideals of living, their conception of proper working conditions, and their views of the means they should employ to win their rights have been in full accord with the principles of the [illegible] ideals. Since Justice and Charity must triumph [illegible] victory of the Brotherhood was logical. We congratulate the Porters and set them forth as an example to other unions of moral integrity, perseverance, and intelligence.

FREMONT TRIBUNE OCTOBER 2, 1937

FREMONT, NEBRASKA

Fremont Woman Interviews Pullman Porter on Trip West

(Editor's Note: This is the first of two feature stories written by Mrs. Lily Ruegg-Button of Fremont, following a trip to Milwaukie, Ore., suburb of Portland, where she now is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Millie Eisert.)

When you see the porters in their trim white coats and caps standing at the steps of their special Pullman cars, do you ever wonder about them—what their duties are, when then sleep, where they live and whether they're adequately paid?

On the Portland Rose, September 13 to 15, going to Portland, there was in my car one of the nicest porters I have ever had on my various trips. His name is Fred L. Daniels and his home is in Chicago. He is pleasant, extremely intelligent and attentive. It is a three-day trip from Chicago to Portland, where he lays over and rests for two days, comes back to Chicago, has a five-day lay-off there and starts all over again. As a porter always seems busy, I inquired when he slept, if ever, and he replied "from 4 to 6 a. m."

Mr. Daniels has been a porter 31 years, starting in 1906 on the New York Central, transferring in succession to the Northern Pacific, Chicago and North Western and Union Pacific in 1908. He has had a number of prominent people on his train and in his car: Theodore Roosevelt in 1914; William Howard Taft, John McCormack, Lillian Russell, Mrs. Pullman and daughters, Frank O. Lowden and various others of like importance.

His salary started at $25 per month and was raised to $37.50, $47.50, $60, $88, and the law just passed gives him $12 a month increase. His job requires 240 hours of work per month.

He permitted me to look into the linen closet; on his three-day trip, he takes 200 sheets, 400 towels, 160 pillow slips and 10 white coats as he is very particular about his appearance.

When I asked Mr. Daniels how much training he had at first, he said just three days with an experienced porter before he went out alone. At first he was pretty nervous because he was unable to answer the passengers' questions as to stations, etc.

Mr. Daniels eats breakfast about 10 a. m., dinner about 4 p. m., and a lunch about 11 p. m. Incidentally, porters pay for their food in the diner.

Such is the life of a porter on a Pullman car.

But..

By BOAKE CARTER

(As the author of the column which appears daily in this space, BOAKE CARTER is given the widest latitude. His viewpoints do not necessarily reflect those of the Daily Mirror.)

SOME bright personnel official on the New York, New Haven and Hartford has decided that no one can be comfortable or digest his meal in the future without being fussed over by a bevy of mincing females, logged under the title of "dining-car hostesses."

The "requirements of the job are: Height, 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 10 inches; age, 24 to 35; weight, 115 to 135 pounds. Candidates must be unmarried. College graduates preferred. They must pass a personality test, must learn correct diction, how to greet incoming diners, how to make menu suggestions, how to keep tabs on cooks and waiters."

I think 99 per cent of the traveling population can still take care of itself. I object to being forced to put forth the effort to be polite, grin and chatter inanities with a blonde who rattles off diction - school "cawn'ts" at a time when I don't want to talk. And yet, if I don't grin and answer enthusiastically "Rawther!" and and intone "By Jove, isn't it hot, eh, what!" I'm marked down as rude, a boor and a grouch and get no attention.

Boake Carter.

I'm quite well able to ring for the porter or the waiter if I want him. I'm quite well able to read the menu myself and decide what I want to eat, without being told that I've got to eat something else. And I dare say 99 per cent of the rest of the railroad travelers of America are just as capable and probably more so.

Women are always personal in their relationships, be they either with men or women. And hostesses are women. In addition they go out of their way to be superpolite to the gents. To put forth the effort to return the play is bad enough in a night club. If we now have to begin to play up to the gals when we get on a railroad train, some of the dear things are likely to be bounced with a verbal flea in their pretty ears.

Give me every time the quiet and rapid efficiency of the average dining-car waiter, than the gushing "How are you today? We have some nice pork chops and asparagus waiting for you on our menu!" accompanied by a cute little smirk and a whiff of fancy perfume.

The sex-minded personnel vice-presidents of the railroads, who want to knock the bottom out of this great pleasant and traditional characteristic of American trains to substitute a superpersonal, superficial, artificial, unwanted, irksome, annoying, simpering, supergracious, overdone attention, will drive me into the baggage car yet.

The railroads that are planning to dress their dining cars with night club atmosphere are said to be jealous of the popularity of hostesses on the air lines.

They forget that air lines must consider the weight and height of employes aboard, and that's one reason why they pick women. Also airline hostesses are primarily nurses, whose services are required often to treat airsick passengers, and they aren't put on the trans-

BROTHERHOOD

CONVENTION

SONG BOOK

HOLD THE FORT

We meet today in Freedom's cause
And raise our banners high,
We'll join our hands in Union strong
To battle or to die.

Chorus

Hold the Fort, for we are coming,
Union men be strong,
Side by side, we'll battle onward,
Victory will come.

See our numbers still increasing,
Hear the bugle blow;
By our Union we shall triumph
Over every foe.

(Chorus)

Fierce and long the battle rages,
But we will not fear;
Help will come whenever needed,
Cheer my comrades, cheer.

(Chorus)

JOHN BROWN'S BODY

John Brown's body lies a-mouldering
in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering
in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering
in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on.

Chorus
Glory, glory, hallelujah
Glory, glory, hallelujah
Glory, glory, hallelujah
His soul goes marching on.

John Brown's knapsack is strapped
on his back,
John Brown's knapsack is strapped
on his back,
John Brown's knapsack is strapped
on his back,
But his soul goes marching on.

(Chorus)

He's going to be a soldier in the
army of the Lord,
He's going to be a soldier in the
army of the Lord,
He's going to be a soldier in the
army of the Lord,
But his soul goes ma rching on.

(Chorus)

WE SHALL NOT BE MOVED

The Brotherhood is behind us,
We shall not be moved;
The Brotherhood is behind us,
We shall not be moved.

Chorus

We shall not be, we shall not be moved,
We shall not be, we shall not be moved,
Just like a tree planted by the waters,
We shall not be moved.

We are lead by our Union
We shall not be moved;
We are lead by our Union
We shall not be moved.

Chorus

We shall not be, we shall not be moved,
We shall not be, we shall not be moved,
Just like a tree planted by the waters,
We shall not be moved.

NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM

Lift ev'ry voice and sing, Till earth and heav'n ring,
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
Let our rejoicing rise
High as the list'ning skies,
Let it resound, loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song, full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us;
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we tread, Bitter the chast'ning rod,
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our Fathers sighed.
We have come over a way that with tears have been watered,
We have come treading our path thro' the blood of the slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past,
Till now we stand at last,
Where the White gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years, God of our silent tears,
Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who hast by Thy might,
Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path we pray.
Lest our feet stray from the places our God, where we met Thee,
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee,
Shadowed beneath Thy hand,
May we forever stand
True, to our God, True to our Native Land.

GOD BLESS AMERICA

While the storm clouds gather
Far across the sea,
Let us swear allegiance
To a land that's free;
Let us all be grateful
For a land so fair,
As we raise our voices
In a solemn prayer.

Chorus

God Bless America
Land that I love
Stand beside her and guide her
Thru the night with a light from above;
From the mountains, to the prairies,
To the oceans white with foam,
God bless America
My home sweet home.

(Repeat
Chorus)

BEFORE I'LL BE A SLAVE

Bleeding Zion, Bleeding Zion, Bleeding Zion
Bleed no more, Bleed no more
Before I'll be a slave, I'll be buried in my grave
And go home to my Father and be saved.

Doubting Thomas, Doubting Thomas, Doubting Thomas
Doubt no more, Doubt no more
Before I'll be a slave, I'll be buried in my grave
And go home to my Father and be saved.

Poor Back-Slider, Poor Back-Slider, Poor Back-Slider
Come and Go, Come and Go
Before I'll be a slave, I'll be buried in my grave
And go home to my Father and be saved.

Weeping Mary, Weeping Mary, Weeping Mary,
Weep no more, Weep no more,
Before I'll be a slave, I'll be buried in my grave
And go home to my Father and be saved.

Lord revive us, Lord revive us, Lord revive us,
All again, All again
Before I'll be a slave, I'll be buried in my grave
And go home to my Father and be saved.

* * *
* *
*

THE RATIONAL PRAYER

Not more of Light we ask, O God,
But eyes to see what is;
Not sweeter songs, but ears to hear
The present melodies;
Not greater strength, but how to use
The power that we possess;
Not more of love, but skill to turn
A frown to a caress;
Not more of joy, but how to feel
Its kindling presence near,
To give to others all we have
Of courage and of cheer.
No other gift, dear God, we ask,
But only sense to see
How best the precious gifts to use
We have received from Thee.
Give us all fear to dominate,
All holy joys to know,
To be the friends we wish to be,
To speak the truth we know;
To love the pure, to seek the good,
To lift with all our might,
All souls to dwell in harmony
In Freedom's perfect light.

AGREEMENT

Between

THE PULLMAN COMPANY

and

PORTERS, ATTENDANTS AND MAIDS IN THE SERVICE OF THE PULLMAN COMPANY

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA

Represented by the

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1937

AGREEMENT

Between

THE PULLMAN COMPANY

and

PORTERS, ATTENDANTS AND MAIDS IN THE SERVICE OF THE PULLMAN COMPANY

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA

Represented by the

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1937

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREAMBLE

SCOPE

Rule 1. Scope.

RATES OF PAY

Rule 2. Rates of Pay.

(a) Monthly Rates for Porter and Attendant Service.

(b) Monthly Rates for Maid Service.

(c) Rates of Pay for "In-Charge" Service.

(d) Rates of Pay for Training Student Porters.

(e) Daily and Hourly Rates of Pay.

(f) Applying Progressive Rates of Pay.

(g) Overtime Rates of Pay.

BASIC MONTH

Rule 3. Basic Month.

Rule 4. Rest Periods.

BASIS OF CREDITING DAYS AND HOURS

Rule 5. Crediting Days in Road Service.

Rule 6. Crediting Hours in Road Service.

Rule 7. Deadhead Service.

Rule 8. Station Duty.

Rule 9. Witness Service.

Rule 10. Held for Service.

Rule 11. Called and Not Used.

Rule 12. Release of Less than One Hour at Terminals.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

BASIS OF PAYMENTS

Rule 13. Payment for Days Credited.
Rule 14. Payment for Hours Credited.
Rule 15. Payment for Overtime Credits.
Rule 16. Additional Pay When Used on Layover or Relief Days.
Rule 17. Avoidance of Duplicate Payments.
Rule 18. "In-Charge" Service.
Rule 19. Instruction Period.
Rule 20. Cleaning Interior of Cars.
Rule 21. Pay Periods.

LAYOVERS AND RELIEFS

Rule 22. Layovers in Regular Assignments.
Rule 23. Layovers Applicable to Incompleted Regular and to Irregular Service.
Rule 24. Days Off Duty.
Rule 25. Periodic Relief in Overnight Runs.
Rule 26. Pro-rating Relief.

SENIORITY RIGHTS AND ROSTERS

Rule 27. Basic Seniority Date.
Rule 28. Seniority Rosters.
Rule 29. Districts Consolidated.
Rule 30. Districts Divided.
Rule 31. Districts Discontinued.
Rule 32. Permanent Transfer to Another District.
Rule 33. Runs Transferred to Another District.
Rule 34. New Service Acquired by Company.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Rule 35. Temporary Transfers.
Rule 36. Employes Promoted to Supervisory Positions.
Rule 37. Employes Serving in Organization Positions.
Rule 38. Continuity of Seniority.

ASSIGNMENTS OF RUNS

Rule 39. Operating Schedules.
Rule 40. Assignment of Runs to Districts.
Rule 41. Bulletining of Runs.
Rule 42. Re-bulletining Changed Runs.
Rule 43. Temporary Discontinuance of an Assignment.
Rule 44. Rights of Displaced Employes.
Rule 45. Seniority, Fitness and Ability.

EXTRA EMPLOYES

Rule 46. Operation of Extra Employes.
Rule 47. Regulating Number of Extra Employes.

REDUCING AND INCREASING FORCES

Rule 48. Reducing and Increasing Forces.

GRIEVANCES

Rule 49. Discipline and Hearings.
Rule 50. Hearings.
Rule 51. Witnesses, Testimony and Records.
Rule 52. Date of Suspension.
Rule 53. Appeals.
Rule 54. Remanding Grievances.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Rule 55. Application and Decision in Writing.
Rule 56. Record Cleared of Charges.

CLAIMS

Rule 57. Application and Interpretation of Agreement.

REPRESENTATION

Rule 58. Representation.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

Rule 59. Time and Place for Reporting.
Rule 60. Failure to Report.
Rule 61. Absence Without Permission.
Rule 62. Notification of Disallowed Time.
Rule 63. Leaves of Absence.
Rule 64. Committeemen.
Rule 65. Period of Probationary Employment.
Rule 66. No Shut Down nor Suspension of Work.
Rule 67. Duration of Agreement.

PREAMBLE

AGREEMENT

Between The Pullman Company and the Porters, Attendants and Maids in its service in the United States of America and in Canada represented by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

It is hereby agreed between The Pullman Company and the Porters, Attendants and Maids in its service represented by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters that the following rules shall govern the rates of pay and working conditions of all employes of The Pullman Company in their performance of service as porters, attendants and maids, and their rights as such.

SCOPE

RULE 1. Scope. This agreement shall apply to all employes of The Pullman Company classified as

(a) Porters (including porters-in-charge when so designated);

(b) Attendants (employes assigned to buffet, club, broiler, restaurant and recreation cars who in addition to other duties are held accountable for commissary supplies and equipment on such cars); and

(c) Maids;

in their performance of service in connection with Pullman sleeping, parlor, buffet, and club cars, and in composite cars which are equipped to provide two or more of such services.

RATES OF PAY

RULE 2. Rates of Pay. The following rates of pay shall be applicable to all employes covered by this agreement:

(a) **Monthly rates for porter and attendant service—**

Class of Service	Minimum	2 to 5 Years	5 to 15 Years	Over 15 Years
Standard Cars...	$ 89.50	$ 93.00	$ 97.00	$100.50
Private and Tourist Cars....	96.00	99.50	103.50	107.00
Buffet, Club and "Composite" Cars	102.00	105.50	110.00	114.00
Swing.....	98.00	102.50	106.00	110.00

(b) **Monthly rates for maid service—**

All Cars.....	$ 87.00	$ 90.50	$ 94.00	$ 97.50

(c) **Rates of pay for "in-charge" service—**

An employe assigned to "in-charge" service consisting of one (1) car shall be paid at the rate of thirteen dollars fifty cents ($13.50) per month in addition to his established rate of pay, except that the differential for "in-charge" service on private cars shall be at the rate of twenty dollars ($20.00) per month.

An employe assigned to run "in-charge" of two (2) or more cars shall be paid the conductor's minimum rate for time actually in such service.

(d) **Rates of pay for training student porters—**

An employe assigned to train student porters in road service shall be paid at the rate of twenty dollars ($20.00) per month in addition to his established rate of pay.

(e) **Daily and hourly rates of pay—**

The daily rate of pay of an employe shall be determined by dividing his monthly rate by the number of days there are in the current month; his hourly rate, by dividing his monthly rate by two hundred forty (240).

(f) **Applying progressive rates of pay—**

When a leave of absence is granted for a period of more than thirty (30) days, the time in excess of thirty (30) days shall be deducted in the application of progressive rates of pay. Likewise, when an employe is furloughed for a period of more than ninety (90) days, the time in excess of ninety (90) days shall be deducted. Separate periods of leave or furlough shall not be cumulative when service intervenes. An extension of a leave shall be considered as a continuous period.

(g) **Overtime rates of pay**—

Time credited in excess of two hundred forty (240) hours, within a calendar month, shall be paid for as overtime at pro-rata hourly rates up to and including two hundred sixty (260) hours; time in excess of two hundred sixty (260) hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

BASIC MONTH

RULE 3. Basic Month. Two hundred forty (240) hours' work, credited to a calendar month as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a basic month's service.

Where a regular assignment is less than two hundred forty (240) hours' work per month, deduction shall not be made from the respective established monthly wage in consequence thereof.

RULE 4. Rest Periods. (a) Where the requirements of the service will permit employes shall be released from duty for rest within the limits provided in paragraph (b) of this rule. Rest periods shall include sleep periods which shall be between the hours of 9:30 p.m. and 6:30 a.m., and shall also include such additional time for rest as may, under the rule, be designated or permitted. The sleep periods shall be three (3) hours on overnight runs of twelve (12) hours or less and four (4) hours each night on runs of over twelve (12) hours. The period of sleep shall be designated as information in the schedules of assignments. During each sleep period the employe shall be provided with a suitable place for sleeping, such as the couch in the men's room, an upper berth or a berth in a dormitory car. The sleep periods specified above and total rest periods tabulated in paragraph (b) of this rule are subject to the exceptions listed in paragraph (c) hereof.

(b) Deductions of time released for rest periods not to exceed the number of hours shown in the following tabulation shall be made from the elapsed time of a trip.

Elasped time in service	Deductible Hours For Rest Periods
12 hours or less	3
Over 12 hours to 16 hours	4
Over 16 hours to 24 hours	4½
Over 24 hours to 32 hours	5
Over 32 hours to 40 hours (1 night enroute)	5½
Over 32 hours to 40 hours (2 nights enroute)	9
Over 40 hours to 48 hours (1 night enroute)	6
Over 40 hours to 48 hours (2 nights enroute)	10
Over 48 hours to 60 hours (2 nights enroute)	10
Over 48 hours to 60 hours (3 nights enroute)	14
Over 60 hours to 72 hours (2 nights enroute)	10½
Over 60 hours to 72 hours (3 nights enroute)	14½
Over 72 hours	Proportionately

(c) **Exceptions:**

(1) No rest time shall be deducted for trips not involving overnight service.

(2) Deductions of time released for rest in an overnight trip shall not be made to an extent which will reduce credited hours to less than eight (8) for the trip.

(3) It is understood the requirements of the service may not always permit granting sleep periods to the extent provided in this rule, and where sleep is not given on any night to the amount provided in paragraph (a) of this rule, the deductible hours listed in the tabulation in paragraph (b) for the trip involved shall be reduced by the difference between the sleep period provided in paragraph (a) and the time actually released for sleep.

No deduction shall apply to any release for sleep of less than two (2) consecutive hours.

(4) Extended Special Tours. A maximum of eight (8) hours may be deducted for each 24-hour period of extended special tour service, and proportionate time for less than a 24-hour period, provided the employe is released for rest, which may be granted in one or two night or day periods. Deduction shall be made for the time released up to the maxima established.

Q-1. What is an extended special tour?

A-1. A special service movement of 72 hours or more, elapsed time, from time required to go on duty at point cars are placed in service to the time cars are released from the special service movement.

BASIS OF CREDITING DAYS AND HOURS

RULE 5. Crediting Days in Road Service. In regular assignments, employes working full time shall be credited for each round trip the number of days there are employes in the assignment, as covered by operating schedule.

Q-1. How shall the minimum number of employes to be placed in a regular assignment be determined?

A-1. By dividing the number of hours constituting a round trip by 8. Decimal fractions of .50 or more shall be regarded as one-half.

When the days credited for the last trip in a month extend into the succeeding month, they shall be pro-rated by allowing one day's credit for each calendar day remaining in the month (including day of departure if reporting time on such day is before noon) in which the trip was

started and crediting the balance of the days to the succeeding month.

Example: A porter in a Chicago-Los Angeles assignment requiring 12 men and carrying hourage credit of 95 hours (49′ 30″ westbound and 45′ 30″ eastbound) in making a "lap-over" trip on the following schedule—

Report	Chicago	8:00 p.m. June 27
Released	Los Angeles	7:30 a.m. June 30
Report	Los Angeles	8:00 p.m. July 1
Released	Chicago	7:30 a.m. July 4

should be credited with 3 days in June and 9 days in July.

An employe (regular or extra) working part time in regular assignment, or on extra-in-line cars operated on the same train, or section thereof, between the same terminals as the regular line car, shall be credited for a round trip the number of days there are employes in the regular assignment, as covered by operating schedule; a complete one-way trip in such service shall carry a credit of one-half of the round trip assignment.

Q-1. How shall an employe making less than a complete one-way trip in a regular assignment be credited?

A-1. On the hourly basis, under the rule for crediting hours in road service.

Time in excess of an average of eight (8) hours a day for the actual days credited in a part-time regular assignment shall be credited on the hourly basis, but such excess may be absorbed during the same month by the undertime hours in a similar assignment.

Example: During the month a porter makes one round trip in each of two regular assignments. One exceeds an average of 8 hours a day for the days credited and the other is an undertime run. The first trip has a credit of 4 days on the day-service basis and an alternative credit of 35 hours; the second trip has a credit of 5 days on the

day-service basis and an alternative credit of 38 hours.

A porter making these two trips accumulates 9 days' credit on the day-service basis and an alternative credit of 73 hours. This employe should be credited on the day-service basis for 9 days and would have a balance of 1 hour credited on the hourly basis because 2 hours of the excess time on the first trip would be absorbed by the 2 hours undertime on the second trip.

RULE 6. Crediting Hours in Road Service. In all classes of road service, except deadheading, the time of each trip shall be credited from the time required to go on duty until released from duty, less deductions, if any. In regular assignments, time credited in excess of the normal operating schedule due to delayed arrival of trains, up to two hundred forty (240) hours within a calendar month, shall constitute a part of the regular assignment.

In regular assignments, where the days credited for the last trip in the month extend into the succeeding month, the service hours in the trip shall be pro-rated by allowing eight (8) hours' credit for each day credited in the month in which the trip was started and crediting the balance of the hours to the succeeding month.

Example: A porter in a Chicago-Los Angeles assignment requiring 12 men and carrying hourage credit of 95 hours (49′ 30″ westbound and 45′ 30″ eastbound) in making a "lap-over" trip on the following schedule—

Report	Chicago	8:00 p.m. June 27
Released	Los Angeles	7:30 a.m. June 30
Report	Los Angeles	8:00 p.m. July 1
Released	Chicago	7:30 a.m. July 4

should be credited, under the rule for crediting days in road service, with 3 days in June and 9 days in July; and on the basis of the above rule should receive alternative credit of 24 hours in June and the balance of 71 hours in July.

RULE 7. Deadhead Service. Employes deadheading, either on passes or cars, on Company business (except in connection with witness service) shall receive credit of twelve (12) hours for each 24-hour period, and actual time up to twelve (12) hours for less than a 24-hour period, time to be computed from time required to go on duty until arrival at destination, with a minimum credit of eight (8) hours where overnight trips are involved.

Q-1. Shall two or more succeeding trips deadheading on passes or equipment be coupled together and treated as a continuous trip?

A-1. Yes, provided no "held for service" time intervenes.

Example:

Leave Miami	10:30 p.m.	1st day
Arrive Jacksonville	6:30 a.m.	2nd day
Leave Jacksonville	11:30 a.m.	2nd day
Arrive Washington	8:30 a.m.	3rd day

The elapsed time on continuous trip basis is 34 hours. As no "held for service" time intervenes at Jacksonville, an employe making these two deadhead trips should be credited with 22 hours, instead of 8 hours for the first trip and 12 hours for the second trip.

RULE 8. Station Duty. An employe called for and used on station duty shall be credited with the actual time on duty, with a minimum credit of four (4) hours if no other service follows continuously. An employe assigned to station duty shall not lose his turn on the extra board.

Q-1. What is station duty?

A-1. Station duty is any work performed by an employe at terminals where Pullman offices are located, other than that required of an employe assigned to road service, but it may include

assisting such employe in preparatory work, including receiving.

Q-2. Is an employe entitled to credit for station duty at an away-from-home station?

A-2. Yes, if called upon to perform such service during layover or during time that is not credited as "held for service."

Q-3. An employe performs 2 hours station duty and then immediately goes into road service. What credit for station duty shall he receive?

A-3. 2 hours.

Q-4. Is time spent attending safety and service meetings or making statements relative to investigations to be credited as station duty, or otherwise?

A-4. No.

RULE 9. Witness Service. An employe required by the management to appear as witness in court proceedings shall receive credit of eight (8) hours for each 24-hour period and actual time up to eight (8) hours for less than a 24-hour period, while in such service, and allowed legitimate and reasonable expenses actually incurred.

RULE 10. Held for Service. An employe held at point away from his home station beyond the layover established for his immediately preceding trip, as provided in Rule 23, shall be allowed "held for service" credit of eight (8) hours for each 24-hour period from expiration of layover and actual time up to eight (8) hours for less than a 24-hour period.

Employes held for service at home station by direction of the management shall be credited with eight (8) hours for each 24-hour period and

actual time up to eight (8) hours for less than a 24-hour period. Regularly assigned employes so held shall be allowed total credits (including actual service) of not less than the credits they would have earned on their regular assignment.

Q-1. Shall an employe held **out of** service pending an investigation be credited under this rule for time lost?

A-1. No, but see Rule 56.

RULE 11. Called and Not Used. An employe called and reporting for service, and not used, shall be credited with a minimum of three (3) hours, but shall not lose his turn on the extra board.

RULE 12. Release of Less Than One Hour Between Trips. Time between trips shall be computed as continuous in all cases where the interval from time of release until again resuming duty does not exceed one hour.

BASIS OF PAYMENTS

RULE 13. Payment for Days Credited. An employe completing a regular monthly assignment, properly credited, shall be paid his established monthly wage for such time, except where payment therefor on the hourly basis will produce a greater amount.

Q-1. Why are the words "properly credited" used in this rule?

A-1. To emphasize that the crediting of time for employes on regular assignments must take into consideration rules providing for the following conditions:

(a) The deduction of time for rest periods;

(b) The pro-rating of time when the last trip in the month extends into the following month;

(c) The inclusion of time credited in excess of the normal operating schedule due to delayed arrival of trains; and

(d) The crediting of time for trips made on layover or relief days in addition to monthly assignments.

Q-2. A porter completes a round trip in regular assignment in June carrying 12 days' credit and has 4 days' layover credit extending into July. He then lays off or leaves the service. How shall this porter be paid for this trip?

A-2. He shall be paid 8/30ths of his monthly wage for June and 4/31sts of his monthly wage for July.

An employe working part of a month in service credited on the day-service basis shall be paid his current daily rate for such time, except where payment therefor on the hourly basis will produce a greater amount.

RULE 14. Payment for Hours Credited. An employe shall be paid at his established hourly rate for all time credited on the hourly basis within the limits of the basic month, not paid for otherwise.

Q-1. How could time be "otherwise" paid for?

A-1. At the monthly or daily rate, where time credited on the day-service basis did not average more than 8 hours per day for the days paid for.

RULE 15. Payment for Overtime Credits. An employe shall be paid at his established overtime hourly rate for all hours credited within a calendar month in excess of the basic month.

Example: A porter makes one round trip in a regular assignment requiring 12 men and carrying alternative credit of 93 service hours, and in addition performs irregular service during the same calendar month carrying 170 credit hours. He should be paid for 12 days at his daily rate, for 167 hours at straight time hourly rate and for 3 hours at the rate of time and one-half. (93 hours + 170 hours = 263 hours)

RULE 16. Additional Pay When Used on Layover or Relief Days. Service performed on specified layover or relief days shall be paid for in addition to all other earnings for the month, on the basis of days credited (Rule 5) when in regular service and on the basis of hours credited (Rule 6) when in irregular service.

Q-1. A porter is doubled out in his regular assignment 24 hours prior to the expiration of his regular layover. How shall he be paid for this double?

A-1. One additional day.

RULE 17. Avoidance of Duplicate Payments. When service is paid for on day-service basis it shall not again be paid for, except that punitive time shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

RULE 18. "In-Charge" Service. Employes assigned and equipped to run "in-charge" of one car shall be paid at their respective "in-charge" rates whether operating "in-charge" for the whole trip or only a portion thereof, or whether in one direction only or in both.

RULE 19. Instruction Period. An employe, when hired, shall be placed under instruction for a period not to exceed six (6) days, and shall be paid for such instruction period at his daily rate of pay.

RULE 20. Cleaning Interior of Cars. Employes required to perform interior cleaning of cars

at any point, as specified in operating schedules or otherwise authorized, shall be paid at the rate of eighty (80) cents per cleaning.

RULE 21. Pay Periods. Employes shall be paid not less frequently than semi-monthly.

LAYOVERS AND RELIEFS

RULE 22. Layovers in Regular Assignments. Specific layovers at each terminal shall be designated in operating schedules for regular assignments.

RULE 23. Layovers Applicable to Incompleted Regular and to Irregular Service. A layover of two (2) hours for each hour of credited service, less time enroute not credited, if any, with a maximum layover of thirty-six (36) hours at an away-from-home station, shall apply to the following classes of service:

Regular service where round trip assignment is not completed.

Extra-in-line service.

Special service.

Extended special tour. (For the purpose only of applying Rule 46, an employe may be used after expiration of 7 days' layover at home station)

Similarly, a layover of two (2) hours for each hour of credited service, less time enroute not credited, if any, with a maximum layover of twenty-four (24) hours at an away-from-home station, shall apply to the following classes of service:

Deadheading on car.

Deadheading on pass at direction of management (except in connection with witness service).

(See following examples)

Class of Service	Reported			Released			Elapsed Time		Time Enroute Not Credited		Net Service		Actual Layover		Layover 2-for-1 Basis		Time held in Excess of 2-for-1 Layover		"Held" Time Credited	
	Station	Date	Hour	Station	Date	Hour	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
EXAMPLE NO. 1																				
X Line 19	Chicago	1	10.00a	LosAng.	3	2.00p	54	00	10	00	44	00			36	00				
Held	LosAng.	3	2.00p	LosAng.	6	6.30p							76	30			40	30	16	00
DH	LosAng.	6	6.30p	Chicago	9	7.50a	59	20	24	00	35	20	46	40	46	40	0	00	0	00
							113	20	34	00	79	20							16	00

Net service time credited.....79:20
Net "Held" time credited.....16:00
TOTAL time credited.....95:20

EXAMPLE NO. 2																				
DH on car	Chicago	11	7.00p	NewYork	13	7.30a	35	30	12	00	23	30	9	00	24	00	0	00	0	00
X Line 1620	NewYork	13	4.30p	Albany	13	9.50p	5	20	0	00	5	20			10	40				
Held	Albany	~~13~~	~~9.50p~~	Albany	16	10.00a							~~60~~	~~00~~			49	30	17	30

Held	Albany	12	9.50	Albany	16	10.00a									60	45					49	30	17	30
DH on car	Albany	16	10.00a	Wh.River	17	12.30a	14	30	2	30	12	00	12	35	21	30	0	00	0	00
Special	Wh.River	17	1.05p	Detroit	18	9.00a	19	55	4	30	15	25	6	30	26	20	0	00	0	00
X Line 1112	Detroit	18	3.30p	Boston	19	10.50a	19	20	4	30	14	50			25	10				
Held	Boston	19	10.50a	Boston	21	1.30p							50	40			25	30	9	30
X Line 1101	Boston	21	1.30p	Chicago	22	1.00p	24	30	5	00	19	30	34	00	34	00	0	00	0	00
							119	05	28	30	90	35							27	00

Net service time credited.....90:35
Net "Held" time credited.....27:00
TOTAL time credited.....117:35

EXAMPLE NO. 3

X Line 1570	Buffalo	21	7.05p	NewYork	22	8.30a	13	25	4	00	9	25	11	30	14	50	0	00	0	00
X Line 1527	NewYork	22	8.00p	Roch.	23	9.00a	13	00	4	00	9	00	11	00	14	00	0	00	0	00
Special	Roch.	23	8.00p	Cleve.	24	8.30a	12	30	4	00	8	30			13	00				
Held	Cleve.	24	8.30a	Cleve.	25	7.00a							22	30			9	30	8	00
DH on car	Cleve.	25	7.00a	Galion	25	10.10a	3	10	0	00	3	10			6	20				
Held	Galion	25	10.10a	Galion	25	7.00p							8	50			2	30	2	30
Special	Galion	25	7.00p	Roch.	26	9.00a	14	00	4	00	10	00	2	00	16	00	0	00	0	00
DH on car	Roch.	26	11.00a	Buffalo	26	12.45p	1	45	0	00	1	45	3	30	3	30	0	00	0	00
							57	50	16	00	41	50							10	30

Net service time credited.....41.50
Net "Held" time credited.....10:30
TOTAL time credited.....52:20

RULE 24. Days Off Duty. Not less than ninety-six (96) hours off duty each month in 24-consecutive-hour periods, or multiples thereof, shall be allowed at designated home terminal.

RULE 25. Periodic Relief in Overnight Runs. Employes operated exclusively in overnight runs, where the elapsed time is fourteen (14) hours or less in each direction, shall be given a 24-hour relief period (in addition to established layover) after not more than two (2) consecutive round trips. Equivalent relief shall be granted to employes in sleeping car lines operated only six (6) days per week, with the understanding that the day on which the line is not operated shall be considered a relief day.

Likewise, employes operating in one-night round trip assignments shall be given a 24-hour relief period after not more than four (4) round trips.

RULE 26. Pro-rating Relief. When an employe operating in an assignment carrying periodic-relief fails to complete the cycle, he shall be allowed pro-rata proportion of scheduled relief.

> **Example:** In an assignment requiring 2½ porters, where relief of 1 day is granted after 2 round trips, porter (regular or extra) making 1 round trip shall be allowed 2½ days' pay.

SENIORITY RIGHTS AND ROSTERS

RULE 27. Basic Seniority Date. Seniority begins the day the employe's pay starts in the seniority district and in the class to which assigned. Where the pay of two or more employes starts upon the same day the employing officer shall designate the order in which the names of such employes shall appear on the seniority roster.

RULE 28. Seniority Rosters. Separate seniority rosters of each class, showing name and seniority date of employes, numbered in chronological order, in the respective districts, shall be revised and posted as of January 1st each year in a place accessible to those affected.

The following rosters shall be established:

(a) Porters (including porters-in-charge)

(b) Attendants

(c) Maids

A copy of each seniority roster shall be furnished the Chairman of the Local Grievance Committee in the respective districts at the time posted.

An employe shall have sixty (60) days from date his name first appears on the roster to protest his seniority date or relative position on the roster, except, where an employe is absent on leave or because of sickness at the time the roster is posted, this time limit shall apply from the date such employe returns to duty. If no such protest is taken within the sixty (60) day period, future appeals shall not be recognized, unless the employe's seniority date or relative standing on the roster is changed from that first correctly posted.

RULE 29. Districts Consolidated. When districts are consolidated the employes affected shall be allowed full seniority on the consolidated roster. Assignments in existence shall not be bulletined as new runs at the time of consolidation.

RULE 30. Districts Divided. When a district is divided and the roster is separated, the employes involved shall have the choice on the basis of seniority, of remaining in the old district or of transferring to the new district at the time of separation. All transfers under this rule shall be made with seniority rights unimpaired.

RULE 31. Districts Discontinued. When a district is discontinued and runs are transferred, employes assigned to such runs, or an equivalent number, and a proportionate number of the extra employes, may transfer with the runs to the new point of operation, but such runs shall not be bulletined as new runs at the time of transfer. Employes so transferred shall be allowed full seniority in the district to which transferred and their names shall be added to the seniority roster of that district in accordance with their full seniority rights.

Employes not so transferred shall, upon application, be privileged to transfer elsewhere under the provisions of Rule 32.

RULE 32. Permanent Transfer to Another District. When employes permanently transfer from one district to another (except as provided in Rules 29, 30, 31, 33 and 34) or from one classification to another, their seniority in the district or class to which transferred shall begin with the date of permanent transfer and they shall lose all seniority in the district or in the class from which transferred. Employes shall not be compelled to accept a permanent transfer to another district or class. The names of employes permanently transferred shall be posted for thirty (30) days immediately after transfer in the district from which transferred.

RULE 33. Runs Transferred to Another District. When a run is transferred from one district to another in the same city through change in ownership of road over which it operates, terminal facilities or otherwise, the employes assigned to such run, or an equivalent number, may transfer with it, but such run shall not be bulletined as a new run at the time of transfer. Employes so transferred shall be allowed full seniority in the district to which transferred and their names shall be added to the seniority roster of that district in accordance with their full seniority rights.

RULE 34. New Service Acquired by Company. When sleeping or parlor car service is acquired by The Pullman Company the employes taken over with such service shall retain their seniority rights in the lines acquired. When such service is consolidated with an existing district the employes received by transfer shall begin to accumulate seniority rights in the district to which transferred as of the date taken over by The Pullman Company; employes carried in the district at the time of transfer shall begin to accumulate seniority rights over the service acquired as of the date of transfer.

RULE 35. Temporary Transfers. When employes are transferred to other districts to work on

seasonal runs or other temporary assignments, they shall retain their seniority in the district from which transferred, shall rank as junior to all employes in the district to which transferred and shall not accumulate seniority in such district.

RULE 36. Employes Promoted to Supervisory Positions. Employes promoted to supervisory positions with The Pullman Company shall retain their seniority rights unimpaired, shall continue to accumulate seniority during the time solely employed in such supervisory positions and shall have displacement rights as provided in Rule 44 when returning to road service. This rule shall not be retroactive, but employes heretofore promoted and now filling such positions shall accumulate seniority from October 1, 1937.

RULE 37. Employes Serving in Organization Positions. Employes elected or appointed to official positions in the organization shall retain their seniority rights unimpaired, shall continue to accumulate seniority during the time solely employed in such official positions and shall have displacements rights as provided in Rule 44 when returning to road service.

RULE 38. Continuity of Seniority. No deductions shall be made from the seniority of employes coming within the scope of this agreement for time spent on authorized leaves of absence, furloughs or sickness.

ASSIGNMENTS OF RUNS

RULE 39. Operating Schedules. Schedules of regular lines shall be prescribed by the management and posted in places accessible to those affected or concerned.

RULE 40. Assignment of Runs to Districts. In the establishment of new service, consideration will be given to the seniority of extra employes in the districts involved in determining which district will furnish the employes; the facilities of the district and the number of extra employes carried being

sufficient, the run shall be given to the district where the extra employes have the greatest seniority.

RULE 41. Bulletining of Runs. New runs and permanent vacancies, also seasonal runs and temporary vacancies known to be of more than sixty (60) days' duration, shall be promptly bulletined for a period of ten (10) days in the district where they occur. Employes desiring to bid for such runs shall file their applications with the designated official within the prescribed period, and assignment shall be made within five (5) days thereafter. The name of each employe assigned by bulletin shall be immediately posted where the run or vacancy was bulletined.

RULE 42. Re-bulletining Changed Runs. A change in terminal, alteration of total home layover in excess of ten per cent (10%) or change from or to an "in-charge" operation, shall consitute a new run and shall be bulletined as provided in Rule 41.

RULE 43. Temporary Discontinuance of an Assignment. Where a regular assignment has been temporarily discontinued due to causes beyond the control of The Pullman Company, the employes affected when at their home station shall not be considered as "held for service" but shall be privileged to operate on the extra board when no extra men are available.

RULE 44. Rights of Displaced Employes. An employe who loses his run through no fault of his own may apply for and shall have the right, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 45, to occupy any other assignment in his district where his seniority is greater than that of the junior employe on such assignment, who shall be the one displaced, except where there is a choice of layover days, as for example in an assignment requiring three and one-half (3½) employes, he shall be privileged to displace any employe junior to him. The right to apply for another assignment must be exercised within twenty (20) days from the date of displacement, except that in cases of sick leaves or leaves

of absence the twenty (20) days shall date from the date on which the employe returns to work.

RULE 45. Seniority, Fitness and Ability. Assignments to regular service, by bulletin or displacement, shall be made on the basis of seniority, fitness and ability; fitness and ability being sufficient, seniority shall govern.

In the event the senior applicant is not assigned and waives his right to appeal he may, within five (5) days from date of non-assignment, request the district representative of the Company to suggest a course of training or preparation designed to correct his shortcomings. Such suggestion shall be made, and if within thirty (30) days thereafter, the employe is able to qualify without expense to the Company he shall be placed in the assignment for which he made application.

> **Exception:** Where the expense for maid service is borne by a railroad company or companies, maids may be, in order to meet the wishes of the roads, assigned without regard to seniority.

EXTRA EMPLOYES

RULE 46. Operation of Extra Employes. Extra employes, when available, except as provided herein, shall be used "first in, first out" after expiration of layover, which layover shall be that accruing to the last or home-bound trip, on the basis provided for in Rule 23.

When there is service requiring two or more employes at the same hour and employes eligible under this rule have layovers expiring simultaneously, the senior employe shall have his choice. Likewise, when there is requirement for one employe and there are two or more employes eligible under this rule whose layovers expire at the same hour, the senior employe shall be given the assignment.

An employe excused from an assignment under this rule shall immediately revert to the foot of the extra list.

Station duty, "called and not used," and witness service of less than eight (8) hours, shall not be considered an assignment under this rule.

This rule shall not operate to prohibit the use of an employe out of an away-from-home station, preferably in service toward his home station.

Exceptions to "first in, first out" provision:

(1) Use of employes while serving their six months' probationary period.

Note: It is understood that under this exception the management will use such extra employes with a view to giving them the greatest variety of experience.

(2) Use of employes with less than two years' service in filling "in-charge" assignments.

Note: When no two-year employes are available on the extra list, regular line employes may be used.

(3) Use of employes, irrespective of seniority or assignment, in filling private car or unusual special service requirements.

Q-1. What is a private car?

A-1. A car so designated in the Company's descriptive list of cars.

Q-2. What constitutes an unusual special service requirement?

A-2. A car provided for an individual or individuals of prominence, such as a Governor of a State, or a President of a Railroad.

(4) Use of a regularly assigned employe while held out of line for "witness" service.

RULE 47. Regulating Number of Extra Employes. Extra boards shall be so maintained as to afford each employe carried thereon, as nearly as possible, minimum earnings of approximately two-thirds of basic month's pay.

Employes who lay off of their own accord and those who are dropped from or added to the extra board during the month shall be given their pro-rata proportion of the work during the period they are subject to call.

This rule shall not be construed as a guarantee.

REDUCING AND INCREASING FORCES

RULE 48. Reducing and Increasing Forces. In reducing forces, seniority shall prevail in determining those to be retained in the service. When forces are increased, those furloughed shall be returned to service in the order of their seniority, provided they have filed their names and addresses with the district representative of the Company. Failure to report for duty within seven (7) days after written notice shall have been mailed or telegraphed to the last recorded address shall automatically terminate employment relation with the Company, unless a satisfactory explanation is given.

GRIEVANCES

RULE 49. Discipline and Hearings. The right of the management to discipline, suspend or discharge an employe for incompetency or other just and sufficient reason, and the right of an employe disciplined, suspended or discharged, or who considers he has been otherwise unjustly treated, to have a fair and impartial hearing, are both recognized.

Q-1. What is a grievance?

A-1. A grievance is a dispute arising from the application of discipline or alleged unjust treatment, personal in character and not covered (except as to procedure in handling) by rules of the agreement.

RULE 50. Hearings. An employe shall not be disciplined, suspended or discharged without a hearing. He may, however, be held out of service pending investigation. An employe shall be notified in writing of the time and place of hearing and the specific charge against him.

An employe who considers he has been unjustly treated and who desires a hearing shall make written request containing his specific charge within thirty (30) days from the date of the cause of complaint.

Hearings shall be held within ten (10) days from receipt of request for hearing or after notice shall have been mailed to an employe at his last recorded address, as the case may be, and decision shall be rendered in writing within ten (10) days after the hearing is completed.

RULE 51. Witnesses, Testimony and Records. At the hearing the employe aggrieved may remain throughout the proceedings, and with the designated representatives of the interested parties shall have the following privileges:

(a) To produce witnesses and question all witnesses giving testimony in the case.

(b) To have a written transcript made of the questions and answers, if requested by either side, which shall be jointly attested.

(c) To make statements off the record upon request.

RULE 52. Date of Suspension. If an employe is suspended, the suspension shall date from the time he is taken out of service.

If an employe shall have been held out of service pending investigation for a longer period than is represented by the discipline administered, he shall be compensated for the wage loss, if any, suffered by him for the time in excess of the disciplinary period. Such compensation shall be the amount of wages he would have earned, less compensation received in other employment.

RULE 53. Appeals. If the grievance of an employe who has served his period of probationary employment is not satisfactorily adjusted by the district representative, the person aggrieved shall have the right, within ten (10) days from the date decision is rendered, to appeal to the officer in charge of the Zone. Conference shall be held within ten (10) days after appeal is received, and decision shall be rendered within ten (10) days after the conference is completed.

If the grievance is not satisfactorily adjusted by the officer in charge of the Zone, the person aggrieved shall have the right, within ten (10) days from the date decision is rendered, to appeal to the Assistant to Vice President in Chicago or to such other operating officer as may be designated from time to time by the Vice President in charge of operations. Conference shall be held within ten (10) days after appeal is received, and decision shall be rendered within ten (10) days after the conference is completed. Any further appeal in accordance with provisions of the Railway Labor Act shall be taken within thirty (30) days thereafter.

RULE 54. Remanding Grievances. When new evidence or testimony, not available at the last hearing, is introduced at the time a grievance is being considered in conference on appeal, either party may elect to have the case remanded for rehearing and decision under Rule 50. If not then satisfactorily adjusted, it shall be returned to the remanding official. No case shall be remanded more than three times.

RULE 55. Application and Decision in Writing. Applications for appeals and all decisions thereon shall be in writing.

RULE 56. Record Cleared of Charges. If final decision exonerates the employe of the charge preferred against him, his record shall be cleared of such charge, and if held out of service or dismissed he shall be reinstated and compensated for the wage loss, if any, suffered by him. Such compensation shall be the amount of wages he

would have earned, less compensation received in other employment.

CLAIMS

RULE 57. Application and Interpretation of Agreement. Claims involving the application and interpretation of rules of the agreement shall be handled as promptly as possible. When such claims are presented in writing to the district representative of the Company by the local representative of the organization, the latter shall submit a statement of facts in the case and refer to the rule or decision on which the organization bases its claim. If the claim is not allowed by the district representative, he shall furnish the local representative of the organization with a written statement of facts and reasons why claim is not allowed. If conference is desired by the local representative of the organization, it shall be granted without unnecessary delay.

If the claim is not adjusted by the district representative and the local representative of the organization, they shall prepare a joint statement of facts for the information of the zone superintendent of the Company and the zone representative of the organization. If the district representative and local representative of the organization fail to agree on a joint statement of facts, they shall prepare and exchange separate statements setting forth their version of the facts for the information of the zone representatives. No argument shall be used in the statement of facts.

If the claim is not adjusted by the zone superintendent and the zone representative of the organization, it may be appealed by an International Vice-President of the organization to the Assistant to Vice President in Chicago or to such other operating officer as may be designated from time to time by the Vice President in charge of operations. Any further appeal may be taken in accordance with provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

Q-1. What is a claim?

A-1. A claim is a dispute involving the application or interpretation of rules of the agreement.

REPRESENTATION

RULE 58. Representation. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, referred to in this agreement as the "organization," shall represent all employes covered by this agreement in the making of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules and working conditions, and interpretations thereof, generally applicable to said employes, for so long as such representation is maintained in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, and shall have the right to initiate claims alleging violation of agreement rules.

An individual employe, in handling a grievance involving himself or handling his own personal claim, shall have the right to and must designate his representative at the hearing or at the first conference, as the case may be, and advise whether he will be represented in person, by counsel (any other person or persons), or by the organization, and he shall notify the management and his representative in writing of any change in representation.

All personal claims involving the application or interpretation of rules of this agreement, handled by an individual employe without representation by the organization, shall be adjusted in accordance with the rules of the agreement and interpretations agreed upon between the organization and the management, and the advice of settlement made shall be in written form and a carbon copy thereof shall be furnished to the district representative of the organization.

In hearings and conferences (excepting agreement negotiations), the conferees shall not exceed four (4) in number on each side.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

RULE 59 Time and Place for Reporting. Operating schedules for regularly assigned employes and assignment slips for other employes shall prescribe the time and place required to report for duty.

In event a dispute arises over the amount of time alloted for the preparation of or putting away of

cars at terminals, a joint investigation shall be conducted to review the work required and, if necessary, a test made to determine the proper time allowance.

RULE 60. Failure to Report. An employe unable to report for duty for any cause shall notify his supervisor, in advance if possible, otherwise as soon as conditions permit, preferably in writing.

RULE 61. Absence Without Permission. An employe absent from work without permission for a period in excess of seven (7) days shall be considered out of the service, unless a satisfactory explanation is given.

RULE 62. Notification of Disallowed Time. When time claimed on time sheet by an employe is not allowed, he shall be promptly notified by his district representative and given reasons why such time was not allowed.

RULE 63. Leaves of Absence. Employes on request will be granted reasonable leaves of absence when they can be spared without interference to the service, but not to exceed ninety (90) days. An employe who fails to report for duty at expiration of his leave of absence shall be considered out of the service unless such failure is the result of unavoidable delay, under which condition the leave shall be extended to include the delayed time. Employes on leave of absence accepting other employment without the management's written permission shall be considered out of the service. This rule shall not take precedence over Rule 37.

RULE 64. Committeemen. Employes acting as committeemen representing employes governed by the provisions of this agreement will, upon request, be granted necessary time off and shall retain their seniority rights unimpaired during the time so occupied. They shall be furnished available sleeping accommodations designated by the management when required to travel on committee work.

RULE 65. Period of Probationary Employment. Six (6) months from date last employed (exclusive of time on furlough) shall be considered

sufficient time to determine the competency of an employe. Within the probationary period the service of an employe may be terminated for any cause. He shall have the right to a hearing in accordance with the provisions of Rule 50, but shall not be privileged to appeal therefrom.

RULE 66. No Shut-Down Nor Suspension of Work. While questions in dispute are pending, there shall be neither a shut-down by The Pullman Company nor a suspension of work by the employes.

RULE 67. Duration of Agreement. This agreement, when signed by the duly authorized representative of The Pullman Company and of the employes, shall become effective October 1, 1937, and shall supersede all agreements governing rates of pay, rules and working conditions heretofore made for the employes involved herein. It shall continue in force for a period of two (2) years without notice of request for change being given by either party and thereafter until changed in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

Signed this 25th day of August, 1937.

For The Pullman Company:

CHAMP CARRY,
Vice-President

For the Porters, Attendants and Maids:

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Souvenir Journal

BANQUET and DANCE

of

The System Federation of New York & New Jersey

A. F. of L. No. 18882

•

BRONZE STUDIO

227 LENOX AVENUE
New York City

•

Sunday Eve., February. 28, 1937

at 6 o'clock

112

MARI'S HAIR CONDITIONER

FOR BETTER HAIR

Straightens and Grooms, No Acid, No Grease

No Alkali or Other Harmful Ingredients

For Sale in All Drug Stores

A Trial Will Convince You

Joseph Reid, *General Agent and Distributor*

THE MARI CO.

265 WEST 129th STREET

Apt. 20 New York

OLinville 5-1108 Agents Wanted

MOnument 2-9600 Open Evenings

EMPIRE

Credit Clothing Co., Inc.

Wearing Apparel for the Entire Family

Radios - Jewelry - Men's Furnishings

133 WEST 125th STREET

New York City

Mme. NETHA CHAMBERS

BEAUTY SALON

Modernly Equipped

Expert Service in All Branches of

BEAUTY CULTURE

Good Customers Will Be Our Best Friends

133 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE

Newark, N. J.

We Go A Long Ways To Make Friends

JOSEPH MAYER

Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlor

Also Women's and Children's Hair Cutting

78 MAGNOLIA AVENUE

Elizabeth, N. J.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

W. M. CRIMES

FLORIST

Fresh Cut Flowers Daily

Decorations of All Kinds

Palms for Rent — Wedding Bouquets

Corsages a Specialty

Funeral Designs $1.00 up

Special Rates to Clubs

QUALITY — SERVICE

105 LENOX AVENUE

Bet. 115th and 116th Sts. New York

UNiversity 4-5940 Deliveries Anywhere

BOBBIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

Open 9:00 A. M.

Beauty Craft in All Its Branches

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday — Specials

81 PACIFIC STREET

Newark, N. J.

AARON FRAZIER

BARBER SHOP

All Sanitary Work

So Treat Yourself to the Best

Cigars — Cigarettes

81½ PACIFIC STREET

Newark, N. J.

BErgen 3-0752 Hair Cutting by an Expert

NAT and KITTY'S

COMBINATION

Barber and Beauty Shops

113 UNION STREET

Jersey City, N. J.

Barbers: H. Johnson - N. Johnson, *Props.*

Beauticians: L. Jenkins - K. Johnson

FOREWORD

OFFICERS:

MEMBERS:

PATRONS:

AND FRIENDS.

THE COUNCIL OF UNION Number 18882, *of the American Federation of Labor of New York and New Jersey, WELCOMES YOU!*

Your presence here today marks the beginning of History. You are either here to lend your Moral Courage and Strength to a good cause, or become a vital part of it. The results of this get-together will echo down through the ages. Our children will benefit, for we hope to cement a lasting friendship here today and create a new interest in the cause of Labor.

We are deeply grateful to the advertisers in our Journal and we can speak for every firm that has supported us, for, we know they are firms of integrity and stand for progress. We urge your hearty support and patronage, wherever possible, of these firms.

Again we thank you for your presence and welcome you and wish you a very pleasant evening.

THE COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH T. FACON

Organizer of No. 18882

Compliments from our Printers---

ARLAIN PRINTING CO.

UNION PRINTERS

Political, Social and Commercial

2349 EIGHTH AVENUE

ENTRANCE AT 126th STREET
New York, N. Y.

UNiversity 4-7728

Keys Made While U Wait Ladies Invited

BILL'S SHOE SHINE PARLOR

HATS CLEANED and BLOCKED

46 *COURT STREET*

Newark, N. J.

MOnument 2-8787 N.Y.S. Lic. L.1280

BRIGHTON LIQUOR & WINE CORP.

"America's Great Store"

Finest Imported and Domestic

WINES and LIQUORS

Orders Filled

136 LENOX AVENUE

Bet. 116th and 117th Sts. New York

Compliments of

DR. A. SHAPERA

DENTIST

72 WEST 133rd STREET

At Lenox Ave. New York

TIllinghast 5-6134

When Visiting Jersey City Stop at —

14 VIRGINIA AVE.

$1.00

STEAM HEATED ROOMS

Benj. Reed, *Prop.*
Jersey City, N. J.

COMPLIMENTS OF

M. B. HAYNES

PIANIST

265 WEST 129th STREET

Apt. 20 New York

AUdubon 3-8686

LA LINDA CUBANA

Made by

M. RODRIGUEZ

Manufacturer of

CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS

3467 BROADWAY

Bet. 141st and 142nd Sts. New York

Phone 1113-J Ambulance Service

HAYNES FUNERAL HOME

Our Mottos "Courteous, Smpathetic Service"

Quality Funerals at Reasonable Cost

John D. Haynes

Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director

1015 WEST SEVENTH STREET

Owensboro, Ky.

— MENU —

Pickles *Olives* *Celery*

Fruit Cup Supreme *Hot Rolls*

Soup: Chicken Gumbo En Tasse Ala New Orleans

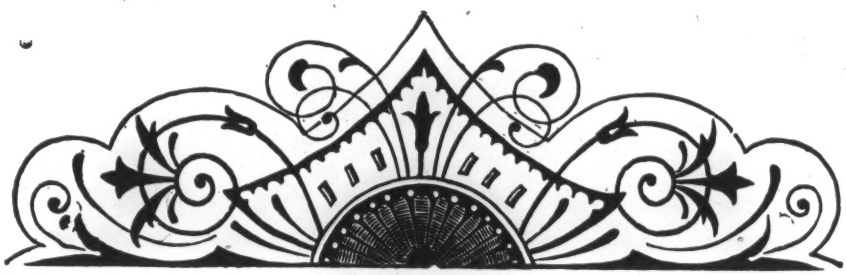
One-Fourth Fried Chicken Southern Styles

Rice, Fresh Stringbeans, Candied Sweets

Salad

Garden Salad with Russian Dressing

Ice Cream *Cake* *Coffee*



PROGRAM

SPEAKERS:-

GEORGE L. LEWIS, ... Master of Ceremonies

WM. COLLINS, N. Y. Representative of American Federation of Labor.

C. E. PULLINS, General Chairman of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

HARRY J. CHAPMAN, Assistant General Chairman of the New York Central Railroad.

MACON T. COTTON, Active Member of the Labor Movement.

JOSEPH T. FACON, Organizer of Local 18882, A. F. of L.

LOTTIE B. WADE

ANDREW WADE

WALLACE COLDMAN

Confectioneries — All Kinds of Candies

Also a Full Line of Canolene Products, How to Lighten and Beautify the Complexion. — Stays Sweet — Acts Quicker — Easy to Use.

Prices Right. — Honey and Almond Lotions Tetter Salve. Healing Ointment.

It's a Skin Food — No Fuss, No Muss.

Simple and Easy to Use.

WALLACE COLDMAN, Prop.

214 BROOME STREET

NEWARK, N. J.

Ted's Confectionery and Sandwich Shop

Home Made Candies — Tasty Salads

DAILY and WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Orders Delivered Anytime - Anyplace - Anywhere.

MRS. FERN ADAMS, Proprietor

Dolly Madison's Ice Cream

75A BARCLAY STREET

NEWARK, N. J.

Phone BIglow 2-9006

For a Nice Home Cooked Meal Visit

FOR A NICE HOME COOKED MEAL

VISIT

CRYSTAL RESTAURANT

OPEN DAY and NIGHT. — MEALS BY AN EXPERIENCED CHEF.

FIRST CLASS FOOD AT MODERATE PRICES.

Meet Me Here, Will You?

54 KEARNEY AVENUE

COR. HART ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Greetings from

MACON T. COTTON

To No. 18882

Funeral Director and Embalmer

New York and New Jersey License

FUNERAL PARLOR and CHAPEL FREE — LADY ATTENDANT.

145 WEST MARKET ST.
Cotton Bldg., NEWARK, N. J.
Tel. MArket 2-6757

108 OAKWOOD AVE.
ORANGE, N. J.
Night Phone: ORange 5-6610

MOnument 2-0368 I. E. Sidney, *Prop.*

THE BRONZE STUDIO

The Ideal Place for Your Party

227 LENOX AVENUE

Bet. 121st and 122nd St. New York

Compliments of

MENTER STORES

CREDIT — CLOTHING

Selling on Credit for 40 Years

157 West 125th Street New York

MOnument 2-5361 At Lowest Prices

Compliments of

THE PEOPLES TAILOR

CLEANERS and DYERS

Dry Cleaning, Pressing Dyeing & Remodeling

All Work Called For and Delivered

268 WEST 129th STREET

Near 8th Ave. New York

BIgelow 3-3295 Appointments

BILLY'S BEAUTY SALON

All Work Done By Experts

W. B. Lockett, *Prop.*

202 BELMONT AVENUE

Newark, N. J.

Compliments of

WILLIAMS BARBER SHOP

Electric Hair Cutting, Shampooing and Massaging

Ladies' and Children's Hair Bobbing

315 MULBERRY STREET

Newark, N. J.

DElaware 3-7851

BURDELL'S BANNER STORE

We Carry a Complete Line of

Dairy Products — Fruits

Vegetables and Groceries

417 JACKSON AVENUE

Jersey City, N. J.

BELL TAILOR SHOP

J. Bell, *Prop.*

Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing

Altering and Repairing

New Linings Put in Garments at Short Notice

We Also Make Extra Pants

We Call For and Deliver

183 W. KINNEY STREET

Newark, N. J.

NICKERSON'S BEAUTY BOX

Nickerson Style Mme. M. Homes

SHAMPOO —— PRESS — WAVE

Monday, Tuesday, Wedneday—$1.25

Curling and Croquignole Our Specialty

122 BROOME STREET

Newark, N. J.

COMMITTEE

JOSEPH T. FACON

JOSEPH RANDOLPH REID

GEORGE LEWIS

ANDREW WADE

F. W. HATCHETT

OFFICERS

FEDERATION COUNCIL

JOSEPH T. FACON, President
ANDREW WOOD, Vice-President
GEORGE L. LEWIS, Secretary
JOE R. WILLIAM, Treasurer

N. J. CENTRAL RAILROAD No., 1

ARTHUR BLACK, President
LUTHER WILSON, Vice-President
THOMAS BENJAMIN, Financial Secretary
ERNEST JOHNSON, Recording Secretary
JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer
STONE GALE, Chaplain

N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD, No. 2

JOSEPH REED, President
IVAN McRAE, Vice-President
THOMAS SMITH, Financial Secretary
NATHANIEL ROLLE Treasurer

ERIE RAILROAD, No. 3

J. B. RICHARDSON, Vice-President
J. SABALETTE, Secretary
B. E. HUNTER, Treasurer
A. VAUGHAN, Recording Secretary
H. BRIGGS, Sergeant-at-Arms
G. JENNINGS, Chaplain

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, No. 4

RICHARD PRESSEY, President
HARVEY ANDERSON, Vice-President
WALLACE HILL, Treasurer
FRED GRIFFIN, Recording Secretary
CHESTER DEVINE, Sergeant-at-Arms

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, No. 5

C. H. STRAYHORNE, President
H. E. ROBERTS, Vice-President
FRANK DUANY, Secretary and Treasurer
P. H. SPENCER, Recording Secretary

HEgen 3-4763 R. S. Johnson, *Prop.*

TWENTIETH CENTURY TONSORIAL PARLOR

Candies, Tobacco and Toilet Articles
Quick and Polite Service
74 EGE AVENUE
Jersey City, N. J.

S. MILLER

The Store They Talk About
Specialist in Southern Products
307 MULBERRY STREET
Newark, N. J.
MArket 2-5322

Compliments of
F. JEFFERSON
755 MARCY AVENUE
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MORRIS CLEANERS & DYERS
WE DYE and DRY CLEAN
Work Called For and Delivered
One-Day Service
"There's A Difference"
Cleaning - Dyeing - Pressing - Repairing
We Also Clean
Blankets, Curtains, Portiers, Rugs, Etc.
All Kinds of Hats Cleaned and Blocked
337 MULBERRY STREET
Newark, N. J.

Greetings —
SAMUEL R. SHELTON
Post 2294 V. F. W.
81 EGE AVENUE
Jersey City, N. J.

Charles C. Russle, *A.D.T. Commander*
Leroy J. Randolph, Robert Thornton
Quartermaster

DElaware 3-5345

GOLDMAN'S
CLOTHING
Tuxedo Outfits to Hire
Furnishings and Hats
For Particular Men and Boys
505 JACKSON AVENUE
Jersey City, N. J.

Herman Signar Raymos, *Prop.*

CLUB RESTAURANT
CHINESE and AMERICAN FOOD
Fried Chicken and Spaghetti
Service Is Our Motto
Full 24 Hours Each Day
1169 DICKSON STREET
Elizabeth, N. J.

Greetings to
The System Federation of N. Y. and N. J.
A. F. of L. 18882
From the

Brotherhood of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Greetings —
MILITARY BARBER SHOP
Guarantees the Best of Service
Try Us Please
Binnie Milner, *Prop.*
69 EGE AVENUE
Jersey City, N. J.

C. FOSTER
Specializes in
SOUTHERN and TROPICAL PRODUCTS
MAin 2-3964

Randolph Challenged

Editor The New York Age:

Satisfied that A. Philip Randolph president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, cannot refute the charges of manhandling the employment situation of the distracted Pullman porters of the country. I, as the president of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association, now demand that he recant his charges against us as being "stool pigeons and a company union" and apologize or take the consequences.

Up to date the effervescent president of the Brotherhood has refused because he can't answer our charge, that through his errors and his ignorance he has caused a $900,000 yearly loss of the Pullman porters and the race. In our answer to the scurrilous attack upon the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association we stated that 2500 of the 10,000 Pullman porters of the country had been furloughed, put on the extra list, discharged and other ways displaced since his signing of the collective bargaining agreement with the Pullman Company before the National Mediation Board.

We proved that it was his high-flown theories that was responsible for the changing of the pay basis for Pullman porters from that of an 11,000 mileage month to a 240-hours a month. We proved that it was his own lack of knowledge of railroad conditions together with his socialist character and conduct that estranged the Pullman Company from its former friendly and cooperative interest in the Pullman porters and their people. Randolph admits our charge that the Pullman Company now operates trains with 3½ and 4 porters that were formerly operated by 5 porters.

It was his monstrous error, we state, to separate the Sleeping Car Porters from the Club Car porters by the suicidal agreement which he signed as bargaining agent which separated and dealt a death blow to seniority rights of Pullman porters and thereby sacrificed scores of the oldest and most reputable porters in the service. We challenged him to prove his statement that he and his group of swivel chair union lieutenants were Pullman porters or have been Pullman porters in good standing.

Mr. Randolph realizes that he is losing members as well as financial support in the porters group. That is why he has turned to making false love to the Filipino; but I am sure that the Filipino realizes that he is using the same bait with the same hook that caught the porters, and from all the indications the Filipinos are shy. In the first place, they are using a discharged cast out Filipino as bait. That smells bad. That is the same bait that caught the porters. Still Mr. Randolph claims that his executive board consists of operating porters. That is untrue and we can prove that statement which we asked Mr. Randolph in our article of a recent date, to state why his first vice-president was out of the service.

He has done the porters an injustice as well as the race. There are only a few corporations in America that will employ our race as a whole and the Pullman Company is the leading corporation, but through Mr. Randolph's activities, it is just a matter of time that we wont be able to make that farsighted boast. But the time is at hand when all clear thinking porters and a far-sighted public should join hands in a much needed battle to save at least what we have, if we cannot add to it. We should try to convert other corporations to our side, instead of making enemies of them. After all, Mr. Randolph and his group of parasites are trying to get a livelihood through this same corporation, at the expense of millions of dollars lost to the porters and the race through this corporation, the porters and the race as a whole have plenty to be thankful for and through this same corporation the porters and the public have a lot to lose.

J. T. REID,
Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association, New York City.

Today's Labor Hierarchy

MEN WHO LEAD LABOR.
By Bruce Minton and John Stuart . . . *270 pp. . . . New York: Modern Age Books . . . 35 cents; cloth bound, 85 cents.*

Reviewed by
WINIFRED RAUSHENBUSH

"MEN Who Lead Labor," written by two young men connected with the editorial staff of "The New Masses," is presumably written for workers. Its value to the middleclass reader is that it does a candid camera of John L. Lewis against a trade union back-drop, instead of a national back-drop. It compares him not with the possible Presidential candidates of 1940, but with the trade union officials who are his peers.

The authors consider Mr. Lewis a midway type of labor leader. They state, what every one knows, that from labor's point of view Mr. Lewis's record prior to 1936 was not quite pretty. But they also note that he has never been a nonentity or "snuggle-pup" like William Green, a reactionary like Hutcheson of the carpenters, nor a smoothie and careerist like Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor. On the other hand, Mr. Lewis, the American Saul of Tarsus, who was dazzled by the neon light of industrial unionism at the age of fifty-five, does not quite compare in the authors' estimation with the three men whom they present as representatives of the "new type" of labor leader: Heywood Broun, of the Newspaper Guild; Randolph, of the Pullman Car Porters, and Bridges, of the West Coast Longshoremen's Association.

Middle-class readers who are not particularly interested in the intense enmities now current in the American radical movement should be warned that this book is not impartial. Of course, no book about labor written by a spokesman of any of the current radical sects is going to be impartial. The sophisticated reader has learned to sample the writing done by various factions, being persuaded in advance that the whole truth is not to be found in any of them. But "Men Who Lead Labor" is not only not impartial, it is also not quite honest. For it pretends to be impartial, and isn't. Propaganda that has a label is sanitary; it is no longer propaganda but a point of view taken from a definite stance, and therefore immediately comprehensible. It is propaganda that is not labeled that arouses distaste.

Curiously, this lack of honesty in the book makes for bad organization. Perhaps party policy does not allow the authors to lay their cards on the table. The book would have been much more comprehensible and much better organized if the authors had written a preface in which they said something like this: "We are Communists. Of course, we are interested in industrial unionism and the C. I. O. Also in a number of other things—a labor party, for instance. So we're telling you how the labor leaders line up. From our point of view. As Communists."

If the authors had done this everything would have been aboveboard. The fact that the authors chose as representatives of the type of labor leader whom they prefer three men who are sympathetic to the Communist party, although not necessarily affiliated with it, would have shocked and offended no one. With Mr. Kaplan, the reader would have agreed, "Is netcheel." As matters stand, the reader does not succeed in finding out what the authors are driving at until the next to the last chapter. They appear to be dealing with the theme of Gompersism versus the C. I. O., although somewhat fumblingly. In the chapter about Bridges the reader suddenly realizes that the authors are not primarily concerned with the C. I. O. at all. Their real theme is Gompersism versus the enlightened doctrines of the Communist party. Now there is nothing wrong or shocking about this theme. It has been dealt with before by people like William Z. Foster, and will be dealt with again by other able people. It is only that the flash ending does not sit well with sociological writing. If the authors imagine that the implication that all the bright boys among the labor leaders are Communists, and that all Communists are archangels comes as a happy surprise ending for a book that tries hard to sound impartial, they have another guess coming.

The drawings of seven labor leaders by Scott Johnson are amusing. Like the other Modern Age books, "Men Who Lead Labor" has an attractive lay-out.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

National Headquarters:
105 WEST 138th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Phone EDgecombe 4-1535

A PHILIP RANDOLPH, National President. ASHLEY L. TOTTEN, National Secretary-Treasurer

B. F. McLAURIN, National Field Organizer.

ATTENTION: ALL PULLMAN PORTERS & MAIDS — ATTENTION PPBA CONVENTION.

The annual P. P. B. A. election of officers will begin on Monday, October 8th, and continue through October 28th. This period includes the primary and final elections of delegates for the National Convention of the P. P. B. A. in Chicago the coming November.

The time is now when all members entitled to vote should definitely decide to ELECT A DELEGATE FROM EACH DISTRICT WHO IS A MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS. Do not Hesitate, Procrastinate or Equivocate.

SUPPORT YOUR FRIENDS.

DEFEAT YOUR ENEMIES.

A BROTHERHOOD delegate from EACH DISTRICT at this Convention will kill the continued activities of the stool-pigeons and give the porters FULL control of their own organization.

If you have not signed your authorization card for the BROTHERHOOD, do so NOW.

If you have not signed your application for the BROTHERHOOD, do so NOW.

If you have not completely reinstated in the BROTHERHOOD, do so NOW.

All Cards and Applications MUST be at National Headquarters on or before October 15 to be absolutely certain of our coming Victory.

See your local representative at once for full instructions on P. P. B. A. voting:

M. P. WEBSTER, Chairman National Exec. Board ..... 4231 S. Michigan Ave, Chicago
BENNIE SMITH ..... 2355 Eighteenth Street, Detroit, Michigan
GEORGE W. CLARK ..... 4231 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
FRANK BOYD ..... 443 Mackubin Street, St. Paul, Minnesota
TAYLOR MURRELL ..... 2719 Corby Street, Omaha, Nebraska
SPENCER WATSON ..... 2412 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.
W. B. HOLLAND ..... 1436 West 36th Street, Los Angeles, California
W. E. CAMPBELL ..... 1014 Dumain Street, New Orleans, Louisiana
J. W. DARBY ..... 2029 Davis Street, Jacksonville, Florida
J. R. BENOIT ..... 2740 Williams Street, Denver, Colorado
E. J. BRADLEY ..... 2117 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri
C. L. DELLUMS ..... 1716 Seventh Street, Oakland, California
CHARLES KELLEY ..... 973 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts
LONNIE HAMPTON ..... 1115 East Humboldt Street, Fort Worth, Texas
L. B. BASKERVILLE ..... 628 North Fourth Street, Richmond, Virginia
S. L. JOHNSON ..... 1341 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Portsmouth, Va.
S. J. McCLELLAN ..... 404 P Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
A. J. MADDOX ..... 8324 Central Street, Cleveland, Ohio
J. WESTMORELAND ..... 4215 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, Canada
J. L. HARPER ..... R. F. D. No. 4B, 213 C, Asheville North Carolina
RAYMOND SIMPSON ..... 1715 Fontain Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
RICHARD WOODARD ..... 489 Jefferson Avenue, Buffalo, New York
O. L. WHITAKER ..... 114 Kelley Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee
J. W. JOHNSON ..... 1359 S. Parkway, Memphis, Tennessee

National Negro Congress Reported Under Red Control

Secretary of Sleeping Car Porters Charges Recent Meeting in Washington Was Dominated by Communists

Denouncing Communism as "the enemy of American Negroes, just as it is the enemy of any decent people," Asley L. Totten, international secretary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, largest and most influential Negro labor union in this country, charged that the National Negro Congress is definitely controlled by Communists.

Mr. Totten was the principal speaker on May 2 at a meeting at the De Porres Center, under the auspices of the Catholic Interracial Council, an organization working for interracial justice and better understanding between races. The meeting, presided over by George K. Hunton, secretary of the council, was attended by delegates from many Catholic colleges and universities and other Catholic organizations.

As proof of his assertions about the National Negro Congress, Mr. Totten, who is a non-Catholic, said that events at the third meeting of the Congress held recently at Washington, D. C., clearly showed its communistic control. [illegible] the fact that the Communist party line was followed in [illegible] respect at this con[illegible] Soviet Russia was [illegible]ended and praised by [illegible]ders, especially by [illegible] secretary of the [illegible] said that scores of white [illegible] attended as "official delegates."

With [illegible] Webster, an international [illegible]sident of the Brotherhood [illegible]tten said he attended the [illegible], and that they were "[illegible]d then an[illegible]d, by the [illegible] on all sides of Communist [illegible]on of the congress and its [illegible]."

The action of A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a former president of the congress, in quitting the congress was praised by Mr. Totten as that of "a real American Negro, who realized that the Communists would destroy all that Negroes, as American citizens, hold dear and cherish."

Mr. Randolph, he added, quit the congress because it received financial aid from the Communist party and also because he saw that its leadership was obviously communistic. As such, he refused to have anything more to do with it, Mr. Totten declared.

"The National Negro Congress, under its present leadership," he continued, "is just another Trojan Horse organization by which Communists seek to exploit the Negro for their own selfish ends in the guise of helping him to achieve economic betterment."

There are many organizations affiliated with the congress who have little if any knowledge of its communistic control, he said. He advised these groups either to resign from the congress, or better still, to organize and rid the congress of its communistic leadership.

"Communism," he declared, "deserves the condemnation of every thinking Negro, because it seeks to erect in this country a ruthless, bloody dictatorship without regard for the rights of any human being, black or white."

By eliminating economic and other unjust discriminations against Negroes, most, if not all, of the injustices on which Communism exists among them, will be eliminated, he said. Mr. Totten also praised the Catholic Church for its leadership in this respect.

Randolph and the Negro Congress

(In the following article A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL), gives his reasons for refusing to stand for re-election as president of the National Negro Congress and for severing all relations with that organization:)

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

I am convinced that unless the stigma of the Communist Front is wiped from the National Negro Congress it will never rally the masses of the Negro people.

The procedure, conduct and policies of the Negro Congress, as set up in this third national meeting, will make its influence in the affairs of the American Negroes, short lived. The American Negroes will not long follow any organization which accepts dictation and control from the Communist Party. The American Negro will not long follow any organization which accepts dictation and control from any white organization.

In the last national Executive Committee meeting in New York City, Brother John P. Davis was authorized to go out and borrow $1000 to help put the Third Congress over. He informed me that he had borrowed it and mentioned the name of a man. I was given no specific identity of the man. What was the source of this money? The delegates to the Congress should know. Because whatever is the source of the money with which the Congress is run, will also be the source of its ideas, policies and control.

It is a well known fact that most of the contributions to this Congress, expressed by the Secretary, Mr. Davis, are from CIO unions. Is this the reason why the Congress is taking the CIO line?

In an Executive Committee meeting in New York City, Mr. Davis informed it that the Communist Party contributed $100 a month to the Congress. Is this the reason why the Congress refuses to attempt to make plain to the American people that it is not a Communist Front? These questions should be definitely and unequivocally answered.

When I was asked in a Committee meeting in New York to visit some unions, or sign a letter to be sent to certain unions for funds, I refused, because I am unalterably opposed to having a Negro organization, which is supposed to be fighting the battles of the race, depending for its main income upon a source outside of the Negro people themselves.

I am opposed to the National Negro Congress depending upon the Communists or CIO for its financial maintenance, because I am opposed to the Congress being dominated by either the Communists or the CIO. The Congress should be uncontrolled and responsible to no one but the Negro people. But it will not be uncontrolled and responsible to no one but the Negro people unless the Negro people supply the money for its maintenance.

Now, there is nothing against the Congress receiving contributions from unions, but it is dangerous business where there is a split in the labor movement, for it to receive practically the major funds, upon which its existence depends, from unions on one side of the fence. It is bound to make the Congress biased toward one side, and thereby, destroy the united front and mass character of the Congress, because it will no longer be able to rally the Negro workers in the A. F. of L.

When the National Negro Congress loses its independence, it loses its soul, and has no further reason for being. It also forfeits and betrays the faith and confidence of the Negro masses. It will shatter the hopes and aspirations of the Negro people who yearn and pray for the Negro Congress not to sell out either to labor or capital, Communists or Republicans or Democrats.

Since the trend of the National Negro Congress is obviously toward domination by the Communists and the CIO, I would not stand for re-election for President.

I quit the Congress because I was opposed to linking it up with Labor's Non-Partisan League, the political mouthpiece of the CIO, since this was a departure from the original minimum program upon which there could be general agreement and a sound basis for rallying the Negro masses.

I quit the Congress because I was opposed to it, or its officials, expressing sympathy for the Soviet Union, which is the death prison where democracy and liberty have walked their "last mile" and where shocking "blood purges" wipe out any and all persons who express any dissenting opinions from dictator Stalin.

The Negro people must beware of all subtle forms of Communist propaganda poison to save themselves from destruction. It seems to be beyond the realm of debate that the Negro people cannot afford to add to the handicap of being **black**, the handicap of being **red**.

FLASH!

January 10, 1938

A LIVING WAGE FOR AIRPORT AND RAILWAY STATION PORTERS engages the attention of A. Phillip Randolph, President of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (FLASH, October 25, 1937, et seq.) The tireless worker in the field of labor is pictured to the left in one of his characteristic moments as he makes a radio broadcast. His Harvard accent and sincere determination to bring about labor justice for workers account for his success in winning official recognition of and higher wages for over 3,000 sleeping car porters. He holds both the strong support of employees and the fear and respect of employers. Throughout his fight for labor rights he has violated neither power nor taken any step which would betray those for whom he has sought justice. Labor leaders have presaged Mr. Randolph's victory in efforts to raise living standards among "Red Caps."

SURVEYS REVEAL AS LOW AS $1 A MONTH PAID "RED CAPS" FOR SERVICES. With a general falling off of tips, upon which this class of labor depended, these porters have faced a serious crisis in their general economic welfare. Organization of "Red Caps" is held by observers as most imperative. As in his twelve-year struggle to organize sleeping car porters, Mr. Randolph will look to the rank-and-file workers for cooperation. He appears to have lost faith in the educated big-wigs. Of trade unions he says, they "are the most effective method of obtaining economic freedom—economic organization spells economic power, economic power spells economic security." Labor Organizer Randolph, who also heads the National Negro Congress, has shown constantly a remarkable capacity for work. He attends lectures, gives them, yet keeps all his projects going with full force.

Copyright, 1937, by FLASH!, Incorporated.

Declarations of Chamber on the Vital Problems of Business

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Following are textual extracts from the resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the end of its annual meeting today:

Recovery

Because efforts of government and business for recovery from the disastrous depression of the last eight years have fallen short in their objectives, every consideration of public interest requires that governmental measures already taken be re-examined by Congress in the light of experience in order that unnecessary regulations may be removed and additional measures taken directed to recovery. Such measures should free initiative in enterprises promoting employment.

Capital Needs

The normal processes of saving and investing must again be encouraged and permitted to have their beneficial effects in increasing business activity and adding to employment.

To this end Congress should direct that regulatory legislation should be applied to prevent abuses without destroying the capital market for legitimate private enterprise and without making the security markets so unstable as to defeat the purposes for which they exist.

So far as these destructive effects have their source in legislation, Congress should promptly revise the regulatory statutes in order that handicaps upon recovery may be removed.

Labor Relations

The Labor Relations Act and its administration exert influences working strongly against recovery. Recent action of the Labor Board is tantamount to public admission its proceedings have not been fair and impartial, and there has been ample demonstration the legislation has not fulfilled its stated purpose of lessening industrial disputes.

We favor a thorough Congressional investigation to determine whether the act should be withdrawn entirely or whether amendments should be made.

We advocate repeal of the act. If the act is not to be wholly withdrawn, we urge that it be structurally amended. Amendments should include protection of employes against interference in any of their rights, including their rights of self-organization, whether the interferences come from employers, employes or any one else.

Appropriate rights should be given to employers, and afforded protection. All provisions should be restricted to matters properly subject to Federal regulation.

Any attempts, such as those contemplated by a pending bill, to provide double penalties in connection with the Labor Relations Act, or to extend the application of that statute to recipients of government contracts and all of those dealing with instrumentalities of the government are not in the public interest and should not be passed.

Wages and Hours

We believe that, with regard to minimum wages, maximum hours and working conditions, there should be only such public regulation as may be validly applied by State Governments for those special classes of workers for which legislative protection may be necessary to prevent their oppression and to safeguard their health and well-being.

Management and Labor

In a number of foreign countries, the encroachment of government in the field of business has led to the partial, and in some cases complete, liquidation of the rights and authority of management and labor. Such developments must, for the common welfare, be avoided in the United States.

We believe that management and labor should work together without recourse to the Federal Government on these things of common concern which fairly conserve their respective interests, promote industrial peace and stimulate employment on which the propsperity of the country depends.

Agriculture

Recognizing the importance of balance between supply and demand, we believe the welfare of American agriculture requires vigorous stimulation of demand at home and abroad for agricultural products, rather than the curtailment of supply.

The prosperity of agriculture depends primarily on expanding industrial activities and upon the enlargement of foreign markets. Government can, accordingly, best serve agriculture by the most generous encouragement of private initiative.

Foreign Trade

It should be the objective of government and business during the coming year to maintain and increase the volume of export trade, which in the past year has taken up much slack in domestic business and employment.

Our government should continue its activities for the stabilization of world currencies, for the amelioration of exchange restrictions and for the protection of American investments in foreign countries.

The negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements, to the extent that they are concluded without causing destructive competition for American agriculture and industry, is a long step toward enlargement of American export trade and toward international acceptance of more reasonable commercial policies.

Federal Anti-Trust Laws

This Chamber has a long record of advocating legislation and enforcement of legislation to protect all business enterprise against unfair competition in all of its forms, in order that every enterprise may have its opportunity to succeed in accordance with the ability of its management and the value of the products and services it offers.

It continues to advocate these propositions as fundamental principles, believes that those responsible for the representative business enterprises of the country subscribe without reservation to these principles, and condemns every expression that falsely represents existing conditions of competition as calculated to cause confusion and to obscure the true causes of decline in business activity and decrease in employment.

Government Competition

Government competition with private enterprise is taking many forms and is retarding business recovery. Government agencies, Federal and State, should cease all enterprises through which they seek to supplant their own citizens in supplying the public; should supply their own needs, whether for materials or for construction, by contracting with the lowest responsible bidder after obtaining the widest possible competition, and should cease subsidizing one form of business, such as cooperatives, against other forms.

Government should always leave open opportunity to all of its citizens for the development [illegible] legitimate forms of law[illegible] prise, each form being [illegible] succeed or fail in acco[illegible] its own merits.

Monetary Policy

The Chamber reiterates its [illegible] lief that restoration of a satisfactory international monetary standard and strict maintenance of the integrity of the currencies of the world are vital needs of the times. Without the one there cannot be adequate revival of international trade, and without the other there can be no dependable basis for the operations of domestic commerce and industry. Both are essential for economic recovery.

Banking

The dual system of banking, with the States as well as the Federal Government exercising chartering and supervisory powers, should be preserved. This system promotes the flow of credit into productive channels and affords checks and balances in matters essential to the well-being of the people.

Railroad Transportation

Improvement in the situation of the railroads, which are among the largest employers in the country and the heaviest buyers of a great variety of supplies and equipment, will aid recovery in important ways.

Steps should be taken promptly to work out a long-term program to place essential railroad transportation on a stable basis, and to this end it is urged that a Congr[illegible] be made prior to [illegible] Congress.

Merchant Marine

Continuing support should be given for a systematic rehabilitation of the American merchant marine. Such changes should be made in our laws as will help to attract private capital to the shipping and shipbuilding industries.

There should be assurance on the part of the government that subsidies paid for the maintenance of our merchant marine will be fair and consistent, irrespective of changes at any time in the national administration; that American operators on essential trade routes will, as a matter of national policy, be placed on a parity with their foreign competitors; and that government superyision will not interfere with the flexibility of operation necessary to an industry such as shipping.

Flood Control

Flood control projects should be prosecuted in accordance with the Flood Control Act of 1936, and without delays and impediments, contrary to the principles enacted in that legislation.

Land and Water Policy

The United States should develop land policies based upon studied considerations and suited to differing regional advantage. The beneficial use of water upon the land is a composite problem, for the solution of which the Federal Government and the States, in any programs of useful public works, may wisely expend public funds upon carefully planned projects that will stand the test of economically sound investments or repayment arranged upon a business basis.

National Defense

The United States should continue to support the principle of international agreements for the settlement of disputes between nations by peaceful means and for the limitation of armaments.

In armament limitation agreements, and in its defense policies in the absence of such agreements, the United States should be assured of naval, land and air defenses adequate to protect our shores and our territories and possessions, and to safeguard our foreign commerce to an extent equal to that employed by any other power.

State and Local Taxation

State and local taxes, combined with Federal levies, have increased until they are equivalent to one-fifth of the national income.

We commend the several hundred member organizations which are actively working to foster economy and to reduce the tax burden in their States and communities.

Soap Box

By Adam C. Powell, Jr.

STRANGELY, NEGROES must fight labor as well as capital for work. For years we have been waging our battle against the employer, demanding jobs, but with the rapid growth of authority of the trade union we have another factor to reckon with. The industrial world is becoming increasingly trade unionist. Trade unions almost without exception in the A. F. of L. are opposed to Negro membership. Even in the highly touted C. I. O. there are unmistakable evidences of prejudice of the worst type which means the subtle type.

A. C. Powell, Jr.

Transport Unions

Take the transport Workers Union of which the loudly liberal Michael Quill is president. Not a Negro driver rolls a bus on the thoroughfares of New York City. This is strictly the Union's fault. Take again the case of Arnold Johnson. Arnold Johnson was one of the co-founders of the State, County and Municipal Workers Union. During the past years this union has expanded to a national organization. Whites have been advanced and Arnold Johnson still remains at his early post. Frank Crosswaith's case is almost simiar. If these men had been white they would have been up on top of the ladder by now.

What does this mean? Does it mean away with trade unions as far as the Negro is concerned? Emphatically, no! It merely means that our fight develops along two fronts: Against the employer for jobs and against the trade union for admission, recognition and advancement.

Speaking at the largest labor mass meeting that Harlem has ever had on Monday night these sentiments were expressed by two men of different philosophies. Speaking to a packed and jammed Rockland Palace Arthur Reid the Czar of Lenox Avenue emphatically condemned trade unions for their policy of discrimination. He said he had expected to find Michael Quill on the platform and was going to ask him to see that 100 Negroes started rolling busses in New York immediately or to shut up about being liberal. Arnold Johnson, veteran trade unionist said that he was fully conscious of the prejudice in trade unions and urged the Negro laboring masses to stand ready to demand at the slightest evidences of this prejudice.

To Soft On Unions

As we begin this Saturday to picket and boycott every organization and enterprise in Greater New York that descriminates against us as regards jobs we are going to soften up the trade unions of New York City. Using our Supreme Court given right we will lay down our barrage this Saturday. Not only along 125 St., but at the World's Fair Preview where hundreds of thousands of jobs are and will be available, and we must have them. Borough President Stanley Isaacs on Monday Night related these words to the Negro masses that discrimination was undemocratic and that we must fight in every way to abolish it especially in the field of employment.

And so, Harlem marches. We march again for work. And as we demand from the employer, so special committees are going to demand from the trade unions. I will never forget the picture in the metropolitan press of the Communist headquarters being picketed. I am sure an equally strange picture will be the picket line that will be thrown in front of the offices of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. trade unions which try to continue discriminatory practices.

We must not allow the situation to turn us against trade unions but must use it rather as a stimulus to fight the harder for our rights, for there are some trade unions which are doing their best. One trade union that is needed and that is rapidly coming to the forefront is the Domestic Workers Union. Everything that can be done to aid this group must be done for one of the most exploited groups in America is the domestic worker.

AS I SEE IT

By C. W. RICE

THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND LIBERAL CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS "TROJAN HORSES" COMMUNISTS USE TO CAPTURE THE NEGRO

As I See It, the truth regarding the trickery of the Communists to dupe the Negro has come to light, and I can say to my critics, "I told you so."

From time to time in this column, I have warned that Communists were trying to get control of the Negro by forming and supporting new organizations and getting control of established organizations, especially in the labor field.

I have charged that the National Negro Congress was Communist inspired and would eventually be dominated by Communists; that A. Phillip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of the Sleeping Car Porters, an affiliate of the A. F. of L., as brilliant as he is, was used as a tool and even a "figurehead" in the Congress; that John P. Davis, national secretary of the congress, was the guiding genius of that organization; that he, Davis, was a strong supporter of the C. I. O. and made frequent trips to "red" Russia.

I have charged that the two men could not work together in the Negro Congress. I said that when the Congress was founded three years ago.

Now Davis and Randolph at Washington, only a few weeks ago, came to the parting of the ways, Randolph, disgusted, dismayed, and disappointed to find that he had been duped so long. Mr. Randolph admits that the organization he has headed since its beginning has been turned over to the Communists.

In his farewell message he states, **"I am convinced that until the stigma of the Communist taint is wiped from the Negro Congress, it will never rally the masses of the Negro people."**

Mr. Randolph says further, **"I consider the Communists a definite menace and a danger to the Negro people and labor because of their rule or ruin and disruptive tactics."**

He said, but almost too late, **"I quit the Congress because I was opposed to it and its officials expressing sympathy for the Soviet Union, which is a death prison where democracy and liberty have walked their last mile and where shocking blood purges wipe out any and all persons who express any dissenting opinions from dictator Stalin."**

The internationally known labor leader, orator, scholar, and genius of his race, warned his people just as I have been doing for many years in Houston, Texas, and throughout the South, that **"the Negro must beware of all subtle forms of Communist propaganda poisoned to save themselves from destruction. It seems to be beyond the realm of debate that the Negro people cannot afford to add to the handicap of being BLACK—the handicap of being RED."**

As I See It, just as A. Phillip Randolph has discovered that the Communists were firmly in the saddle of the Negro Congress and the delegates were not subject to the influence of facts and reason, many of the other Negro leaders both in labor, civic and even religious movements, are going to find out the same thing.

Many of the white leaders in politics, business and religion, who feel that "It Can't Happen Here," and are passive in their actions and expressions, will discover soon in many of their organizations a more serious situation than A. Phillip Randolph found in the National Negro Congress.

The Dies committee on un-American activities cannot tell all because of political pressure and the people are not really ready to accept the truth.

5 STATES OPPOSE PLEA BY PULLMAN

10% Rate Rise Sought to Pay Dividends, Commissions Charge in I.C.C. Brief

PRODIGALITY IS SCORED

Boards of Idaho, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Utah Fight Move

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Pullman Company in a brief filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Railroad Regulatory Commissions of Idaho, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota and Utah, was charged with seeking a 10 per cent rate increase to pay dividends.

The company's application for a 10 per cent increase, on which the commission is expected soon to hand down its decision, was made "to enable dividends to be paid in a time of great depression, despite the recent prodigal distribution of quick treasury assets," the brief said.

The State commissions said there would have been no interruption of dividends in 1931, "but for the prodigality of the company in paying special dividends." It paid special dividends aggregating 19 per cent in 1930, distributing in cash the government securities $27,325,986, they added.

"This squandering of its quick treasury assets in 1930 when the period of scant earnings had already begun," the commissions declared, "constitutes no justification for an increase in the petitioner's rates to enable dividends to be paid out of earnings in a time of extreme economic depression."

In reply to the assertion of company officials that their revenues were used to a large extent in meeting recent pay increases for employes, the commissions said the record showed the increases were made voluntarily by the company.

The commissions asked the I. C. C. to take into account, in passing upon the justice and reasonableness of the petitioner's rates, "the fact that substantial amounts of money are being paid by the Pullman Company to the Pullman Standard Car and Manufacturing Company as a manufacturer's profit upon equipment purchased, and that such profit represents nothing more than the changing of money from one pocket to another by Pullman, Inc., which owns the stock of the petitioner and of the Pullman Car and Manufacturing Company."

"No public utility company," the brief declared, "in a period of economic adversity, has a right to expect to earn a return upon the value of its property equal to a fair return in normal times. The prospective return of the Pullman Company, as indicated by the evidence, is a fair return, taking into account present and prospective economic conditions of the country."

Browning Delays Order for Troops To Enter Memphis

Crump Ready To Ask U. S. Court To Block Guard

By the Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 1.—A statement by Governor Gordon Browning that he would not send troops into Memphis for Election Day duty "unless I change my mind" today somewhat eased the tenseness over the Tennessee Democratic primary Thursday.

A Governor, United States Senator and Public Utilities Commissioner are to be nominated but a break between Mr. Browning and National Committeeman E. H. Crump, leader of the potent Shelby County (Memphis) political organization, far outshadowed all other activities.

Citadel of Crump.

Memphis is the citadel of Mr. Crump, whose organization is supporting Prentice Cooper, Shelbyville attorney, against Browning's bid for renomination.

Governor Browning, who invades the Crump stronghold tonight for a campaign speech, before his statement last night had promised to reveal tomorrow his plans about some 1,200 militiamen, carrying full field equipment and ordered concentrated in three camps "subject to duty for the State."

The troops were held from scheduled movement into Mississippi for third army maneuvers by verbal orders from Governor Browning to Adjutant General R. O. Smith.

No Orders Given.

The Governor said last night, however, that no orders had been given for a troop movement to Memphis, "and will not be unless I change my mind."

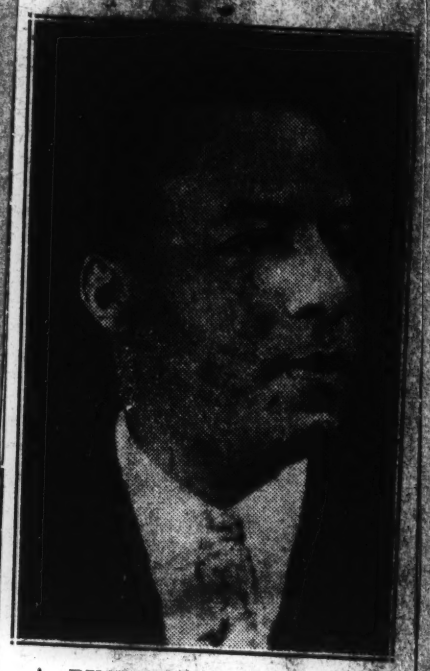
Crump organization attorneys had prepared a petition for a federal injunction to keep the soldiers out of the city, but the Governor said "the threat of Federal Court injunction has no bearing whatever on my course."

"It is silly," he added, "to think the Governor of a State cannot send his National Guard to prevent the stealing of elections if he chooses."

When informed of the Governor's statement, Mr. Crump, in Memphis, said:—

"We've got him on the ropes—he's groggy. The people of Tennessee will give the final wallop on August 4, and he realizes it fully."

TO VISIT HERE



A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, famous and militant labor leader whose signal victory over the Pullman Company last year marked the end of a ten-year struggle and set a record for Negro labor organizations, will come to New Orleans June 10-17 as the guest of the local branch of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids.

AMSTERDAM NEWS

RANDOLPH HEADS COMMITTEE FOR BIG ART BENEFIT

Program at Savoy May 3 for Center Here

Stage and screen stars, two swing bands, a big apple contest and an evening of dancing will fill out the benefit program to be held at the Savoy, May 3 for the Harlem Community Art Center.

The Citizens Sponsoring Committee for the center, of which A. Philip Randolph is chairman, announced that committees are rounding up an impressive list of celebrities of the stage, screen and radio who have indicated their willingness to support the Community Art Center which is located in the heart of Harlem at 290 Lenox Avenue.

Among those invited to be present are two of the outstanding exponents of swing William C. Handy, composer of the St. Louis Blues, and Louis Armstrong. Willie Bryant will serve as master of

Domestic Worker

Devoted to the Social and Economic Welfare of Domestic Employees

Monthly Bulletin of the Domestic Worker Association, 3451 Michigan Ave., Room 8, Cal. 7667

VOL. 1 — No. 1 CHICAGO, ILL., MAY, 1938 PRICE 5

Domestic Workers Meet

STATEMENT BY MARY ANDERSON, DIRECTOR, WOMEN'S BUREAU U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Without question domestic workers need to work together to raise their standards of work. It is very important further that this vast group of workers—2,000,000 women and about 200,000 men at the time of the last census count in 1930—be strongly represented in the American labor movement. It is an abvious fact that the low wages paid domestic workers affect directly the wages paid other workers. Domestic workers are consumers whose low purchasing power needs materially to be raised that they may buy more products and services and so provide employment for workers in other fields.

Dep't of Labor Official and Domestic Leader

MISS MARY ROBINSON

Director of Public Information Women's Bureau, U. S. Dep't of Labor. Miss Robinson will attend the Domestic Workers Conference May 19-22.

MISS NEVA RYAN

President of the Domestic Workers Association. President Ryan announces an extensive organization campaign after the conference

Outstanding Labor and Liberal Leaders to Attend Conference

Domestic Workers Hold Confab.

East side, west side, northside, southside, all around the town domestic workers throughout the city of Chicago will raise the voices against the lowly standar of household employment M 19-22 at the Womens Trade Uni League, 630 South Ashland Bl

Also attending the conferen will be many outstanding libe and labor leaders. Miss M Robinson, Director of Public formation Womens Bureau, U Department of Labor will att and participate in the conferen Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Presid of the Chicago Federation of bor will be represented by M Henrietta Macy, Organizer for Womens Trade Union League, Miss Agnes Nestor President the Womens Trade Union Lea of Chicago. Other who will att are: Miss Fern Dunkin, Chai of the National Council of Ho hold Employees; Miss Thyra wards, lecturer, social worker Chairman of the Citizens Com tee of the Domestic Workers sociation; Miss Annetta Di man, Industrial Secretary, M politian YWCA; Miss Li Herstein, Vice President of American Federation of Teach and Miss Ernestine Friedman, cialist in Workers Education.

This conference, the first its kind in the city of Chi is being sponsored by the Dom Workers Association. Orga in 1933 under the leadersh Miss Neva Ryan the D.W.A. limited funds and volunteer workers has consistently been champion of the Chicago dom worker. Against great od has been able not only to ho membership but also to cons increase its membership.

The conference will open at A .M. Thursday morning and w continue through until 10 P. the same day.

Friday will be devoted t dividual and committee confer with Miss Robinson. Friday at 8 P .M. a radio program be broadcasted over station W

Saturday night, a dance dramatic program will be h Hull House. The Womens tic Group of the ILGWU

52,000 Domestic Workers in Chicago

Over 50,000 of the 2 million women in domestic and personal service employment in the United States are working in Chicago. Of this number approximately 20,000 are native white and foreign born and 32,000 Negroes.

DESIGN FOR BUILDING A DOMESTIC WORKERS UNION

Writing in the May issue of the American Federationist under the title "Domestic Workers and Unions," Jean Collier Brown, Public Information Assistant of the Womens Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, gives a comprehensive outline of the functions of a domestic workers union.

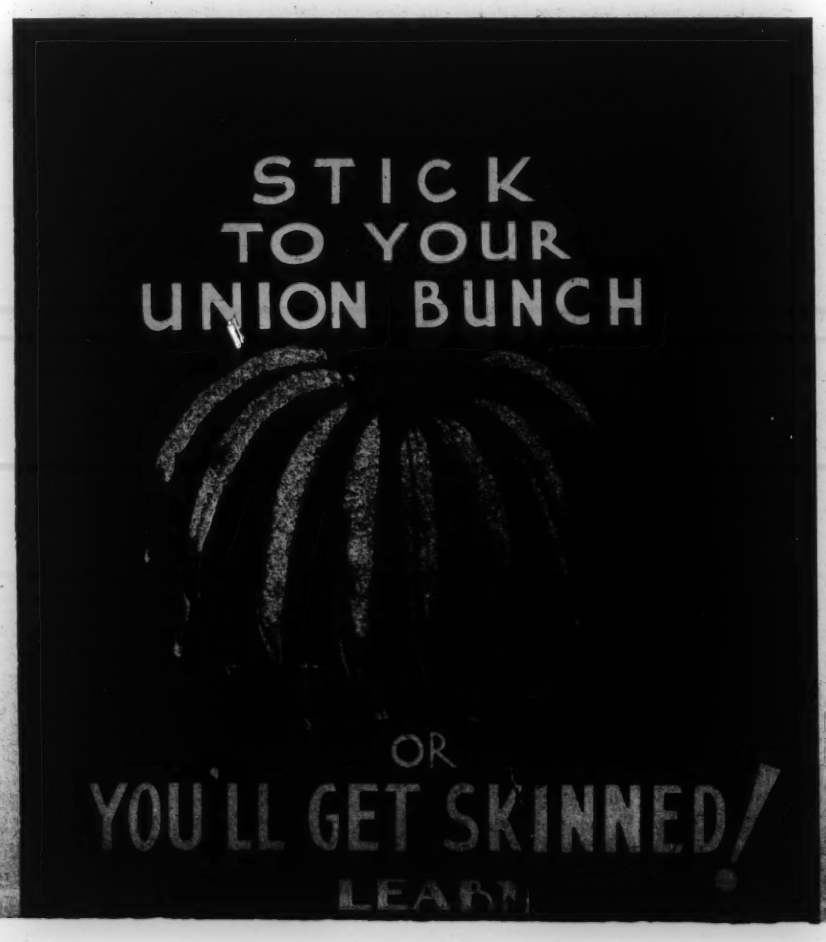
Miss Brown sums up in eight points the whole scope and activity of a progressive and intelligently led domestic workers organization. Included among the points discussed are:

1—A domestic workers union can raise standards of employment in a given community through the signing of union contracts.

2—A domestic workers union can make a significant contribution in a community through the means of a careful classification of domestic workers according to the jobs they do—as cooks, general house-workers, waitresses etc., and definite description of the duties required of each class and the work conditions stipulated by the union... in addition.... some sort of examination of prospective members by objective tests such as given by unions in other fields.

3—Such unions should attempt to establish their own agencies to place their members so that they can control wages and other employment standards.

4—Further training facilities for domestic workers are urgently needed.... sponsored by unions, to insure work[illegible] skill, to offer them [illegible] wo[illegible]ties for in- [illegible] this ser[illegible]



DOMESTIC WORKERS "SLAVE MART" EXPOSED

Reminiscent of the old southern slave block, modern industrial Chicago carries on an old tradition despite the fast that chattel slavery was declared illegal 73 years ago. However, there is a vast difference between the past and present situation. The "slaves" of 1938 are not unwilling, but willing victims of circumstances who make themselves available by travelling from the southside to the west side and station themselves at strategic points along the throughfares in the area around 16th St. and Kildare awaiting the highest bids for their services as day workers in the homes of shrewd west siders.

Negro women may be found from early spring until late fall auctioning their services in this area whose bounds have broadened until now it covers an area of approximately eight blocks. Today this practise is a definite part of the culture of Chicago's great west side. In no other section of this great metropolis can one find this impromptu community service where the house-wife may venture forth any morning and pick up a bargain in a maid, along with her cabbage and potatoes. All that is required is shrewdness, a quick eye and ability to judge the relative pressure of circumstances on prospective maids.

There is no "servant problem" on the west side because the relationship between employer and employee is a very temporary one. There is no need, under such an arrangement, for anything more than a verbal agreement as t hours and pay for one day's work

Official Organ of the
DOMESTIC WORKERS ASSOCIATION
3451 Michigan Avenue, Chicago
Room 8 CALumet 7667

NEVA RYAN ..... President and Editor
HELEN DOWDY ..... Associate Editor
DORA ALFRED ..... Vice-President and Treas.
HAZEL HAYES ..... Secretary
THYRA EDWARDS
Chairman, Citizens Committee
THELMA KIRKPATRICK
Chairman, Education Committee
LOIS CUGLAR
Secretary, Citizens Committee
ERNEST CALLOWAY
Publicity Director

VOL. 1—No. 1 MAY 1938

Domestic Workers Must Be Organized!

Are domestic workers to be organized? Why should we remain unorganized? Is it because we get more for not being a union member? Are the indecent working hours, hard labor, and certain unpleasantries etc., the advantages keeping us from organizing or joining up? Or maybe we think that we cannot afford to pay dues out or our small wages? Or are we just a disbeliever in the good of unions?

Honestly, we do not believe anyone who is a worker can show why he should stay out of a union. The case is wholly in our favor. Hear our story.

We should unionize—

1. To protect ourselves and our job. This is the most important reason for a union. Dont we know some maids who will work for less than others? Dont we know some house-servants who will overwork themselves without a murmur of complaint? Such women are a threat to us. They put an undue hardship on our efficiency and unknowningly lower our income.

2. Because now the Federal Government is supporting the organizing of workers. Because now the laws of the land protect the unionizing of workers. Because now the Supreme Court has been compelled to recognize the rights of workers and Because public opinion is sympathetic to the cause of unionism.

3. And through a strong union with local and national organizations share in the benefits of the Social Security Law. There are about fifty million women in this land: Ten million of them are domestic workers. This group of workers are among the lowest paid and most highly exploited group of laborers. Day in and day out they worry about the next day's job, the next day's meal. Their lives are an open chapter of worry and anxiety. Insecurity stalks them when they are young. And when they are old, security for old age becomes a serious and anxious and threatening problem.

Yet you—a domestic worker—as well as the agricultural workers are not allowed to share the benefits of the Social Security Law. About two million white domestic workers and nearly a million Negro domestics are excluded. What will force a change in the Law to include you? Only unionism will!

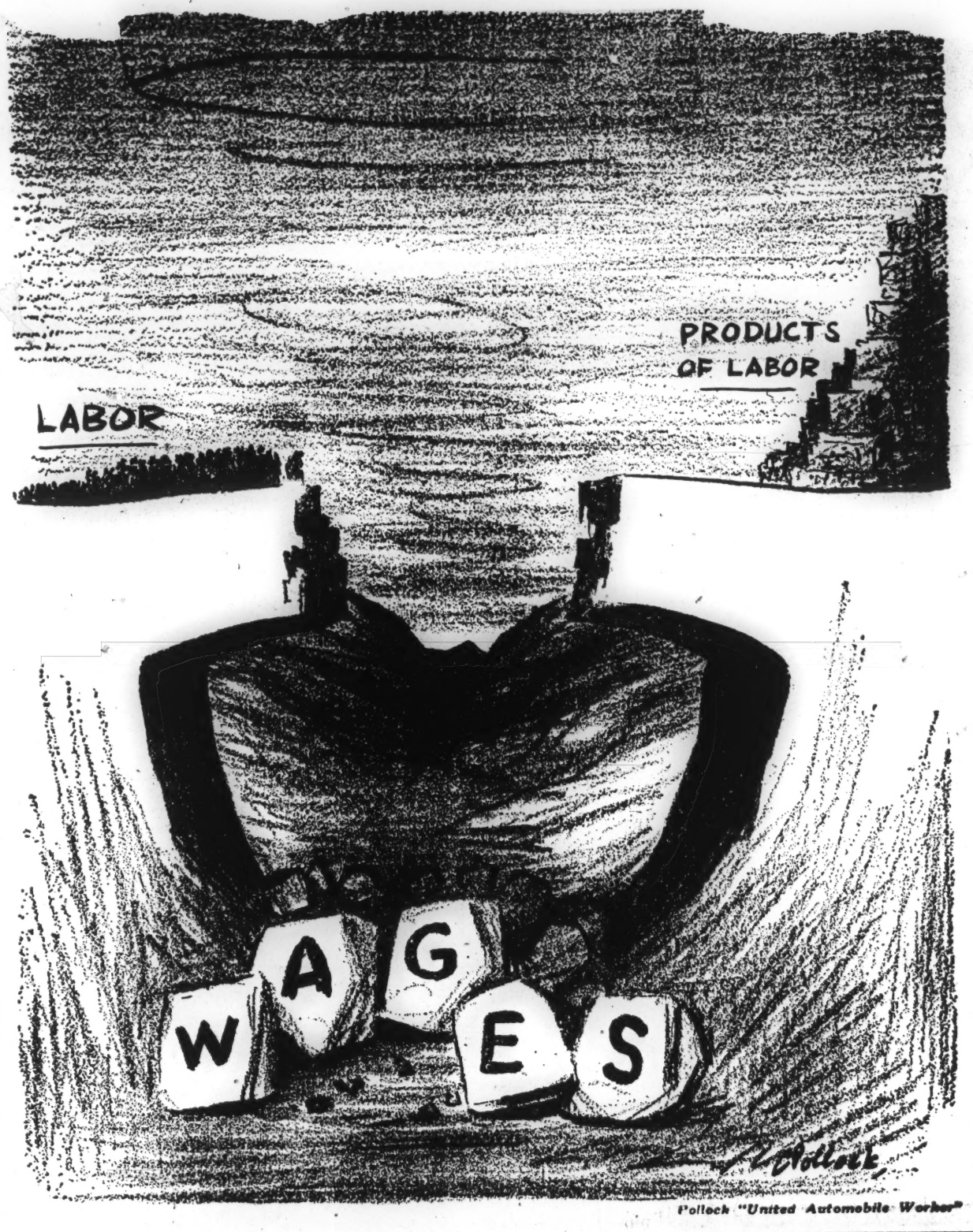
You must unionize! For on that depends the fate of your children, that depends the kind of society we wish to bring into existence. With an affective, hard-working union built to meet the needs of the most lowly of workers, we shall start on a magnificent forward march to protect humanity.

MYSELF

I have to live with myself, and so
I want to be fit for myself to know.
I want to be able, as days go by,
Always to look myself in the eye.
I don't want to stand with the setting sun,
And hate myself for the things I've done.

I don't want to keep on a closet shelf
A lot of secrets about myself,
And fool myself as I come and go
Into thinking that nobody else will know
The kind of a person I really am;
I don't want to dress myself up in a sham.

I want to go out with my head erect,
I want to deserve all men't respect;
But here in the struggle for fame and pelf,
I want to be able to like myself.
I don't want to look at myself and know
That I'm bluster and bluff and empty show.



THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR GREETS THE HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYEES OF CHICAGO

To all household employees on the occasion of our first edition of the DOMESTIC WORKER, the paper of the Chicago household employees.

GREETINGS:

We have long complained of the house maids lot, how long her hours, how hard her work and how in many instances she is under paid. Now we have an opportunity to do something about it.

No group of workers can expect to create outside interest in their problems, get sympathetic co-operation from her imployers or establish any degree of dignity in their occupation or vocation without some kind of organized background. All types of workers; business, professional, educational and labor are represented by some kind of organization except the household employee, and we are one of the groups needing it most.

Your present position may be quite satisfactory, but what if something should happen to that position and you should have to seek another?

Now then, with a good strong organization back of you, co-operation to make your working conditions better, to shorten your hours and to boost your wages, cant you see how necessary it is for you, for me and for all of us

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Suggests

It is interesting to note the number of outstanding Americans who have evinced a desire to see the problems of the domestic worker solved.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt some time ago, held one of her press couferences in which she gave some itneresting light as to her opinions concerning the joint problems of the American domestic worker and the American house-wife. The following statement is taken from a report of this particular conference with the President's wife. "Mrs. Roosevelt suggested a project that she thought would be of considerable value in connection with the training of house-hold employees. She stated that the employer or wife should be educated in regard to the matter of employment of standards at the same time that the worker is being trained and that a project might be established giving the opportunity for the housewife to apply to a definite center where workers have been trained in order to have her own household problems analyzed and to receive definite information as to how her home could maintain satisfactory employment standards so that she could get the maximum of leisure and not overwork the person whom she employs. Mrs. Roosevelt stated that so many housewives feel that their homes are so individual that they cannot fit into a scheme of general employment standards, but she believes that it is possible for all kinds of homes to make the necessary kinds of adjustments in the two communities. She believes that the housewives can make the necessary adjustments to maintain standards if they put good will and intelligence in their efforts."

DOMESTIC WORKERS "SLAVE MART" EXPOSED

(Continued from page 1)

know each others name during the whole period of employment. Then too, there is no personal interest evinced on either side—no sense of personal responsibility on the part of either party—and neither seems to be desired.

For at least eight years this auction system has been operating in the west side area. That there is "undercutting" of the tacit wage standard which ranges from 75c to $1.25 a day, is revealed in a recent survey [illegible]ducted among the domestic [illegible] who frequents

CAR PORTERS

NEW YORK CITY

Miss Neva Ryan, President
Domestic Workers Association
3451 Michigan Ave., Room 8
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sister Ryan:

Permit me to extend, in behalf of the officials and members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, greetings and felicitations to the Domestic Workers Association in its first city-wide conference on domestic services. The organization of domestic workers is one of the most important movements of the organized labor movement of America. It is the only safeguard against ruthless exploitation and unjust treatment of this class of workers.

Congratulations upon the splendid work of your organization. May I bid you forward, onward and upward! Always press on, and victory is certain to crown your efforts.

Fraternally, yours,

(Signed) A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

International President.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

NEW YORK CITY

Workers' Bureau Head

LESTER B. GRANGER
Secretary, Workers Bureau
National Urban League
Chairman

Miss Neva Ryan, President
Domestic Workers Association
3451 Michigan Ave., Room 8
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sister Ryan:

I am sorry to state that it is utterly impossible for me to consider returning to Chicago for the Domestic Workers conference. I don't believe I need to tell you how much I regret this, as you know how deeply interested this office is in the question of improving the situation among domestic workers.

The Workers' Bureau of the National Urban League is already committed to the position that the domestic workers can improve their wage and hour conditions materially only through trade union organization and through wage and hour legislation which will include domestic workers. The chance of getting such legislation passed, however, is very small until domestic workers themselves show enough interest in their economic plight to organize into associations and trade unions for collective bargaining and co-operation with trade union movements. I don't see how any worker in domestic service or any person who is interested in the situation of domestic workers can possible remain indifferent to the need for effective organization.

I wish very much that I could be with you in your discussions and wish for you all the success possible. Please remember me for the next meeting and give me a chance to make plans to be present.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) LESTER B. GRANGER
Secretary, Workers' Bureau.

STATEMENT BY MARY ROBINSON

Director, Division of Public Information, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

One of the most challenging problems facing women today is that pertaining to household workers. Household employment is still the most understandardized of all types of employment for women as to job performances, training facilities, and working conditions. To protect women in most other occupational fields from exploitation, considerable effort has been made through legislation, organization, and education of public opinion. But for workers in the field of household employment, practically no legal safeguards have been set up as to maximum hours of of work, minimum wages, or regulations of places or policies of employment, and very little has been achieved in building up standards in other ways.

What are the possible solutions? Obviously, the housewives have a crucial role to play in straightening out the troubles. If they hope to secure satisfactory domestic employees they must provide satisfactory standards for their employment, more commensurate with those set up for the other types of workers. It is necessary to remodel the household employment program, which is still, for the most part, characteristic of a horse-and-buggy era, to fit into the new order with its modern labor standards.

The need of a much better training program for domestic service must be recognized in every community and adequate facilities for thi[illegible]rk be established by those agencies best [illegible] for [illegible]vice.

DESIGN FOR BUILDING A DOMESTIC WORKERS UNION

(Continued from page 1)

5—The need for organized domestic workers to aid in the enforcement of laws affecting their welfare is clearly shown in the case of a law providing for a 60 hour week for domestics in the state of Washington.

6—A vigirous workers' education program, particularly in regard to economic and labor problems, seems desirable for household workers as for other employed groups. Domestic workers need to realize their relationship with other workers in building a responsible labor movement.

In her last point Miss Brown discusses the relationship of the domestic workers to the general American labor movement. She states, "Organization of domestic workers are seriously handicapped at the present time by the lack of moral and concrete support by other sections of organized labor, support which they must have if they are to succeed. It should be realized that organization of domestic workers is important to the trade union movement for.... a low paid domestic worker competes with and threatens the security of the factory worker, the office worker, and labor in general. It would be an intelligent investment for garment, laundry and office workers union and the like to contribute annually to the support of organizations and teachers who are promoting workers education and union organization among the house-hold employees of this country.

By HAZEL HAYES

"Man's work is from sun to sun Woman's work is never done!"

This couplet was the theme of an earlier day—a day when the individuality of women's work was more clearly defined and found expression within the bounds of the home. This couplet marked an era of life and living which fell into a simple, familiar pattern.

Woman's accepted place was in the home and though many women sold some of their home-made products in the outside market, there were no serious complications, no great problems relative to compensation.

Within this early framework, there existed still other women whose dusky hands performed arduous tasks in the fields but their relationship to the social order was far different from that of their white sisters. Yet—here too, life flowed along simple, though greatly restricted lines.

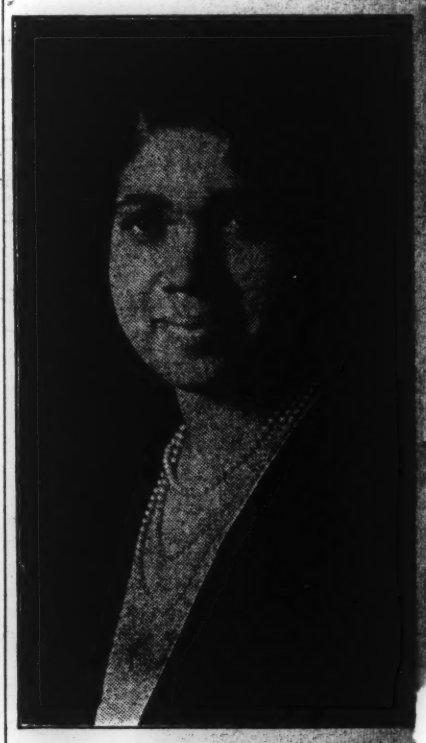
The invention of machinery, unprecendented industrial expansion and the Civil and World Wars brought significant and far reaching changes which affected all Americans with a fine impartiality, revolutionizing the whole patters of American life. The Machine Age marked the beginning of a system of production for profit. Women have played their part in this system from the beginning. As the Machine Age developed, as transportation and communication rendered space and time irrelevant, as simple towns grew into vast cities, women turned away from the environs of the home to work for wages in the new industrial fields.

The World War removed many of the prejudices against women in industry and proved conclusively that they could handle many jobs as well as men. Women became an integral part of our industrial life and in 1920 there were over 7 million women at work in many fields, ranging from the factory to the office and from professional fields to the government service.

(To be continued next issue)

Special Bulletin

As we go to press the first session of the city-wide conference is underway. Out of the session devoted to "Legislation for the Domestic Worker," the conference unanimously voted to appoint a legislative committee to work out a legislative program around maximum hours for domestic workers. The committee will make its report at a future conference. Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the Women's Trade Union League, will serve as an advicory member of the committee.



Mrs. THELMA KIRKPATRICK Chairman of the Education Committee of the Domestic Workers Association, who has issue questionaires relative to wages, hours and working conditions which will be circulated among the workers

United Auto Workers Wire Greetings

Miss Neva Ryan
Domestic Workers Association
Chicago.

GREETINGS:

Madam President: Please convey to your City Wide Conference on Domestic Service our Sincere Greetings. I want to say to the splendid showing that your organization is making we feel that your efforts in organizing the Domestic Workers in the City of Chicago places you as a pioneer in one of the greatest needed organizational drive in the United States today. Your slogan "Domestic Workers Must Organize" should be a national slogan placed in every center and on every thoroughfare throughout the United States. I am extremely sorry of the inability of myself or a member of our department to te present at your conference. We bring before this conference our acceptance in giving whatever ser[illegible] possible by the Negro Organizational Department of the [illegible]ted Automobile Workers of

Phones
FAIrfax 2941 and 2942
We Delivery Promptly
Segal's Pharmacy
North West Corner
63rd and EVANS

BLOUNT'S
320 East 58th St.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS and NEWSPAPERS
Rental Library
Went. 2068

MADELINE'S
BEAUTY SHOP
Shampoo, Press and Wave
$1.00 - Wave 50c and 75c
3508 SO. PARKWAY
Cal. 2378

Greetings
MR. AND MRS.
Robert Marcus
Employers

JOHNSON'S GROCERY
655 East 63rd St.
FAIrfax 5323

Greetings to the
Domestic Workers Association
From an Employer

Greetings
From
Mrs. Leah Fink

FACTS ABOUT [illegible]

1—Q. How many women were working for a living in 1930?
A. According to the 1930 census, there were 10,752,116.

2—In what large classification did they find employment?

A. Domestic and personal service	3,180,251
Clerical occupations	1,986,830
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,886,307
Trade	962,680
Professional Service	1,415,425

In these five major occupation groups, women outnumbered men only in domestic and personal service, though they almost equalled men in clerical work and are not far behind them in professional service, the last mentioned being due in a large measure to the number of women who are teachers. In the manufacturing and mechanical group and in trade there are more than five men to every woman.

3—What significant change is taking place with reference to this group?
The domestic workers form 3/10 of the gainfully employed women.
There has been a 25 percent increase in this group over the 1910 figures.
Though there still are many more women than men in this work, women lost out somewhat as compared to men in the (1910-1930 period). Men gained as cooks and other servants, women gained as operatives in laundries and rapidly as waiters and beauty shop operators.

4.—Q. How many families are there in the U. S.
A. Nearly thirty million.

5. Q. What is normal size of these families?
A. Four to a family.

6—What is average family income?

7—Q. How many families make use of domestic help?
A. 5 percent uses paid help, 95 percent have no paid help.

8—Q. What do we mean by domestic service?
A. As used by the Federal Government the term means "The group of occupations concerned with the physical care of the house and its members and carries on in private homes for a money wage."

9—Q. What have men done toward protecting their wages, hours, etc.?
A. They have unionized into two large groups of unions: A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

10—Q. Is this method of use to domestic workers?
A. Surely. The gains made for workers who are members of these unions show the possibilities unionism has for domestics.

11—Q. What are some problems involved in organizing them?
A. "Single rather than group labor, a personal relationship between employer and employee, and individual bargain for employment, and freedom from legislative control and trade-union regulation are prevailing conditions in this type of work."

12—Q. How many domestic workers are in Chicago?
A. 52,000.

14—Q. How many Negro women workers are there?
A. Nearly two million.

15—Q. What are their chief occupations?
A. "It is a well-known fact that the two types of work in which Negro women were occupied in slavery days—domestic and personal service and agriculture—have remained their chief occupations up to the present. However, there has been a rather steady trend away from farm work on the part of Negro women since 1910.
In 1930 (Domestic and personal service work) claimed by far the largest proportion of Negro women workers (well over three-fifths) than did any other main occupation."

Above information was secured from government publications: **Employment and Unemployment of Negro Women** and **Standards of Placement Agencies for Household Employers,** U. S. Dept. of Labor: Women's Bureau.

Fraternal Greetings
From
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF RED CAPS
WILLIARD S. TOWNSEND
Int'l President

TO THE
Domestic Workers Association
GREETINGS
CROWN FUR COMPANY, Inc.
202 SO. STATE STREET (5th Floor)
Let us clean, glaze and re-style your Fur Coat.
Our prices are extremely low. All our work is guaranteed for 3 years. Your visit to our Show-room will be highly appreciated.
COURTESY & SERVICE
Is Our Motto
FOR STORAGE OR CLEANING
Call WABash 7663

Greetings from
Women's Auxiliary
INT'L BROTHERHOOD OF RED CAPS
Hazel Hayes
National Director

Greetings
Edward Bland
Cretora Hayes
Harry I. Jones

Fraternal Greetings
From
JOINT COUNCIL OF DINING CAR EMPLOYEES UNIONS
ISHMAEL P. FLORY
Secretary-Treasurer

Fraternal Greetings
From
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
MILTON P. WEBSTER
Int'l Vice President

Official Photographer for the Conference
HARRISON'S STUDIO
306 East 43rd Street
HOME PORTRAITS A SPECIALTY
Phone OAKland 3887
Member Photographer Association of America

LEO SCHNEIDER'S
MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FURNISHING[illegible]

Organized labor can render important service by advising and assisting household workers interested in organization as one method for putting this form of employment on a better basis.

An intensive and extensive educational program is essential in order to safeguard the interests of household employees by means of labor laws more or less similar to those now covering workers in other fields.

WALTER HARDIN
Organization Director of Negro Work United Automobile Workers

America to make the Domestic Workers Association a national organization.

Fraternally

WALTER HARDIN, Director
Negro Organizational Work,
United Automobile Workers of America.

creasing that skill, or to specialize in the better paying branches of house-hold employment.

(Continued on page 3)

so temporary is the relationship that it is not uncommon for "the party of the first part and the party of the second part" not to

(Continued on page 2)

sent some labor skits an
bers from "Pins and Need
The closing session will b
Sunday at 7 P. M.

JOIN THE DOMESTIC WORKERS UNION

Greetings
from
Chicago–
Tuskegee Club

JOIN YOUR
Union

Dry Goods, General Merchandise
Shoes
2359 SO. STATE ST., CHICAGO
Phone VICtory 3484

I never can hide myself from me:
I see what others may never see;
I know what others may never know
I never can fool myself, and so
Whatever happens, I want to be
Self-respecting and conscience-free.

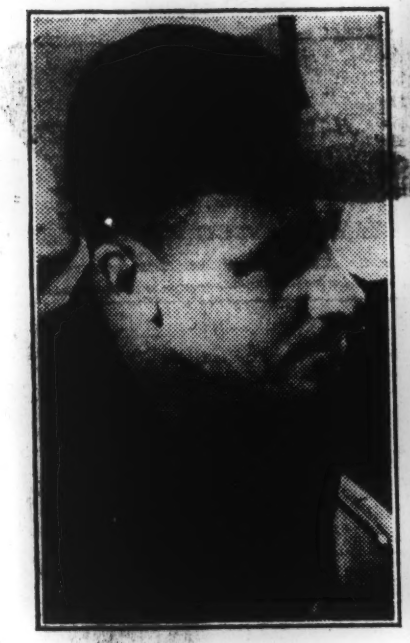
—AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

to work wholeheartedly together and make this a worthwhile and far-reaching thing. Because the organization can not progress unless we held it to do so and it can only be what we make it.

Helen Dowdy
Associate Editor
DOMESTIC WORKER.

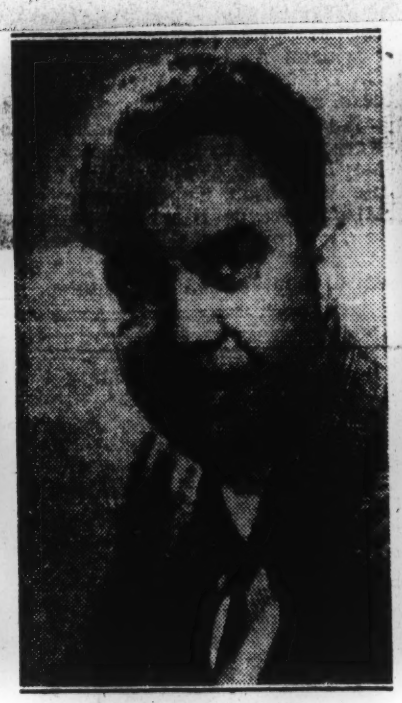
justments. She said that she was speaking from personal experience in regard to the possibility of adjusting a home to necessary standard , that she has, for example, run a home both in Georgia and in Maine, using native workers in each case, who obviously differ greatly in the this area. In various instances girls who accepted work at a lower rate than 75c have been 'punished' for their audicity.

Two weeks ago, observers from the DOMESTIC WORKERS ASSOCIATION made an investigation of the "slave mart."



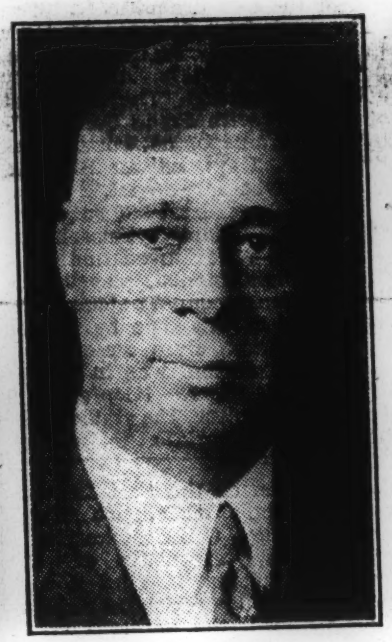
E. SIMMS CAMPBELL

Caricaturist, New York City; won $1,000 Hearst prize on tax graft cartoon; illustrator for newspapers, Esquire, Saturday Evening Post, London Spectator, other magazines.



PAUL R. WILLIAMS

Architect, Los Angeles, Calif.; associate architect on $1,600,000 Federal housing project; designer of over 450 homes; employes fifteen draftmen.



—Harris & Ewing.

ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

Congressman, Washington, D. C.; represents First Congressional District of Illinois; only Negro Democrat ever to achieve such distinction; serving second term.

DR. AMBROSE CALIVER

Specialist, Negro education, United States Office of Education, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.; civil service appointee; noted authority in his field.

This newspaper is happy to cooperate with Kappa Alpha Psi, national Negro College fraternity, in presenting the above men for the vocational inspiration of Negro youth during its fifteenth annual "Guide Right" Concentration Week, April 24-30.

The movement, which has as its purpose the vocational guidance of Negro youth, especially high school seniors, along suitable lines, has been endorsed by Commissioner John W. Studebaker of the United States Office of Education as being of "special pertinence at present."

Not [illegible] above men are memb[illegible] Psi but all of the[illegible] are [illegible] tinction in their respe[illegible] Most of them are in voc[illegible] other than those of "the beaten path," and in that the fraternity expresses this hope: "That Negro youths will study these and other fro[illegible] opportunity and be inspire[illegible] think courageously, broadly, deeply, and unlimitedly, in choosing their careers according to their best aptitudes and interests; and that the public at large considering their difficulties

C. A. SCOTT

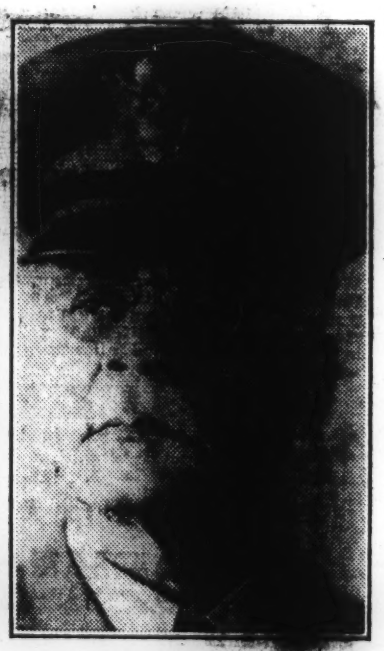
Journalist, Atlanta, Ga.; general manager, Scott Newspaper Syndicate, publisher of many weeklies and Atlanta Daily World, "The nation's only colored daily newspaper.

THOMAS R. GENTRY

Real estate developer, Tulsa, Okla.; played major role in developing for Tulsa Negroes beautiful residential districts and thriving business centers.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Labor leader, New York City; organizer and international president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; recently achieved $1,500,000 wage increase.



BENJAMIN O. DAVIS

Colonel, cavalry, United States Regular Army, Wilberforce, Ohio; began as private; served in Spanish and World wars; now commanding R. O. T. C., Wilberforce University.

will resolve to play a [illegible] in making it easier for [illegible] to eliminate color and prejudice as factors, influencing their decisions."

No part of the United States will go unreached by the eighty-five chapters of the fraternity promoting the "Guide Right" idea. Activities will include mass meetings, self-discovery blanks and expert counselor services for the boys, radio addresses, forum discussions, and various other special features.

The movement is under the direction of the fraternity's Guide Right Commission of which R. J. Reynolds, Topeka, Kan., is director. Other members are H. Stratton Hopson, Columbus, Ohio, first assistant; L. Virgil Williams, Dallas, Texas; Ray B. Ware, Athens, Ga.; John D. Silvera, New York City, and Dr. R. E. Singleton, Chicago, Ill., assistants; Thomas E. Batson, Washington, D. C., statistician; and G. James Fleming, Philadelphia, Pa., public relations associate. This commission was appointed by Theophilus M. Mann, Chicago, grand polemarch of the fraternity.

RAILWAY WAGES

In private life, when a banker is asked to make a loan to a borrower who has got himself into difficulties, he does so only on condition that the borrower will take steps to solve those difficulties. If the borrower is a company that is not earning expenses, the lender will insist that it cut down expenses to a point where they are less than its gross income. But when the United States Government is the lender, apparently these rules are exactly reversed. A bill was all prepared for the RFC to make special loans to railroads to tide them over their present difficulties, but when Senators discovered that the railroads were trying to reduce wages sufficiently to make ends meet, the bill providing for the loans was promptly withdrawn. The loans will be made, it is now hinted, only if the railroads do not attempt this economy. The loans will be made only if the railroads do not take this step to put themselves in a position to be able to pay back. A temporary sop will be extended only if no permanent cure is sought.

Spokesmen for the railroad brotherhoods are outraged by the proposal for a 15 per cent reduction of wages. The railroad workers of America, they say, are "already grossly underpaid." "Wages in the railroad industry rank among the lowest paid in the nation's major industries." Senator McAdoo agrees. "I think the scale of wages on the railroads is already as low as it could possibly be."

Are these statements true? As a matter of fact, railroad wages are the highest in history. Last February the average hourly wage of all railroad workers (though not including the clerical force) was 75 cents compared with an average of 71 cents in manufacturing industry, while average weekly earnings were in excess of $30 compared with an average weekly wage of $23.53 in manufacturing industry.

But the railroad average is brought down by a large number of moderately paid workers and does not indicate what the aristocrats in the Big Four Brotherhoods are getting. In February passenger conductors averaged $1.57 an hour and from $60 to $63 a week; passenger engineers averaged $1.91 an hour and from $65 to $68 a week. As Elisha M. Friedman points out in a remarkable summary of the railroad situation published on this page today, this situation is intensified by all sorts of technical rulings which result in payment for work not done and employment of unnecessary men. He cites among others the anachronistic ruling that one hundred miles constitutes a day's work and another ruling that compels a day's pay for a twelve-minute trip.

Against the contention that the cut in expenses should come out of the bondholders it is sufficient to point out that the bondholders are already taking their share of the cut. About 40 per cent of railroad mileage is in bankruptcy. In the first quarter of this year, as Mr. Friedman points out, seven-eighths of railroad bond interest was not earned; sixty-five railroads

tional charge, they would not only be performing a patriotic act but one in their own ultimate self-interest.

Railroad Crisis Demands Prompt and Lasting Solution

Carriers Must Be Allowed Leeway of Free Enterprise and Wage Rates Must Be Made Flexible If the Industry Is to Recover Its Former Position

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This country is faced with the most serious railroad crisis in its history. The earnings of all Class I railroads available for interest for the first quarter of 1938 amounted to $19,000,000. Interest requirement is about $150,000,000 a quarter. In other words, seven-eighths of the railroad bond interest was not earned. Railroads are earning interest charges on one-eighth of the debt and the other seven-eighths is virtually now confiscated. In the first quarter of 1938 sixty-five Class I railroads failed to earn even taxes and expenses before interest.

The securities of twenty roads in receivership or bankruptcy dropped from a total value of $3,738,000,000 on June 30, 1929, to $630,000,000 on Nov. 18, 1937, causing an actual or potential loss to investors of $3,018,000,000. The market for railroad stocks has been more inactive and their market values have declined in even greater proportion.

The features of private property in the railroads have all but disappeared. Without the government's consent the railroads may not fix selling prices or wage rates. They may not borrow money or fix the price or the rate of borrowing. They may not expand or abandon facilities. The sole remaining private right, unrestricted by the government, is the right to go into bankruptcy. And they have done so.

Receiverships Hit Record

Railroad receiverships now number the highest in history. At the end of 1937, companies operating 77,135 miles were in the courts, compared to a previous high record in 1894 of 41,000 miles.

The railroads are buffeted between apathetic investors on the one hand and short-sighted and aggressive labor unions on the other. Government bureaus without responsibility or with divided responsibility stand by, insensitive or impotent. As for the railroad managers, government regulation for fifty years has dimmed initiative.

There is only one organized party whose needs are actually considered—the railroad brotherhoods. Who are the other parties?

(1) The consumer—130,000,000 people who need cheap transportation. (2) The shipper. (3) The private investor, not merely the 1,000,000 individuals owning railroad securities, but 64,000,000 people who own life insurance policies. These are, in the main, poor people, working people, the masses. Then there are 44,000,000 bank depositors.

There are about $12,000,000,000 of railroad bonds outstanding. Of these, 55 per cent are held by life insurance companies, savings banks, universities, hospitals, foundations, etc. The 40 per cent shrinkage in the valuation of railroad bonds in the past two years has caused a loss to this part of the American people of about $5,000,000,000.

4. The workers in the railroad supply industry, over 395,000 men who lose their jobs when railroad credit is injured or destroyed. Furthermore, the railroad equipment industry gives work, directly and indirectly, to another 500,000 men who likewise become unemployed when railroad credit is impaired. Comparing the fifteen years 1916 to 1930 with the

right of way and pay heavy taxes on it. The heavy buses and heavy trucks are using the highway. They pay less than adequate charges for the use of the right of way and in most cases do not pay for the extra wear and tear. They enjoy special subsidies by the taxpayer.

3. The separation of rate-making and wage-setting is basically unsound. Railroad rates are low compared to the wholesale price index. Wage rates are high compared to the cost of living index. The railroad workers refused the responsibility in 1937 of finding the income out of which increased wages might be paid.

To bring railway rates back to the level of 1926 would require an increase of 15½ per cent in revenue per ton-mile. Since 1906, when government regulation of railway rates began, commodity prices have risen 41 per cent, but railroad ton-mile-revenues only 25 per cent.

4. Railroad taxes have risen sensationally from $98,000,000 in 1911 to $319,000,000 in 1936. As a percentage of interest charges, taxes have risen from 13 per cent in 1890, 17 in 1900, 25 in 1910, 59 in 1920 and 68 in 1936.

Wages Main Issue

5. However, these difficulties are of lesser importance. The major issue is wages. There is a strange silence about this whole problem. It has never been referred to by members of Congress or by government officials until the cautious suggestion by Commissioner Eastman for an impartial investigation. But the combined income account of all Class I railroads tells the story.

CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS—YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1936.
(Millions)

Gross sales		$4,053
Cost of sales:		
Wages and salaries	$1,738	
Materials and supplies	1,310	
Taxes	320	
Depreciation	193	
Total	$3,561	$3,561
Balance for interest		$ 492
Interest charges		496
Balance for equity		$ —4

In other words, interest charges were not earned in a year when the Federal Reserve Board index of production was at the highest level since 1929. Why?

First, railroad wages are the highest in the fifteen groups of workers cited by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The excessive wages paid to the train service crews raise the average, and the shopmen, maintenance men and clerical staff, who are not overpaid, suffer in rates and unemployment as a result.

In October, 1935, bus drivers received from 65 to 77 cents an hour, and were paid only for hours worked. Railroad passenger engineers averaged $1.84 an hour and were paid in addition about 50 per cent for hours not worked.

Secondly, wages were raised $320,000,000 in 1935 and 1937.

"Make-Work" Costly

Thirdly, under technical rulings which about fifty years ago set 100 miles as a day's work, and under other "make work" devices, the train and engine crews are paid for work not done.

railroad bonds in RFC loans or in life insurance portfolios is a polite lie and really disguises the trouble.

Bankruptcy is not a solution. If the interest charges on the railroads were halved in reorganization, one good wage increase would wipe out the saving.

A government guarantee would merely enable the fundamental unsoundness to persist. It would maintain high wages for the four train service brotherhoods and ignore the interest of other railroad employes and of 130,000,000 people.

Danger in Proposal

Government ownership, advocated by the Big Four brotherhoods, is not a solution. Having bankrupted private capital, these unions are now looking for a new source of funds to debauch. The Federal Treasury would be ideal unless all other groups, taking their cue from the brotherhoods, likewise fastened themselves on the public treasury. The political risk involved in government ownership is grave. One million railroad workers with their wives and adult children could swing an election, break the budget and destroy the very concept of democracy.

Any solution must come through an analysis of the facts, the income account and the balance sheet, and not out of any doctrinaire approach to economic problems.

The near-term remedies should remove some of the difficulties.

Competition subsidized out of the Treasury must cease. Waterways should become self-supporting or be abandoned. The competition of less regulated transportation must cease. The heavy buses and trucks should be made to pay their full share for the use of the highways.

The railroads should not be taxed more heavily than any other neighboring property. Interstate shippers and nationwide consumers must not be taxed to pay for local schools and hospitals. Excessive regulation should be supplanted by a sensible and flexible regulation.

Equalized Wages

The last two wage increases in the railroads should be suspended immediately until the traffic can stand the additional charge. The wage rates on trucks, buses and waterways should be equalized with railroad standards. Here is a socially constructive task for the railroad unions. Their present course is self-destructive.

The long-term solution would involve several factors. The problem needs a unified approach. The treatment should be integrated, not fragmentary.

1. Rate-making and wage-setting, or power and responsibility should be unified.

2. Transportation is essentially a monopoly. Therefore competition should not be required. The unification of government regulation of all aspects of transport agencies in a coordinated scheme is essential. Uniformity should be required for all agencies, in standards of safety, wage scales, labor standards, rate-making, accounting and depreciation and taxation.

There should be coordinated operation of railroads, waterways, trucks, buses and all the agencies of transportation. They are essentially supplementary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1938.

RAILWAY WAGES

In private life, when a banker is asked to make a loan to a borrower who has got himself into difficulties, he does so only on condition that the borrower will take steps to solve those difficulties. If the borrower is a company that is not earning expenses, the lender will insist that it cut down expenses to a point where they are less than its gross income. But when the United States Government is the lender, apparently these rules are exactly reversed. A bill was all prepared for the RFC to make special loans to railroads to tide them over their present difficulties, but when Senators discovered that the railroads were trying to reduce wages sufficiently to make ends meet, the bill providing for the loans was promptly withdrawn. The loans will be made, it is now hinted, only if the railroads do not attempt this economy. The loans will be made only if the railroads do not take this step to put themselves in a position to be able to pay back. A temporary sop will be extended only if no permanent cure is sought.

Spokesmen for the railroad brotherhoods are outraged by the proposal for a 15 per cent reduction of wages. The railroad workers of America, they say, are "already grossly underpaid." "Wages in the railroad industry rank among the lowest paid in the nation's major industries." Senator McAdoo agrees. "I think the scale of wages on the railroads is already as low as it could possibly be."

Are these statements true? As a matter of fact, railroad wages are the highest in history. Last February the average hourly wage of all railroad workers (though not including the clerical force) was 75 cents compared with an average of 71 cents in manufacturing industry, while average weekly earnings were in excess of $30 compared with an average weekly wage of $23.53 in manufacturing industry.

But the railroad average is brought down by a large number of moderately paid workers and does not indicate what the aristocrats in the Big Four Brotherhoods are getting. In February passenger conductors averaged $1.57 an hour and from $60 to $63 a week; passenger engineers averaged $1.91 an hour and from $65 to $68 a week. As Elisha M. Friedman points out in a remarkable summary of the railroad situation published on this page today, this situation is intensified by all sorts of technical rulings which result in payment for work not done and employment of unnecessary men. He cites among others the anachronistic ruling that one hundred miles constitutes a day's work and another ruling that compels a day's pay for a twelve-minute trip.

Against the contention that the cut in expenses should come out of the bondholders it is sufficient to point out that the bondholders are already taking their share of the cut. About 40 per cent of railroad mileage is in bankruptcy. In the first quarter of this year, as Mr. Friedman points out, seven-eighths of railroad bond interest was not earned; sixty-five railroads even failed to earn taxes and expenses before interest. The purely political slogan that no wage rate must be cut, no matter how it was achieved, no matter how high it is compared with other wage rates, no matter what effect it is having in bringing about economic paralysis and intensifying unemployment, must at some point or other yield to the realities of the situation. If the railway workers would allow their last two wage increases to be suspended until the traffic could stand the additional charge, they would not only be performing a patriotic act but one in their own ultimate self-interest.

Railroad Crisis Demands Prompt and Lasting Solution

Carriers Must Be Allowed Leeway of Free Enterprise and Wage Rates Must Be Made Flexible If the Industry Is to Recover Its Former Position

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

This country is faced with the most serious railroad crisis in its history. The earnings of all Class I railroads available for interest for the first quarter of 1938 amounted to $19,000,000. Interest requirement is about $150,000,000 a quarter. In other words, seven-eighths of the railroad bond interest was not earned. Railroads are earning interest charges on one-eighth of the debt and the other seven-eighths is virtually now confiscated. In the first quarter of 1938 sixty-five Class I railroads failed to earn even taxes and expenses before interest.

The securities of twenty roads in receivership or bankruptcy dropped from a total value of $3,738,000,000 on June 30, 1929, to $630,000,000 on Nov. 18, 1937, causing an actual or potential loss to investors of $3,018,000,000. The market for railroad stocks has been more inactive and their market values have declined in even greater proportion.

The features of private property in the railroads have all but disappeared. Without the government's consent the railroads may not fix selling prices or wage rates. They may not borrow money or fix the price or the rate of borrowing. They may not expand or abandon facilities. The sole remaining private right, unrestricted by the government, is the right to go into bankruptcy. And they have done so.

Receiverships Hit Record

Railroad receiverships now number the highest in history. At the end of 1937, companies operating 77,135 miles were in the courts, compared to a previous high record in 1894 of 41,000 miles.

The railroads are buffeted between apathetic investors on the one hand and short-sighted and aggressive labor unions on the other. Government bureaus without responsibility or with divided responsibility stand by, insensitive or impotent. As for the railroad managers, government regulation for fifty years has dimmed initiative.

There is only one organized party whose needs are actually considered—the railroad brotherhoods. Who are the other parties?

(1) The consumer—130,000,000 people who need cheap transportation. (2) The shipper. (3) The private investor, not merely the 1,000,000 individuals owning railroad securities, but 64,000,000 people who own life insurance policies. These are, in the main, poor people, working people, the masses. Then there are 44,000,000 bank depositors.

There are about $12,000,000,000 of railroad bonds outstanding. Of these, 55 per cent are held by life insurance companies, savings banks, universities, hospitals, foundations, etc. The 40 per cent shrinkage in the valuation of railroad bonds in the past two years has caused a loss to this part of the American people of about $5,000,000,000.

4. The workers in the railroad supply industry, over 895,000 men who lose their jobs when railroad credit is injured or destroyed. Furthermore, the railroad equipment industry gives work, directly and indirectly, to another 500,000 men who likewise become unemployed when railroad credit is impaired. Comparing the fifteen years 1916 to 1930 with the [illegible]

right of way and pay heavy taxes on it. The heavy buses and heavy trucks are using the highway. They pay less than adequate charges for the use of the right of way and in most cases do not pay for the extra wear and tear. They enjoy special subsidies by the taxpayer.

3. The separation of rate-making and wage-setting is basically unsound. Railroad rates are low compared to the wholesale price index. Wage rates are high compared to the cost of living index. The railroad workers refused the responsibility in 1937 of finding the income out of which increased wages might be paid.

To bring railway rates back to the level of 1926 would require an increase of 15½ per cent in revenue per ton-mile. Since 1906, when government regulation of railway rates began, commodity prices have risen 41 per cent, but railroad ton-mile-revenues only 25 per cent.

4. Railroad taxes have risen sensationally from $98,000,000 in 1911 to $319,000,000 in 1936. As a percentage of interest charges, taxes have risen from 13 per cent in 1890, 17 in 1900, 25 in 1910, 59 in 1920 and 68 in 1936.

Wages Main Issue

5. However, these difficulties are of lesser importance. The major issue is wages. There is a strange silence about this whole problem. It has never been referred to by members of Congress or by government officials until the cautious suggestion by Commissioner Eastman for an impartial investigation. But the combined income account of all Class I railroads tells the story.

CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS—YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1936.
(Millions)

Gross sales		$4,053
Cost of sales:		
Wages and salaries	$1,738	
Materials and supplies	1,310	
Taxes	320	
Depreciation	193	
Total	$3,561	$3,561
Balance for interest		$ 492
Interest charges		496
Balance for equity		$ —4

In other words, interest charges were not earned in a year when the Federal Reserve Board index of production was at the highest level since 1929. Why?

First, railroad wages are the highest in the fifteen groups of workers cited by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The excessive wages paid to the train service crews raise the average, and the shopmen, maintenance men and clerical staff, who are not overpaid, suffer in rates and unemployment as a result.

In October, 1935, bus drivers received from 65 to 77 cents an hour, and were paid only for hours worked. Railroad passenger engineers averaged $1.84 an hour and were paid in addition about 50 per cent for hours not worked.

Secondly, wages were raised $320,000,000 in 1935 and 1937.

"Make-Work" Costly

Thirdly, under technical rulings which about fifty years ago set 100 miles as a day's work, and under other "make work" devices, the train and engine crews are paid for work not done.

railroad bonds in RFC loans or in life insurance portfolios is a polite lie and really disguises the trouble.

Bankruptcy is not a solution. If the interest charges on the railroads were halved in reorganization, one good wage increase would wipe out the saving.

A government guarantee would merely enable the fundamental unsoundness to persist. It would maintain high wages for the four train service brotherhoods and ignore the interest of other railroad employes and of 130,000,000 people.

Danger in Proposal

Government ownership, advocated by the Big Four brotherhoods, is not a solution. Having bankrupted private capital, these unions are now looking for a new source of funds to debauch. The Federal Treasury would be ideal unless all other groups, taking their cue from the brotherhoods, likewise fastened themselves on the public treasury. The political risk involved in government ownership is grave. One million railroad workers with their wives and adult children could swing an election, break the budget and destroy the very concept of democracy.

Any solution must come through an analysis of the facts, the income account and the balance sheet, and not out of any doctrinaire approach to economic problems.

The near-term remedies should remove some of the difficulties.

Competition subsidized out of the Treasury must cease. Waterways should become self-supporting or be abandoned. The competition of less regulated transportation must cease. The heavy buses and trucks should be made to pay their full share for the use of the highways.

The railroads should not be taxed more heavily than any other neighboring property. Interstate shippers and nation-wide consumers must not be taxed to pay for local schools and hospitals. Excessive regulation should be supplanted by a sensible and flexible regulation.

Equalized Wages

The last two wage increases in the railroads should be suspended immediately until the traffic can stand the additional charge. The wage rates on trucks, buses and waterways should be equalized with railroad standards. Here is a socially constructive task for the railroad unions. Their present course is self-destructive.

The long-term solution would involve several factors. The problem needs a unified approach. The treatment should be integrated, not fragmentary.

1. Rate-making and wage-setting, or power and responsibility should be unified.

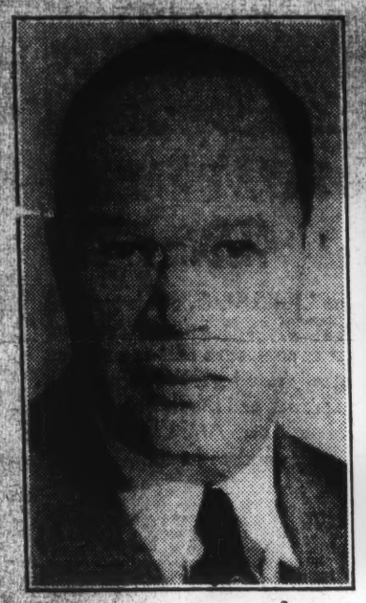
2. Transportation is essentially a monopoly. Therefore competition should not be required. The unification of government regulation of all aspects of transport agencies in a coordinated scheme is essential. Uniformity should be required for all agencies, in standards of safety, wage scales, labor standards, rate-making, accounting and depreciation and taxation.

There should be coordinated operation of railroads, waterways, trucks, buses and all the agencies of transportation. They are essentially supplementary.

[illegible]

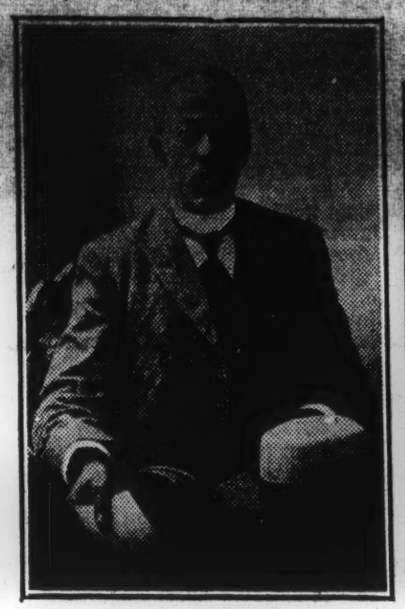
THE TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL
Sunday, April 24, 1938

National "Guide Right" Week for Negro Youth



A. A. ALEXANDER

Civil engineer, Des Moines, Iowa, builder of Iowa University's $500,000 heating plant and many government projects; recently finished big project, Cairo, Egypt.



R. R. WRIGHT SR.

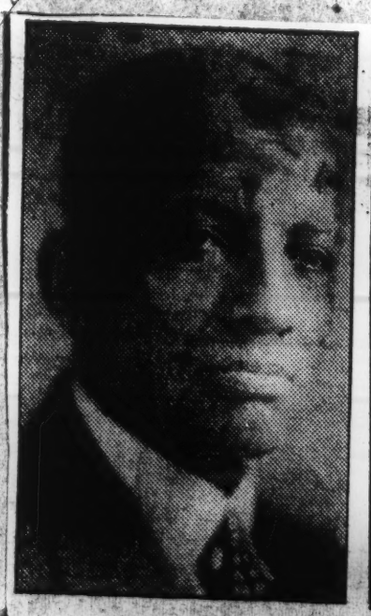
Banker, Philadelphia, Pa.; president, Citizens & Southern Bank & Trust Company which has $750,000 in resources, and remained open thruout depression.

F. S. RANSOM

General manager, Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; specialty, cosmetic preparations; employs over 1,100 Negroes.

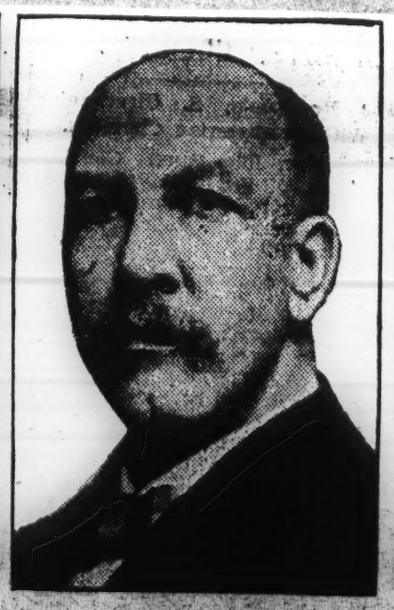
C. C. SPAULDING

Insurance pioneer, Durham, N. C.; president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, with over $40,000,000 insurance in force; operates in eight states.



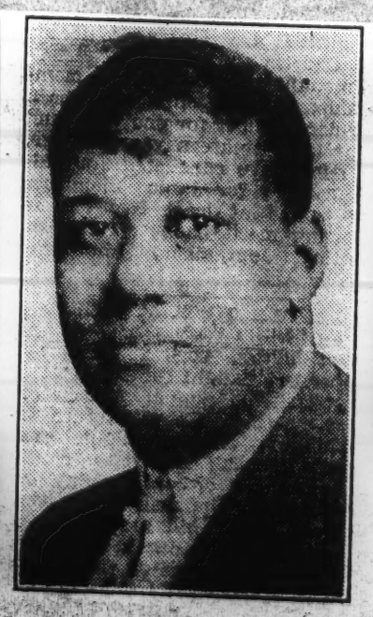
CARTER G. WOODSON

Historian, Washington, D. C.; his book, "The Negro in Our History," is a text in many schools; editor, The Journal of Negro History.



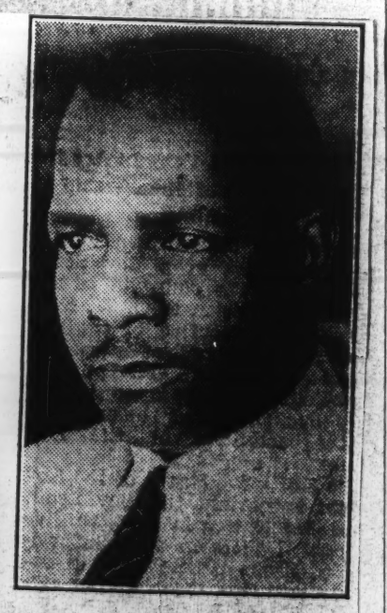
JOHN M. WRIGHT

Bookkeeper - accountant, Topeka, Kan.; former city treasurer, county treasurer, county clerk, present first deputy county treasurer; auditor for big corporations.



SAMUEL PLATO

General contractor, Louisville, Ky. As competitive bidder has erected United States post offices in eight states since 1931 costing several million dollars.



JOSEPH L. JONES

Oil magnate, Shreveport, La.; president, Universal Oil, Gas & Mining Corporation; capital stock $200,000; employes all Negro mechanical crew; holdings extensive in Texas.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1938.
TIMES

Nazis to Purge Vienna Library; 'Non-Aryan' Works to Be Burned

Part of Famed 1,200,000-Volume Austrian National Collection Will Be Destroyed —Begun in Sixteenth Century

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, April 23. — Austria's Nazi chieftains today started a purge of proscribed "non-Aryan" volumes in the Austrian National Library, ranked among the world's finest.

Lists were sent to the chief librarian of books to be removed and burned from among the 1,200,000 volumes housed in the magnificent Hofburg, once home of the imperial Habsburgs.

It was not disclosed what books were designated of the valuable collection, which includes thousands of ancient papyrus works and manuscripts.

A private Viennese collection also was visited by officials seeking books outlawed by the Nazis.

Public bookshops already have had their own purge two weeks ago, when the works of Thomas Mann, Stefan Zweig, Jacob Wassermann, Vicki Baum and many others were relegated to cellars or destroyed.

Vienna's National Library, one of the world's most magnificent examples of baroque architecture, contains thousands of volumes and manuscripts of inestimable worth, in several collections. The first was begun in the sixteenth century when Maximilian I was emperor. From 1624 publishers connected with Frankfurt Fairs had to supply the library with copies of their books; and from 1809 to 1848 the same rule applied to all publishers in Austria and Hungary. In 1920 the rule was restricted to Austrian publishers. The library's book collection numbers 1,200,000 volumes. It is especially rich in German and Slavonic literature from old Austria-Hungary.

Its manuscript collection contains 30,000 Western and 4,000 Oriental, Greek and Slavonic manuscripts; 60,000 autographs, and 9,000 incunabula. The library's music department includes 19,000 printed scores, 12,000 volumes of manuscript, 3,000 sets of vocal music in manuscript, 8,000 volumes of reference works, and a famous collection of photographs of music manuscripts from other libraries. It has autograph scores of Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Bruckner, Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss. Of the last-named, it possesses the score

Continued on Page Thirty-six

FUR STRIKERS GET SETTLEMENT PLAN

Mass Meetings Today to Vote on Tentative Agreement

Settlement of the strike of 15,000 fur workers by [illegible] was predicted yesterday by Paul Abelson, impartial chairman of the fur industry, who has been mediating between the Association of Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., and the International Fur Workers Union. A tentative agreement has been reached.

Representing the employers have been Louis F. White, president of the association; Irving Armheim and Louis Fenster. The conferees for the union are Ben Gold, international president; Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council of New York City, and Joseph Winogradsky, assistant manager.

Mass meetings to consider the tentative agreement were called by the union for this morning. The first meeting will be at the Royal Windsor, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, at 10 A. M. The other meeting will be at the Hippodrome, Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, at 11 A. M. The meetings will hear a report from the general strike committee.

An unintentional burglar alarm rung by a switchboard operator for Ritter Brothers, fur manufacturers, on the fourteenth floor at 224 West Thirtieth Street, caused excitement two hours after the settlement was reached but before it became generally known. Nearly 1,000 persons gathered as policemen entered the building with drawn pistols. The girl had accidentally touched the button beside her board.

URGES JOB INSURANCE FOR 15,000,000 MORE

Advisory Council Calls on the Security Board for Later Data

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—The Social Security Board began studies today looking to inclusion of an estimated 15,000,000 additional persons under Federal old-age insurance.

The Advisory Council asked the board to provide data by Sept. 15 on possible methods of extending the coverage to domestic servants, farm laborers and self-employed workers.

It also recommended that the 570,000 employes of non-profit religious, charitable and educational institutions, now excluded, be brought under the plans.

Board officials estimated, on the basis of 1930 census returns, that there were 2,800,000 agricultural workers, 2,103,000 servants and 10,646,294 self-employed workers, including those engaged in farming and fishing.

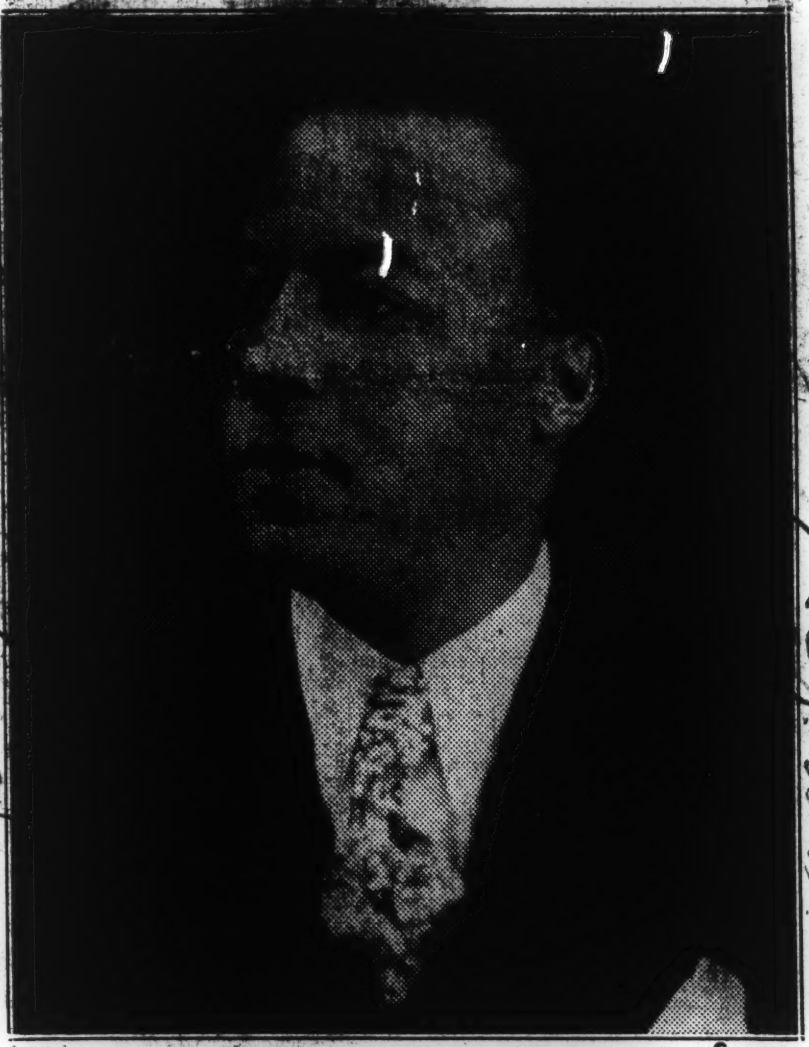
About 38,000,000 workers in business and industry are now under Federal old-age insurance.

The council, composed of twenty-five persons representing employes, employers and the public, is headed by J. Douglas Brown of Princeton University. It was created last year to study the Social Security Act and recommend improvements. The report to the board opposed any change at present in social security tax rates.

Bills pending in Congress would add 600,000 workers to those included under the old-age plan. They provide for inclusion of an estimated 300,000 employes of member banks of the Federal Reserve System and an equal number of maritime workers.

"THE NEGRO PEOPLE AT THE CROSS ROADS"

Tampa Tribune April 30, 1938



MR. A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH

International President Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Union

The Tampa divisi[illegible] Brotherhood [illegible] Sleeping [illegible] Union will [illegible] mass meeting at St. Paul AME Church Thursday [illegible] May [illegible] which promises to be [illegible] and beneficial. Mr. A. Phillip Randolph, the international president, will address the audience; his subject will be "The Negro People at the Cross Roads." Mr. Milton P. Webster, first international vice president will accompany Mr. Randolph to the city. All Tampans are cordially invited to be present.

Mr. M. Gregory, president and Mr. H. P. Stephen is secretary of the Tampa division.

AUSTRIAN PROVINCE OUSTS 3,000 JEWS

Men, Women and Children Are Driven From Homes, Taken to Vienna and Left Penniless

BOYCOTT STARTED IN CITY

Elderly Persons Forced to Scrub Street in Rain at 4 A. M.—Many Monarchists Jailed

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 23.—The following information is from a competent informant who has just come from Austria:

More than 3,000 Jews in the province of Burgenland were expelled from their homes last week by local Nazi organizations. They were driven to the near-by Hungarian border, but the Hungarian authorities refused to receive them because they were Austrian citizens.

The Jews, including many women and hundreds of children, were then driven in trucks to Vienna and left in the city's Jewish quarters. They had been forced to leave their homes without an opportunity to remove any of their belongings, and they arrived penniless and without overcoats although the weather was unusually cold. The children were half-frozen and starving.

The Vienna Jewish community has collected funds for them and has installed them in synagogues and other buildings.

The Burgenland Jews had been settled for many centuries in that former Hungarian province. Burgenland has turned violently Nazi since former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's downfall, however, and Nazi agitators harangued the inhabitants, urging them to drive the Jews from the province. The Jews were forced to close their stores and were then expelled.

Homes Wrecked by Mob

Shortly before Easter several of the fugitives were permitted to return to their homes, which they found partly wrecked by a mob.

The Jews of Vienna have been ordered to pay 800,000 schillings, representing the amount they had contributed to Dr. Schuschnigg's election fund. Thus far only 100,000 schillings has been collected, and until the total has been paid hundreds of employes will not receive their salaries.

The main synagogue in the Seitenstaettengasse, which has been occupied by Nazi Elite Guards, is now allowed to be used by the Jewish community. The building itself, however, is still occupied by the Elite Guards, who have loudspeakers and phonographs at its windows broadcasting anti-Jewish addresses and songs.

Jews are still being forced by Elite Guards and Storm Troops to scrub sidewalks. In several instances the latter have mixed sulphuric and other acids with water so that scrubbers have been injured. Around the scrubbers large Nazi crowds gather chanting anti-Jewish slogans.

In many cases elderly men and women are forced to dance before crowds and shout, "I am a dirty Jew!"

There are cases of elderly persons who have been called at 4 in the morning to leave their homes, follow Storm Troopers and scrub streets in a pouring rain. Several have committed suicide afterward.

Jewish girls have been forced to go to Storm Troop barracks to clean the floor and kiss it. Doctors and lawyers are constantly employed to clean automobiles used by the Nazi party. More than 1,200 automobiles belonging to Jews are still confiscated and used by Nazis, the proprietors being forced to pay for repairs and in many cases for gasoline also.

Legitimist Chiefs Jailed

Legitimists and Catholics have been treated ruthlessly by the new regime. Almost all the Legitimist leaders are under arrest and have not even been heard yet by investigating magistrates. Several have been transferred to the concentration camp at Dachau, near Munich.

Leading Catholic politicians have also been arrested. Against several of them, notably former Mayor Kollmann of Banden-bei-Wien, have been laid charges of embezzlement of public funds.

Even former Nazis who show reluctance to follow the party in its Minister of War, was transferred today to the concentration camp at Dachau.

When the regime changed, General Vaugoin, who was president of the Austrian Federal railways, was in Italy, but he returned to Vienna, where he was immediately arrested. It was officially reported that his arrest was connected with financial irregularities discovered after the crash some years ago of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of which he was vice president.

The president of Vienna's Jewish community, Desider Friedmann, whose release from Dachau was reported yesterday, returned today to Vienna, where he was immediately rearrested.

Concerning the confiscation of the property of Baron Alfons von Rothschild, it was explained officially today that the measure was related to what were described as unsatisfactory features of the Creditanstalt crash some years ago.

Baron von Rothschild, it was stated, offered the receiver of this concern a quite valueless tract in a mountain district, whose upkeep cost more than it could produce. Consequently, it was declared, the new regime had decided to obtain better guarantees for the creditors.

Regarding the confiscation of the Habsburg properties, it was explained that the estates restored by the Schuschnigg government some months ago under a special law would be employed by the new regime for the benefit of wounded World War veterans, the original intention when they were first confiscated by the republic.

GARMENT UNION GIVES $15,[redacted] DRIVE

Dubinsky Praises Aims of the Greater New York Campaign

A contribution of $15,000 by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to the Greater New York Fund, which is conducting a campaign for $10,000,000 for the city's private welfare and health agencies, was announced yesterday by James G. Blaine, president of the fund.

The donation was sent to the fund in a letter from David Dubinsky, president of the union, in which he said:

"I am confident that I express the collective feeling of our organization in saying that we regard the problem of adequate maintenance of our city's welfare agencies and institutions not merely as a matter of benevolence but as an inescapable communal obligation in which every group and element, employers as well as labor, should share to the fullest limit.

"I am certain that when the purposes of your fund and the nobility of its objectives are placed squarely before the great labor population of our city, they will be happy to make their contribution to help realize the goal which you have set out to achieve."

In reply, Mr. Blaine described the gift as "very significant" because it was received from a "group of citizens employed in an industry hard-hit by business conditions." For this, he expressed his own and the fund directors' "deep appreciation."

extreme actions have been arrested. They include the son of the noted economist Professor Othmar Spann, who is a Nazi theorist.

Suicides of Jews continue, although they are fewer than before. Now the number is fifteen to twenty-five daily, mostly doctors and lawyers deprived of their livelihood and business men forced to abandon their affairs.

There is now strong evidence that the voting in the Anschluss plebiscite was public in most of the Austrian districts. In some cases Austrians who feared they were under suspicion because of religious or political connections voluntarily and ostentatiously voted "yes" in order to avoid responsibility for any "no" votes cast. In other cases Nazi officials urged voters to show their patriotism by voting openly.

Under the Austrian secret ballot law before Anschluss, voters voting publicly lost their ballots.

Boycott Started in Vienna

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 23.—The first organized anti-Jewish boycott in Vienna was started this afternoon. Storm Troopers and Hitler Youth were stationed outside Jewish-owned shops and cafes, and only "non-Aryans" were allowed to enter. After two hours the pickets were removed.

In the Jewish quarter this evening owners of Jewish shops were being made to stand outside their establishments holding up notices that read, "Don't buy from Jews, buy from Aryans!" Among them were women and girls. Outside one shop a girl holding one of the notices was made to kneel, stand up and kneel again continuously while a crowd looked on.

In some cases "non-Aryan" customers leaving Jewish-owned shops were made to wear notices proclaiming, "I have bought from a Jewish shop," and were booed by crowds.

Foreigners going through the Jewish quarter were stopped by Storm Troopers, who asked to see their papers. One correspondent was stopped three times in a quarter of an hour.

General Carl Vaugoin, former

ES, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1938 Sixteen Pages — Two Sections

Proposition No. 1 Defeat Urged on Voters

You Must Vote 'No' on No. 1

Every voter in this community MUST vote "NO" on Proposition Number One on next Tuesday's ballot.

There is no room for honest difference of opinion on a measure that would curtail freedom of speech, prohibit free assemblage, crush labor, forbid boycotts, and open the door to dictatorship. It is the first step backward toward slavery.

Residents of this community do not need to be reminded of the benefits that have come to them through "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work" drives. Such campaigns would be forbidden under Number One; those who advocated them would be liable to imprisonment.

Everybody knows that it has been necessary to picket unfair places of business in which Negroes were denied the right to work solely on the basis of race. Picketing of that kind would be forbidden under Number One; those who dared to do it could be sentenced to San Quentin.

Your friends and neighbors, your fathers and husbands who work on railroads, and those who work in many other industries, are members of unions which have won them substantial wage increases and shortening of hours. Those unions will be crushed under Proposition One. Wages will fall, if the law is passed, and every person in the community—merchant, professional man and [illegible] will suffer and be denied the right to protest.

Unemployed organizations will be [illegible] without the right to petition authorities or assemble to protest conditions of Proposition Number One is passed.

Negroes know what it is to be denied the right to protest and organize; that condition exists in the southern states. And in those states Negroes are underpaid, denied the right to vote, lynched and oppressed in every way. Proposition One would bring similar conditions to California.

Housewives would be liable to fine and imprisonment if they dared complain to neighbors of the quality of service or goods sold by unfair merchants, if Proposition One is passed.

Negroes have seen what dictatorship has done to minorities in European countries. We must avert dictatorship here. We can do it by voting AGAINST Number One on November 8th.

It isn't enough for you to vote against this measure, Mr. and Mrs. Reader. Get your neighbors and friends to vote. Explain to them what Number One means. Talk against it, work against it and finally vote against it on November 8th.

Measure Is Branded as Slave Bill

All Groups Unite To Fight Against Dictator Law

A determined fight-to-the-finish drive to defeat Proposition Number One on next Tuesday's ballot shifted into high gear this week as aroused citizens awoke to the viciousness of the measure which would prohibit "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work" campaigns, crush labor unions, destroy free speech, prohibit effective protest actions of every kind and curtail liberty on every hand.

Everybody is invited to a free street dance to [illegible] support against Number One—which will be held Monday night, November 7, on East 43rd place, just west of Central avenue.

Opposition to the measure came from every section of the community with citizens in all walks of life rally against it. The Los Angeles Forum, the National Negro Congress, the Southside Young Democratic club, the Federated Young Democrats and dozens of other civic, political and social organizations had enlisted in the fight along with every labor union in the city.

Cheered by the presence of C. L. Dellums, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, local labor unions were redoubling their battle against Proposition One. Mrs. Ray Allen, treasurer of the [illegible] of L. Musician's Union, is [illegible] of her union while [illegible] Alexander, organizer, rallied C.I.O. unions for a finish fight. [illegible] Dining Car unionists were devoting all their spare time to the battle while Halvor Miller, member of the Butcher's Union, strove to widen the struggle by enlisting the active cooperation of other groups.

Meanwhile various persons not connected with labor had entered the battle. Among those active were Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins, Sentinel Publisher Leon H. Washington Jr., Walter L. Gordon, Sr., vice president of the N.A.C.P.; Attorney Loren Miller, Mrs. Jessie Terry and dozens of others.

Those fighting the Proposition issued a strongly worded statement asserting:

"Proposition No. 1 is a deliberate, cunningly-devised fraud striking home at all Negroes. Masked behind loosely-worded, sweeping clauses—pushed by [illegible] million dollar advertising campaign—is a measure that would deprive Negroes of all their hard-won rights.

"Here is a fact the backers of Proposition No. 1 are trying to keep from Negro voters. Their billboards, their pamphlets, their propaganda, don't tell you that No. 1 will curtail the liberty of civic, religious, fraternal, and patriotic organizations as well as unions.

"They do not tell you this measure makes no distinctions—that trade unionists are denied the rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly—these same constitutional privileges are denied to all of us.

"No. 1 destroys the right to picket and to boycott, not for labor unions alone, but for all organizations and minority groups.

"No organization, no group, and no individual could boycott, or even advocate a boycott, against any business orcompany which refused to hire Negroes or was in any way unfair to them. No newspaper pamphlet, or leaflet could be issued which even hinted we should not patronize such an establishment.

The fight against Number One was being actively fought from two headquarters, that of the 62nd District Democratic Headquarters at 4255 Central avenue and from another one directed by Carl Johnson, young Republican, and member of the Musician's Union, at 2002 Central avenue.

"Our main task is to see that every person in California is told about this vicious measure," Mr. Dellums told The Sentinel this week, "we feel that the only danger lies in the fact that the voters may not know what Proposition One provides and vote for it out of ignorance of its terms. We are satisfied that if they do not know what the measure means they will not only vote against it but will urge their friends to do likewise."

12 PLANTS CLOSED IN DETROIT STRIKES

All Bohn Aluminum Units Shut —Company Would Leave the State—Flint Pickets Quit

By The Associated Press.

DETROIT, April 21.—The C. I. O. affiliated United Automobile Workers extended strikes to six additional Detroit plants today and brought their disputed "dues-collection" picket line manoeuvre to this city.

Eight plants of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation were among a dozen closed tonight by labor disputes. Bohn officials, who said the corporation had a $10,000,000 investment here, announced that plans to move their operations to other States were being considered.

The "dues" picketing to check on non-paying U. A. W. A. members occurred without incident at the Vernor Highway plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company. Pickets stopped and questioned about fifteen workers entering the plant.

Heinrich A. Pickert, Detroit Police Commissioner, who announced yesterday that dues-collecting picket lines would be dispersed, said today that his department "takes no interest in the methods used by a union to collect dues so long as they are peaceable.

"The Police Department will not allow mobs to form outside plants to prevent men from going into factories to work," he said. Five policemen watched the unionists at the Briggs plant.

Seniority Rights in Question

The eight Bohn Aluminum plants normally employ 3,200 men, but only about 1,000 have been working. Richard T. Frankensteen, U. A. W. A. vice president, charging the Bohn management was "trying to deprive 2,400 men" of seniority rights, officially authorized the strike today and pledge the international union's support.

P. A. Markey, Bohn vice president, said the company "has been investigating real estate values in two or three States, including Illinois and New York," with a view to moving operations.

Strikes protesting wage cuts affected the American Brass Company plant and that of the Michigan Steel Castings Company. Other idle plants included the Detroit Moulding Corporation and the Hulet Top and Body Company. Hulet officials termed announcement of a strike "ridiculous," and said the plant had had no work for three months.

Leaders of the C. I. O. Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union predicted early negotiations for settlement of the strike at the brass

Continued on Page Seven

12 PLANTS CLOSED IN DETROIT STRIKES

Continued From Page One

plant, claiming "100 per cent" membership among the employes.

U. A. W. A. officials said that return to work of about 200 workers in two departments of the Chrysler Corporation's Plymouth plant here ended a dispute over discharge of a union steward.

The Waiters and Waitresses Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, threatened to call strikes in twenty independent hotels unless the managements signed contracts similar to one negotiated last night between the union and the Detroit Hotel Association.

Flint Dues Pickets Vanish

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLINT, Mich., April 21.—With a strong force of detectives, uniformed police and sheriff's deputies on hand to prevent trouble, a scheduled demonstration by U. A. W. A. members at the Fisher Body No. 1 plant failed to materialize this afternoon.

The plant reopened this morning without incident after being closed for three days because of picketing for union dues by U. A. W. A. Nearly 4,000 men and women returned to work there, and operations were resumed at normal production schedules at the Buick Motor Company, where final assembly had been suspended due to lack of bodies.

Police and deputies were in complete control of the Fisher plant area this afternoon. Mobolized after union leaders scheduled the demonstration, uniformed police, armed with night sticks, formed lines at each gate. Detectives mingled with the street crowd and several police cruisers patrolled the area. Uniformed deputies augmented the police lines inside the gates.

City Manager James Pollock, Mayor Harold Bradshaw, Police Chief James Cole and Sheriff Thomas Wolcott were on the scene when the workers left the plant at the end of the shift. Union members had threatened to establish picket lines so that nonunion workers could not leave.

However, there were no pickets, the only semblance of a picket line being a man who paraded in front of the plant carrying a sign which read: "Owing to the unexpected activity of the law the demonstration has been called off."

This message was carried to the men inside the plant, with the result that the only trouble came from a traffic jam which required more than an hour to untangle.

Several nonunion men reported they had been threatened with a beating after they went to work this morning, but no trouble was indicated in the plant during the day.

A warrant was issued this afternoon for the arrest of three men at the Fisher No. 1 plant under an old law which makes it a misdemeanor to "by threats, intimidations and otherwise and without authority of law interfere with and molest any one in the quiet and peaceable pursuit of his lawful avocation."

William Johnston, a mechanic at the Fisher plant, [illegible] prosecutor that was threatened with bodily harm by the three men because he would not join the union.

MARTIN HALTS UNION DUES DRIVE AS G. M. ORDERS PLANTS CLOSED

-Telegram

on. All rights reserved.

t; showers and cooler tomorrow.

DAY, APRIL 19, 1938.

Entered as second-class matter Post Office, New York, N. Y.

Knudsen Charges Coercion To Force Men Into Group—Workers Clash at Gates

BULLETIN.

By the United Press.

FLINT, Mich., April 19.—President Homer Martin of the United Automobile Workers announced today that the union had called off a dues drive which caused shutdowns of the Fisher Body Plant No. 1 and stopped Buick production.

By the United Press.

DETROIT, April 19.—William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors Corp., charging the United Automobile Workers' Union with breach of its co[illegible] today warned that Fisher Body and Buick production i[illegible] would remain closed until picket lines are withdrawn [illegible] Fisher Plant No. 1.

The Fisher plant closed completely [illegible] Buick stopped its final assembly line this morning wh[illegible] union pickets blocked Fisher gates to non-union workers [illegible] members whose dues are in arrears.

"The corporation," Mr. Knudsen said, "will take the only way of meeting this latest breach of faith by the union, namely to let the plants remain closed until the practice is stopped and picket lines withdrawn."

Mr. Knudsen's statement was issued while Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W., was seeking a settlement of the dispute with C. E. Wilson, vice president of the corporation.

"General Motors Corp.," Mr. Knudsen declared, "condemns this latest method by the U. A. W. of coercing its employees and denying them entrance to the plant and their right to work at Fisher division No. 1 at Flint.

No Coercion.

"The corporation has kept its agreement with the union. It has no demands before it dealing with the Flint situation. It does not propose to overlook this latest development to obtain a closed shop by coercing methods. Men can work in our plant whether they belong to the union or not. The agreement expressly states that there shall be no coercion or intimidation of any kind."

Mr. Martin charged that the Fisher Body Plant No. 1 and the Buick Motor Co.'s assembly line had been closed in an attempt to "club down the union." He denied that a U. A. W. dues collection drive had caused the shutdown.

Earlier Mr. Martin had talked with Governor Frank Murphy by telephone and assured him that union men would be on hand ready to go to work tomorrow morning. At Flint, however, local union leaders said they would picket the Fisher plant again tomorrow and stop non-union workers and members whose dues were in arrears.

Ready to Work.

"Our men have been ready for work the last two mornings," Mr. Martin said, "but the company would not turn on the switches. I don't think the General Motors officials in Detroit have the true facts of the situation. When they get them I don't think they will permit the plants to remain closed when employees want to work."

Mr. Martin denied that U. A. W. members had refused to permit workers to enter the Fisher plant. He said that only forty-seven of the factory's 3,700 workers were not at their posts this morning. George Paterson, plant manager, estimated that union pickets had prevented 400 men from entering.

"To me," Mr. Martin said, "the situation sums up as an attempt by the company to use our dues drive as a subterfuge for closing their plants, when the real reason is a lack of orders."

Ready to Act.

Mr. Martin said he had told Governor Murphy:—

"If we are shown that we have done something wrong we are ready to correct it."

The union president also gave assurance that threatened strikes in Buick and Chevrolet plants at Flint would not materialize, at least until the union had exhausted all possibilities of settling their dispute

(Continued on Page Four.)

APRIL 19, 1938

EARLE EXPLAINS ACCEPTING LOANS

Answers Wilson's Charge Concerning Checks From Contractor

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 19 (AP).—Governor George H. Earle's private income today was an issue in Pennsylvania's Democratic primary campaign. It was raised by Philadelphia's Republican-elected Mayor, S. Davis Wilson, now running for the Democratic nomination for United States Senate on a C. I. O.-backed slate opposed to Earle.

Speaking at Williamsport last night, Wilson requested that Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti—an independent Democratic candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination—look into the source and nature of the Governor's private income.

Wilson asked that the inquiry develop whether Earle received in 1937 checks totaling $30,000 from Matthew H. McCloskey, Philadelphia Democratic leader and a contractor whose firm is working on several projects under a $65,000,000 State building program.

Answering Wilson's request for an investigation, Earle "categorically and emphatically denied malicious innuendo" that there has been any impropriety or favoritism in awarding State contracts.

"Matthew H. McCloskey has been one of my personal friends of years standing," Earle replied in a statement. "As my friend he made several loans to me during the years 1935 and 1936. These loans were made prior to the time when it was within any possible contemplation that he would ever be the recipient of any State contract. These loans have been reduced by monthly payments by me to the sum of $6,000, and as to this balance Mr. McCloskey continues to hold ample security."

A. F. of L. Indorses Jones

The Executive Council of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, representing A. F. of L. craft unions, indorsed the Democratic slate headed by Charles Alvin Jones for Governor and Earle for the United States Senate.

The council also indorsed the candidacies of United States Senator James J. Davis, Republican, for re-election and Frank J. Harris, Pittsburgh, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor, but made no mention of Republican candidates for Governor.

The statement said "the executive council has determined to centralize its entire strength and political power to secure the defeat of the candidates indorsed by the Committee for Industrial Organization as we realize the election of our enemies will probably result in the destruction of many of our unions in the Commonwealth."

The C. I. O. slate of Democratic candidates, which is backed by Senator Joseph F. Guffey, is headed by Lieutenant Governor Thomas [illegible]nedy for Governor and Mayor [illegible]son.

NEGROES WIN RIGHT TO PICKET FOR JOBS

Jersey Court Refuses to Bar Them From Demonstrating for Store Employment

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—Employment discrimination against Negroes because of prejudice was deplored today by Vice Chancellor John O. Bigelow when he refused to issue an injunction to restrain a Negro organization from picketing a department store that allegedly had refused to hire a Negro saleswoman.

The injunction was sought against the Newark National Negro Congress by five Springfield Avenue merchants, who contended that the picketing of the F. W. Grand Silver Store at 192 Springfield Avenue blocked the sidewalk and kept customers from their establishments. The management of the picketed store was not a party to the suit.

"The Negroes in Newark number between 40,000 and 50,000 and their opportunities for employment are pitifully small," the Vice Chancellor said, referring to a report recently submitted to him by an attorney for the Negro organization.

"They can obtain work as common laborers, as janitors, as domestic servants, but very little beyond that," he added. "The cause of this situation is not a lack of educated and willing Negroes, but it is prejudice, not so much prejudice of the employer as of fellow-workers and the public, with whom they would be thrown in contact."

The Newark National Negro Congress asked the store to employ a Negro on the ground a large percentage of the store's customers were Negroes.

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

PORTERS IN VOTE SET STATUS FOR UNION BARGAINS

(Special to The Amsterdam News)

CHICAGO, April, 27—Pullman porters here were voting to determine whether the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters would become the authorized agent to represent them in negotiating agreements concerning working conditions on the Milwaukee Railroad.

Ballots will be mailed by each porter to the national mediation board in Washington.

Ernest Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, presented authorization cards for his group last week. Later the Mediation Board ordered the election held.

A dispute between the Brotherhood and the Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company caused national officials to call an election when the railroad company refused to recognize the Brotherhood as the exclusive bargaining agent.

"Make Work" Bee Put on Pullman

Pepper pot-shots at practice of putting porters in places of conductors

Senator Pepper, Democrat of Florida, speaking in the Senate on March 30, criticized the Pullman Company for what he alleged to be its practice of substituting porters for sleeping car conductors on many Pullman runs over the country. Senator Pepper addressed his remarks particularly to the alleged failure of the Pullman Company to live up to its agreement with the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors and its alleged refusal to abide by various decisions of Railway Adjustment Boards which had ordered the company to reimburse conductors for back pay and reinstate them on runs where Negro porters had replaced them. Senator Pepper also obtained permission to print in the Congressional Record a statement by M. S. Warfield, president of the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors, in which the latter contended that the Pullman Company was gradually replacing conductors with porters and was refusing to abide by decisions of the Adjustment Boards.

After citing a case on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy where the Pullman Company had allegedly replaced conductors with porters on line 161 between Kansas City, Mo., and Billings, Mont. and the Adjustment Board had ordered payment of back pay and replacement on their runs, Senator Pepper asked the company to "reconsider its policy and to observe what the statute requires with respect to the decisions of the Board." "This," he concluded, "will probably avoid the necessity of reviewing this legislation with a view to strengthening its provisions as to observance of awards, and will make for good feeling generally."

Mr. Warfield, in his statement, said that the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors recently obtained Adjustment Board awards regulating certain types of overtime work and interpreting the agreement with the carrier to mean that wherever it is established that conductor's work exists, the conductors have the right to perform it. "Under that interpretation of the agreement," he said, "the carrier does not have the right to remove conductors from their regular assignments and give their work to porters, thus making the porters do two men's work for one man's pay. In each case where porters are given conductors' work the conductor loses his job, but when this work is returned to conductors the porters remain on their jobs; they are simply relieved of the necessity of doing two men's work."

Instead of applying the award interpreting the agreement to mean that the conductors have the right to perform the work for which they were employed, Mr. Warfield wrote that "the Pullman Company continues to remove conductors from their assignments with accelerated speed."

Mr. Warfield also pointed out that the practice of leaving Pullman cars without conductors would, when it became generally known, invite criminals to enter cars and commit various crimes. He especially noted the possible danger to women who might be sleeping in a car. The company was accused of not advertising the fact that conductors did not accompany the train during its entire trip and Mr. Warfield went on to say that because of the fact that conductors were on hand at terminals to receive passengers, the traveling public took it for granted that they continued with the trains.

Mr. Warfield said that bills to require the continual operation of Pullman conductors on trains have been introduced in the States of Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, and he promises that more such bills will follow. In Florida and South Carolina, he asserts, there are orders of the state commissions requiring the operation of Pullman conductors on all trains within the State.

RAILROAD PENSIONS

19

Important Ruling Affects Union Officers Discharged Employes

If a pensioner under the Railroad Retirement Act serves as an officer of a local lodge or division of a railroad labor organization and receives compensation—even if such compensation is described as a donation or a gift—he may lose his pension.

That's the position taken by the Retirement Board in a decision announced this week.

The board holds that under the law a rail union is an "employer" in the same sense as a railroad. Therefore, any officer of a rail union receiving compensation for his services, must surrender his position before he can become eligible for a pension.

If a lodge officer is in doubt about his status, the board suggests that he supply it with the facts and it will let him know if he falls within the scope of the decision.

* * *

Discharged Employes

G. W. B., Roseville, Calif.—A railroad worker 60 years old, who was in an employment relation to a carrier on August 29, 1935, and who has 35 years of service, will not lose his pension if he is discharged by the carrier. He is entitled to a pension based on his service and compensation, less 1/15th for each year he is less than 65 at the time he applies.

* * *

Wife's Annuity Irrevocable

M. R., Duluth, Minn.—If you take out a joint survivor annuity in favor of your wife, it is irrevocable. However, if your wife dies or the marriage is dissolved before her pension begins to accrue, the joint survivor annuity becomes inoperative, and you will receive a straight "single life" annuity during the remainder of your life.

EARLE EXPLAINS ACCEPTING LOANS

Answers Wilson's Charge Concerning Checks From Contractor

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 19 (AP).—Governor George H. Earle's private income today was an issue in Pennsylvania's Democratic primary campaign. It was raised by Philadelphia's Republican-elected Mayor, S. Davis Wilson, now running for the Democratic nomination for United States Senate on a C. I. O.-backed slate opposed to Earle.

Speaking at Williamsport last night, Wilson requested that Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti—an independent Democratic candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination—look into the source and nature of the Governor's private income.

Wilson asked that the inquiry develop whether Earle received in 1937 checks totaling $30,000 from Matthew H. McCloskey, Philadelphia Democratic leader and a contractor whose firm is working on several projects under a $65,000,000 State building program.

Answering Wilson's request for an investigation, Earle "categorically and emphatically denied malicious innuendo" that there has been any impropriety or favoritism in awarding State contracts.

"Matthew H. McCloskey has been one of my personal friends of years standing," Earle replied in a statement. "As my friend he made several loans to me during the years 1935 and 1936. These loans were made prior to the time when it was within any possible contemplation that he would ever be the recipient of any State contract. These loans have been reduced by monthly payments by me to the sum of $6,000, and up to this [illegible] Mr. McCloskey continues to hold ample security."

A. F. of L. Indorses Jones

The Executive Council of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, representing A. F. of L. craft unions, indorsed the Democratic slate headed by Charles Alvin Jones for Governor and Earle for the United States Senate.

The council also indorsed the candidacies of United States Senator James J. Davis, Republican, for re-election and Frank J. Harris, Pittsburgh, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor, but made no mention of Republican candidates for Governor.

The statement said "the executive council has determined to centralize its entire strength and political power to secure the defeat of the candidates indorsed by the Committee for Industrial Organization as we realize the election of our enemies will probably result in the destruction of many of our unions in the Commonwealth."

The C. I. O. slate of Democratic candidates, which is backed by Senator Joseph F. Guffey, is headed by Lieutenant Governor Thomas [illegible] nedy for Governor and Mayor [illegible] son.

NEGROES WIN RIGHT TO PICKET FOR JOBS

Jersey Court Refuses to Bar Them From Demonstrating for Store Employment

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—Employment discrimination against Negroes because of prejudice was deplored today by Vice Chancellor John O. Bigelow when he refused to issue an injunction to restrain a Negro organization from picketing a department store that allegedly had refused to hire a Negro saleswoman.

The injunction was sought against the Newark National Negro Congress by five Springfield Avenue merchants, who contended that the picketing of the F. W. Grand Silver Store at 192 Springfield Avenue blocked the sidewalk and kept customers from their establishments. The management of the picketed store was not a party to the suit.

"The Negroes in Newark number between 40,000 and 50,000 and their opportunities for employment are pitifully small," the Vice Chancellor said, referring to a report recently submitted to him by an attorney for the Negro organization.

"They can obtain work as common laborers, as janitors, as domestic servants, but very little beyond that," he added. "The cause of this situation is not a lack of educated and willing Negroes, but it is prejudice, not so much prejudice of the employer as of fellow-workers and the public, with whom they would be thrown in contact."

The Newark National Negro Congress asked the store to employ a Negro on the ground a large percentage of the store's customers were Negroes.

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

PORTERS IN VOTE SET STATUS FOR UNION BARGAINS

(Special to The Amsterdam News)

CHICAGO, April, 27—Pullman porters here were voting to determine whether the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters would become the authorized agent to represent them in negotiating agreements concerning working conditions on the Milwaukee Railroad.

Ballots will be mailed by each porter to the national mediation board in Washington.

Ernest Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, presented authorization cards for his group last week. Later the Mediation Board ordered the election held.

A dispute between the Brotherhood and the Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company caused national officials to call an election when the railroad company refused to recognize the Brotherhood as the exclusive bargain[illegible]

NEGRO JUDGE RESENTS BID TO REICH OFFICERS

Virgin Islands [illegible] to Visit Training Ship [illegible]nnel

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, May 16.—William Henry Hastie, the first Negro judge of the District Court here, has protested the admission of German naval officers and cadets of the training ship Horst Wessel, which included the Virgin Islands in its itinerary, to a benefit party at the Grand Hotel sponsored by colored residents.

Judge Hastie pointed out to the entertainment committee that in Germany Negroes are discriminated against, and he insisted that invitations to the visiting Germans be canceled.

Judge Hastie is a director of the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People. Since his arrival Governor Lawrence Cramer has repeatedly invited him to attend dinners and receptions at Government House. The Governor joined a Negro tennis club to play with Judge Hastie when board members of the St. Thomas Tennis Club are said to have hinted that they would not accept Judge Hastie as a member although it has been customary for the St. Thomas Tennis Club to extend complimentary membership to all District Court judges.

Despite cancellation of their invitations to the benefit, the German cadets and a small group of noncommissioned officers visited the Grand Hotel to watch the Negroes dance and to patronize the bar. Judge Hastie said that he and Mrs. Hastie would not attend the function under the circumstances.

Mayor Takes Athenian Oath of Fealty As Expressing 'Duty and Steadfastness'

The "oath of the young men of Athens" was repeated yesterday by Mayor LaGuardia at the close of his address from the NBC studios. The Mayor said that he could find nothing "more expressive of our duty, our determination and our steadfastness."

The oath follows:

"We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice nor ever desert our suff[illegible] in the ranks. We will fight for our ideals and sa[illegible] the city, both alone and with many. We will revere [illegible] laws and do our best to incite a like respect in th[illegible] us who are prone to annul them and set them at naught. [illegible] will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic d[illegible] In all these ways we will transmit this city not only n[illegible] but far greater and more beautiful than it was transmitted [illegible]

The Mayor also pledged his allegiance to Pre[illegible] Roosevelt in the following words:

"To the President of the United States, in these times of stress and trouble, I publicly pledge my complete, whole-hearted and individual loyalty and support and that of my administration. To the Governor of New York State I pledge that same loyalty and support."

A. F. L. LEVY REJECTED BY PRINTERS' UNION

I. T. U. Autonomy Is Affirmed in Votes on Policy Points

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18 (AP).—Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, announced today results of the recent referendum vote by the membership on five points of "basic policy." Four dealt with the union's connection with the American Federation of Labor.

The union voted 35,730 to 12,115 against payment of an assessment of one cent a month a member to the A. F. of L.

President Charles P. Howard, a candidate for re-election, had opposed payment of the assessment, while Charles M. Baker of San Francisco, Mr. Howard's opponent in the election to be held May 25, had advised members to pay the assessment.

By a vote of 44,138 to 4,493 the members approved a proposition that a referendum vote be required before payment of any assessment levied by a convention or executive council of the A. F. of L.

A third question, carried by a vote of 45,284 to 3,226, read: "Shall our union continue to maintain the policy adopted at the time the A. F. of L. was formed: 'That the individuality of the International Typographical Union shall be maintained and that the International Typographical Union, shall not take a charter or be subordinate to any organization.'"

A fourth proposition authorizing the executive council "to take such action as may be necessary to retain the rights of the I. T. U. in the A. F. of L.," carried, 44,841 to 3,475.

The members voted 25,919 to 21,804 against relinquishing the typographical union's jurisdiction over mailers and mailing.

HILLMAN RENEWS LABOR-UNITY PLEA

Says Forming of Permanent C. I. O. Will Not Lead to Bitter Warfare With A. F. L.

NO PAY RISE SOUGHT NOW

He Declares Textile Union Prevented General Cutting of Wages in South

By LOUIS STARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 15.—Even though one peace conference between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization failed to bring about a reunited labor movement that does not mean that conferences are bound to fail, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, declared today.

Mr. Hillman said that his union was not planning to ask the men's clothing industry for wage increases or reductions in hours at this time.

"We are not asking for a wage increase," he said. "We are not even thinking about it. We have a sense of responsibility and we watch conditions. We are not asking less than thirty-six hours a week, for we believe thirty-six is very reasonable. We don't ask for things we don't expect to get."

Mr. Hillman explained that while he was unable to indicate the action of his union's convention tomorrow on the best approach toward unity in the labor movement he believed that peace would come ultimately because the rank and file of workers wanted it.

Seeks to Prevent Hostilities

The statement of Mr. Hillman, who is a vice president of the C. I. O., was interpreted here as a desire to cooperate with the A. F. of L. to the maximum in an effort to prevent hostilities or any "overt act" pending the time when peace negotiations would be resumed.

Mr. Hillman's expression took on added significance in view of the fact that John L. Lewis told the convention several days ago that he was in full accord with the clothing union's president. Mr. Lewis in his address made no reference to peace between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. and this was interpreted as a willingness to resume peace parleys at any time that would be agreeable to Mr. Hillman.

Asked whether the forming of a permanent organization in the Fall by the C. I. O. would mean bitter warfare between that organization and the A. F. of L., Mr. Hillman said:

"I do not believe so. Our union was outside the A. F. of L. for many years and maintained fraternal relations with organizations in the federation. Many A. F. of L. organizations voted against the minority resolution [on industrial unionism] in the 1935 convention in Atlantic City but they are not unfriendly to us even though they are not in the C. I. O.

"I prefer to think of the situation as rivalry for building up labor's cause rather than as a civil war between two labor organizations.

"I rejoice at the increase of strength by the A. F. of L. as well as by the C. I. O. We are glad to help the A. F. of L. unions when we can and we have done so in many cases.

"The Horn & Hardart strike in New York has been settled so that I am now free to say that before I was taken sick last Winter an offer was made to settle the strike if the C. I. O. took over the union. We refused because it was an A. F. of L. affair.

"Some people wanted us to take over the milk wagon drivers in New York but we refused because that is an A. F. of L. organization. The C. I. O. had chartered a local union in the building trades in New York and I had the charter returned because the C. I. O. is not taking in building trades mechanics."

ACCUSES INDUSTRY OF WAR ON UNIONS

NLRB Economist Puts Evidence Into Berkshire Case, Hitting Manufacturers' Association

CITES 'NEW TECHNIQUE'

Knitting Mills Counsel Fights 'Background' Data on Alleged Company Union—Overruled

By JOSEPH SHAPLEN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

READING, Pa., Jan. 4.—The charge that there was a concerted nation-wide movement on the part of large employers, with the National Manufacturers Association as the "spearhead," to frustrate the Wagner act and make impossible genuine collective bargaining was made by David J. Saposs, chief economist of the National Labor Relations Board, at a board hearing in the Berkshire Knitting Mills case here today.

The NLRB is investigating a complaint filed by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, C. I. O. affiliate, alleging violations of the Wagner act by the company, which operates the largest hosiery mill in the country with nearly 6,000 employes.

Testifying against repeated objections from Wellington M. Bertolet, counsel for the company, who characterized the testimony as irrelevant to the charges under investigation, Mr. Saposs, who is also director of research for the NLRB, said that evidence assembled by the board disclosed that the National Manufacturers Association, supported by other anti-union organizations, was directing what he termed a systematically organized drive to prevent unionization of workers.

Cooperating in this drive, he said, were the National Metal Trades Association, the Citizens National Committee, the Citizens Committee of Johnstown and the Constitution League of America.

Among individual companies and employers mentioned by Mr. Saposs as leading in the anti-union campaign were Henry Ford, Republic Steel Company and Remington Rand, Inc.

Most "Belligerent," He Says

Efforts to widen the campaign against unionization, said Mr. Saposs, were being made through some 2,000 employer and trade associations, as well as individual employers, not all of whom, however, he included as participants.

Dividing employers into two categories, "belligerent" and "negotiatory," Mr. Saposs said that the former constituted the majority. No country in the world, he said, had as many "belligerent" employers as the United States. By "belligerent" employers he meant those who actively and militantly opposed "regular" trade unions.

"Negotiatory" employers he referred to as those practicing collective bargaining and dealing with their employes on an amicable basis.

Through Samuel G. Zack, counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, directing the Berkshire investigation, Mr. Saposs offered in evidence records of the board and other material purporting to support his charges.

He also presented an analysis of eighty-five independent unions of recent formation, designed to show that with the outlawing of the company union under the Wagner act and validation of the act by the Supreme Court, employers were resorting increasingly to the encouragement of independent unions as a subterfuge. These independent unions, he said, were a revival of the old company unions under a new "technique."

The evidence presented through Mr. Saposs was intended also to demonstrate that, as part of the anti-union drive, employers were conducting a campaign of terrorization of communities and local officials with the end in view of swinging their support in the fight against labor organization.

"Law and Order" Disguise

In large part, this campaign was being waged under "the guise of patriotism," he declared. As instances he mentioned the Citizens Committee of Johnstown, the Citizens National Committee, Constitution League and the Law and Order League and back-to-work movement of Massillon, Ohio.

The latter, he said, was organized on the initiative of the Republic Steel Company in the strike of last year in "Little Steel." The alleged terrorization of communities in the anti-union campaign, Mr. Saposs asserted, was practiced through threats to move plants affected by strikes, and the organization of vigilante committees.

relationships, both before and since adoption of the Wagner act.

Scores Leeway for Saposs

Finally, Mr. Bertolet denounced the appearance of Mr. Saposs as a "disgraceful and un-American proceeding." He complained that "the whole thing has been staged beautifully" and that "there is no chance of interrupting anybody." The last reference was to Mr. Kriz's repeated refusal to stop Mr. Saposs and the examiner's seeming failure in several instances to inspect documents offered in evidence before permitting them to go in.

Mr. Kriz's rulings were based on argument by Mr. Zack that the general picture presented by Mr. Saposs had a material bearing upon the complaint against Berkshire Knitting Mills and its alleged sponsorship of the Berkshire Employes Association, an independent union.

It was also Mr. Zack's contention that the association and its methods bore many of the earmarks described by Mr. Saposs as characteristic of the erstwhile company unions and was formed in violation of the Wagner act. He made the point that the president of the Berkshire Employes Association, Fred Werner, had been in correspondence with some of the organizations mentioned by Mr. Saposs as leading in the anti-union drive.

"Background" for Court Action

It was important for the courts to have a complete picture of the background and situation surrounding the alleged anti-union movement both in its general and specific aspects, Mr. Zack argued. He maintained that the courts had already ruled in some instances that such background was material to a specific case.

"We will show," said Mr. Zack, regarding the purpose of putting Mr. Saposs on the stand, "that there are national organizations, parading under the guise of patriotism, such as citizens' committees and Constitution leagues of various names and descriptions inspired and dominated by anti-labor employers; and that these groups, whatever their names, are the groups with which the president of the Berkshire Employes Association conducted an ardent and feverish correspondence, ostensibly paid for by the employes of the Berkshire Association, and that these organizations are not what they claim to be, but are pseudo-patriotic organizations, whose sole and only purpose and reason for existence is to cripple and interfere with the rights of workers to join labor organizations."

Mr. Saposs said that evidence accumulated by the NLRB and from other sources since the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner act revealed "a crop of organizations and agencies formed to carry on and improve upon the old company union methods.

"The new methods and agencies are more difficult to detect and it is more difficult to show their relationship to the employer," he said. "However, we have been brought to the conclusion that in all of them the employer is in the offing as the directing power of these agencies."

Says Banks Put Up Funds

Mr. Saposs said that investigation had disclosed that the moneys for "these so-called independent unions" came from banks, which furnished them with loans without collateral, and from attorneys who advanced the initial outlays.

Mr. Bertolet entered one of his most vigorous objections, which brought the heated response from Mr. Zack that the objection emanated from the fact that the "testimony given by Mr. Saposs applied perfectly to the Berkshire Employes Association."

A list of fifty-four such independent

NLRB as in violation of the Wagner act, was offered in evidence.

Among other documentary material offered in evidence was literature distributed by the National Manufacturers Association, accompanied by a chart, giving detailed directions of how a back-to-work movement should be launched.

Mr. Saposs said these instructions were devised at the Congress of Industry held recently in New York under the auspices of the National Manufacturers Association.

crease," he said. "We are not even thinking about it. We have a sense of responsibility and we watch conditions. We are not asking less than thirty-six hours a week, for we believe thirty-six is very reasonable. We don't ask for things we don't expect to get."

Mr. Hillman explained that while he was unable to indicate the action of his union's convention tomorrow on the best approach toward unity in the labor movement he believed that peace would come ultimately because the rank and file of workers wanted it.

Seeks to Prevent Hostilities

The statement of Mr. Hillman, who is a vice president of the C. I. O., was interpreted here as a desire to cooperate with the A. F. of L. to the maximum in an effort to prevent hostilities or any "overt act" pending the time when peace negotiations would be resumed.

Mr. Hillman's expression took on added significance in view of the fact that John L. Lewis told the convention several days ago that he was in full accord with the clothing union's president. Mr. Lewis in his address made no reference to peace between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. and this was interpreted as a willingness to resume peace parleys at any time that would be agreeable to Mr. Hillman.

Asked whether the forming of a permanent organization in the Fall by the C. I. O. would mean bitter warfare between that organization and the A. F. of L., Mr. Hillman said:

"I do not believe so. Our union was outside the A. F. of L. for many years and maintained fraternal relations with organizations in the federation. Many A. F. of L. organizations voted against the minority resolution [on industrial unionism] in the 1935 convention in Atlantic City but they are not unfriendly to us even though they are not in the C. I. O.

"I prefer to think of the situation as rivalry for building up labor's cause rather than as a civil war between two labor organizations.

"I rejoice at the increase of strength by the A. F. of L. as well as by the C. I. O. We are glad to help the A. F. of L. unions when we can and we have done so in many cases.

"The Horn & Hardart strike in New York has been settled so that I am now free to say that before I was taken sick last Winter an offer was made to settle the strike if the C. I. O. took over the union. We refused because it was an A. F. of L. affair.

"Some people wanted us to take over the milk wagon drivers in New York but we refused because that is an A. F. of L. organization. The C. I. O. had chartered a local union in the building trades in New York and I had the charter returned because the C. I. O. is not taking in building trades members."

ployes.

Testifying against repeated objections from Wellington M. Bertolet, counsel for the company, who characterized the testimony as irrelevant to the charges under investigation, Mr. Saposs, who is also director of research for the NLRB, said that evidence assembled by the board disclosed that the National Manufacturers Association, supported by other anti-union organizations, was directing what he termed a systematically organized drive to prevent unionization of workers.

Cooperating in this drive, he said, were the National Metal Trades Association, the Citizens National Committee, the Citizens Committee of Johnstown and the Constitution League of America.

Among individual companies and employers mentioned by Mr. Saposs as leading in the anti-union campaign were Henry Ford, Republic Steel Company and Remington Rand, Inc.

Most "Belligerent," He Says

Efforts to widen the campaign against unionization, said Mr. Saposs, were being made through some 2,000 employer and trade associations, as well as individual employers, not all of whom, however, he included as participants.

Dividing employers into two categories, "belligerent" and "negotiatory," Mr. Saposs said that the former constituted the majority. No country in the world, he said, had as many "belligerent" employers as the United States. By "belligerent" employers he meant those who actively and militantly opposed "regular" trade unions.

"Negotiatory" employers he referred to as those practicing collective bargaining and dealing with their employes on an amicable basis.

Through Samuel G. Zack, counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, directing the Berkshire investigation, Mr. Saposs offered in evidence records of the board and other material purporting to support his charges.

He also presented an analysis of eighty-five independent unions of recent formation, designed to show that with the outlawing of the company union under the Wagner act and validation of the act by the Supreme Court, employers were resorting increasingly to the encouragement of independent unions as a subterfuge. These independent unions, he said, were a revival of the old company unions under a new "technique."

The evidence presented through Mr. Saposs was intended also to demonstrate that, as part of the anti-union drive, employers were conducting a campaign of terrorization of communities and local officials with the end in view of swinging their support in the fight against labor organization.

"Law and Order" Disguise

In large part, this campaign was being waged under "the guise of patriotism," he declared. As instances he mentioned the Citizens Committee of Johnstown, the Citizens National Committee, Constitution League and the Law and Order League and back-to-work movement of Massillon, Ohio.

The latter, he said, was organized on the initiative of the Republic Steel Company in the strike of last year in "Little Steel." The alleged terrorization of communities in the anti-union campaign, Mr. Saposs asserted, was practiced through threats to move plants affected by strikes, and the organization of vigilante committees.

Having been compelled by the Wagner act to abandon company unions and "yellow dog" contracts, employers were now resorting to "new and more subtle methods" of frustrating the design of the law, Mr. Saposs stated.

Mr. Saposs mentioned Remington Rand, Inc., headed by James H. Rand Jr., as the author of the Mohawk Valley back-to-work formula, and he offered literature distributed by the National Manufacturers Association as evidence of its efforts to obtain acceptance of the formula by employers.

The hearing was marked by repeated clashes between Mr. Zack and Mr. Bertolet in the company lawyer's fight to have the testimony of Mr. Saposs excluded as "irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial."

Mr. Bertolet demanded to know why the testimony should be permitted, arguing that it had no direct bearing on the Berkshire case. He made this objection both at the beginning of Mr. Saposs's testimony and at many points during his discourse, but was overruled in each instance by Leo J. Kriz, presiding as trial examiner.

Renewing his objection at one point, Mr. Bertolet charged that Mr. Saposs was delivering a "lecture" to the audience of former Berkshire employes, discharged as a result of the strike in the company's plant in October, 1936.

"Proceed," and "Objection overruled" were the only responses Mr. Bertolet got from Mr. Kriz as he sought to stop the board economist from expanding upon his exhaustive analysis of employer-employe

It was also Mr. Zack's contention that the association and its methods bore many of the earmarks described by Mr. Saposs as characteristic of the erstwhile company unions and was formed in violation of the Wagner act. He made the point that the president of the Berkshire Employes Association, Fred Werner, had been in correspondence with some of the organizations mentioned by Mr. Saposs as leading in the anti-union drive.

"Background" for Court Action

It was important for the courts to have a complete picture of the background and situation surrounding the alleged anti-union movement both in its general and specific aspects, Mr. Zack argued. He maintained that the courts had already ruled in some instances that such background was material to a specific case.

"We will show," said Mr. Zack, regarding the purpose of putting Mr. Saposs on the stand, "that there are national organizations, parading under the guise of patriotism, such as citizens' committees and Constitution leagues of various names and descriptions inspired and dominated by anti-labor employers; and that these groups, whatever their names, are the groups with which the president of the Berkshire Employes Association conducted an ardent and feverish correspondence, ostensibly paid for by the employes of the Berkshire Association, and that these organizations are not what they claim to be, but are pseudo-patriotic organizations, whose sole and only purpose and reason for existence is to cripple and interfere with the rights of workers to join labor organizations."

Mr. Saposs said that evidence accumulated by the NLRB and from other sources since the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner act revealed "a crop of organizations and agencies formed to carry on and improve upon the old company union methods.

"The new methods and agencies are more difficult to detect and it is more difficult to show their relationship to the employer," he said. "However, facts have been brought to our attention that in all of them the old idea is in the offing as the directing power of these agencies."

Says Banks Put Up Funds

Mr. Saposs said that investigation had disclosed that the moneys for "these so-called independent unions" came from banks, which furnished them with loans without collateral, and from attorneys who advanced the initial outlays.

Mr. Bertolet entered one of his most vigorous objections, which brought the heated response from Mr. Zack that the objection emanated from the fact that the "testimony given by Mr. Saposs applied perfectly to the Berkshire Employes Association."

A list of fifty-four such independent unions, which had been found by the NLRB as in violation of the Wagner act, was offered in evidence.

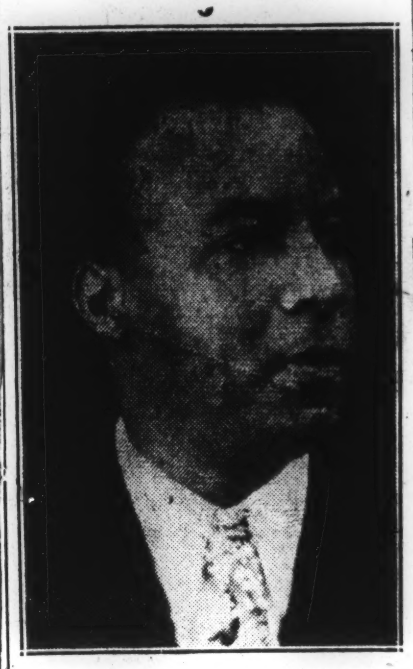
Among other documentary material offered in evidence was literature distributed by the National Manufacturers Association, accompanied by a chart, giving detailed directions of how a back-to-work movement should be launched.

Mr. Saposs said these instructions were devised at the Congress of Industry held recently in New York under the auspices of the National Manufacturers Association.

LOUISIANA WEEKLY
MAY 28, 1938

(Continued on Page 4)

TO VISIT HERE



A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, famous and militant labor leader whose signal victory over the Pullman Company last year marked the end of a ten-year struggle and set a record for Negro labor organizations, will come to New Orleans June 10-17 as the guest of the local branch of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids.

BROTHERHOOD PREPARES FOR LABOR LEADER

Expensive and elaborate plans, in proportion to his importance to local members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids, are being completed in preparation for the impending visit of A. Phillip Randolph, authority on economics and militant labor leader. Mr. Randolph, accompanied by M. P. Webster, First International vice-president of the Brotherhood, will arrive June 10 and remain through June 17, holding a series of meetings daily with Pullman porters of the New Orleans district.

Because of his victory in behalf of Pullman porters and maids, won last year after a ten-year struggle which was brought to a conclusion only after the United States Mediation Board was called in, Mr. Randolph is considered the "Savior of Negro Labor". His determination to gain better working conditions and increased pay for this class of workers, and his ability to match wits with learned corpora-

COMING

M. P. WEBSTER, first international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids, will accompany A. Phillip [illegible] president, to the city [illegible] a series of conferences [illegible] members. An extended [illegible] has been arranged [illegible] two labor leaders during their stay here by a committee headed by N. F. Williams.

made to him today by Acting Director Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Organization Committee; Roy R. Lawrence, in charge of the committee's Southern campaign, and Sol Barkin, T. W. O. C. research director.

Although detailed reports on the general textile situation will be made at the convention session tomorrow Mr. Hillman indicated that maintenance of the present wage scales in the South would be stressed by the speakers.

"Had it not been for the T. W. O. C. there would have been a general wage decrease in all Southern industries," he said. "In textiles the industry is generally observing the wage scale, though here and there cuts have been made. Wholesale wage cuts would be deplorable for the nation's consuming power."

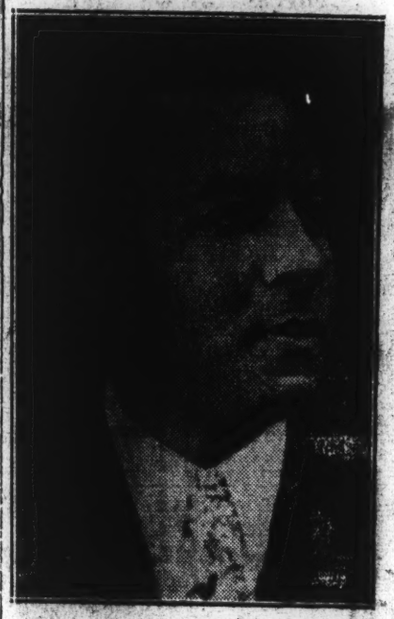
As soon as the convention ends on Tuesday, Mr. Hillman added, the union's major activity will be to accentuate its drive for the Federal Wage and Hour Bill.

He could not agree with Mayor La Guardia, who told the convention last Friday that a maximum hours bill would be sufficient without a minimum wage provision. In that case, he went on to say, purchasing power would be broken down and the law nullified, because wages might drop to a very low figure; and workers would not be content with shorter hours as they would wish to earn as much as possible.

As chairman of the T. W. O. C. Mr. Hillman conferred with his associates on the strike of 6,500 employes of the Bigelow Sanford Carpet Company in Amsterdam, N. Y., and Thompsonville, Conn. He announced that full support of the organization would be extended to the strikers.

PRICE 5 CENTS

Coming Here



A. Phillip Randolph, militant victor of the Pullman company's labor issue and M. P. Webster, first international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids, will be in New Orleans, June 10, for a important series of labor confabs.

A large group of recently organized union representatives from Monroe, Shreveport, Lake Charles and Vicksburg, Miss.,

(Continued On Last Page)

Saturday, June 4, 1938

Pullman Porter

Continued from page 1

and other points will hold a speci?al meeting here with these labor leaders. Much information and results are expected as fruits of this meet.

According to announcements made from the local Pullman Porters headquarters, New Orleans is expected to receive this champion organizer and contender for organized labor in such a manner as is deserving of his demonstrative leadership. The activities planned for these two emminent authorities are many and varied. A mass meeting is scheduled for Mr. Zion M. E. Church, Friday night, June 10 The principle speakers for the occasion will be Mr. Randolph, Mr. Webster, Mrs. Alice Dixon Williams, James E. Gayle, Sr. Rev. W. T. Handy, Prof. A. E. Perkins and Mr. C. J. Pharr, vice-president of the local organization. Saturday night, June 11, an invitational smoker will be given in the Masonic Hall, 815 So. Rampart street, while Greater Tulane Baptist Church, Rev. Morris, Pastor, will entertain the distinguished guests with special services Sunday, June 12th.

Monday night, June 13th, Dr. A. W. Brazier, president of the local N. A. A. C. P. will sponsor Mr. Randolph's speaking at Old Baptist Church, Third and Liberty Streets, Rev. R. W. Coleman, pastor. The Seventh Ward Civic League, Dr. J. A. Hardin, president, will introduce Mr. Randolph at the Autocrat Club, Tuesday, June 14th. Students of Dillard University will hear Mr. Randolph Thursday, June 16th.

One of the high points in the leader's coming, will be the installation of the officers of the Women's Auxiliary at Mr. Zion M. E. Church. Mrs. Nelson F. Williams is the dynamic president who has increased the auxiliary membership in one month from 16 to 52. Other officers of the ladies auxiliary membership are: Mr. J. J. Jones, vice-president; Mrs. C. M. Lester, secretary; Mrs. Ruth Campbell Porter, assitant secretary; Mrs. C. J. Pharr, treasurer, Mrs. Dennis Weston, chaplain, and Mrs. E. T. Mitchell, reporter.

Officers of the local organization are: W. W. Copelin, president; C. J. Pharr, vice-president; E. L. Edwards, secretary; C. M. Lester, assistant secretary; G. C. Garron, chaplain, and W. E. Campbell, local organizer.

Climaxing it all with a social aspect will be the Pullman Porters Grand Spring Dance at the Rhythm Club, Wednesday, night, June 15, and a reception in the parlors of the Canal Y. W. C. A. Friday, June 17th.

BAN IN IOWA SEEN CHALLENGE TO NLRB BY STATE'S POWER

Governor's Barring of Federal Hearing in Maytag Strike Situation Raises Issue

FORMAL ORDER AWAITED

Martial Law Officer Says He Hasn't Received It—Board Directs Hearings to Proceed

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWTON, Iowa, July 31.—A clash between the power of State martial law and the authority of the National Labor Relations Board seemed to be brewing in this strike-harassed town tonight.

Governor Kraschel has ordered the stoppage of Labor Board hearings of a C. I. O. complaint against the struck Maytag Washing Machine Company, terming the hearings a disturbing factor. National Guardsmen are keeping the plant shut under orders of the Governor.

Whether State troops can halt a Federal inquiry is the question being heatedly discussed. Newton people, chafing under twelve days of martial law, welcome a fight between rival authorities as a respite from the tension of the local situation.

Adding to the confusion was the fact that nearly twenty-four hours after the Governor's stoppage order had been made public by newspaper and radio, neither the military authorities here nor the Labor Board trial examiner, Madison Hill, had been officially notified that the hearings were not to be resumed tomorrow.

Mr. Hill indicated the NLRB might have consented to postpone the hearings upon word that they were impeding a settlement in the three-month-old strike, as the Governor asserted, but said he could not forecast the board's attitude toward Mr. Kraschel's order.

Major Gen. Mathew Tinley, in command of the State troops, said he had anticipated the Governor's order because the hearings had been causing tension. He stated that he had not been notified officially, however, and that until he received the formal order he could not say how it would be carried out.

Absence of Order Unexplained

No explanation was given as to why General Tinley had not received the order from his commander in chief, the Governor, whose headquarters at Des Moines is only thirty-five miles from here.

It was also considered unusual that Mr. Hill had not been told of the order by the Governor or his military aides in Newton in an effort to avoid a possible conflict which might have far-reaching implications.

Governor Kraschel has extended the martial law throughout the State for the purpose of carrying out his stop order. An attempt to hold the Labor Board hearings on Federal property might bring the awaited test.

E. W. Ford, counsel for the Maytag Company, criticized the Labor Board hearings as "a disturbing element in this strike." The company had previously asked the governor to permit the plant to be opened.

"I believe that whatever action is necessary to maintain peace can be done by the State," said Mr. Ford. "While I am not an authority on martial law, it is my understanding that the power to preserve the peace is reserved to the States under the Federal Constitution.

"There is no doubt in my mind

Continued on Page Three

THE NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 9, 1938

PUBLIC OPPOSITION TO LABOR ACT SEEN

Survey of Nation Discloses Groups in Both Parties Who Want Law Revised

REPEAL FAVORED BY MANY

Opinion Against Act Is Most Marked in the Largest Industrial States

By Dr. GEORGE GALLUP
Director American Institute of Public Opinion.

A fight by conservatives and employers to amend or repeal the Wagner Labor Act was touched off in speeches and resolutions at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce last week.

Though Washington observers believe there is little chance for revision of the Wagner act in the present session of Congress, they hold that Congress may move in that direction next Winter, especially if New Dealers lose a substantial number of seats in the Fall elections.

What is the attitude of the public as the fight begins to take shape?

Today a nation-wide survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion shows that the Wagner act is being seriously questioned by a large group of rank-and-file voters of both major parties. The strength of the group foreshadows a strong drive to revise the existing statute or repeal it outright.

But the Institute survey also shows that a large part of the public has not been directly concerned by the operation of the Labor Act. As a result, approximately half of the voters interviewed in today's study say they have not formed opinions one way or another about the Wagner act.

Both sides will attempt to enlist these "no opinion" voters as the issue develops. At the present time the undecided group is made up in almost equal proportions of Democrats and Republicans.

Largest Group Wants Act Revised

The Institute asked a carefully selected cross-section of voters in all parts of the country, "Do you think the Wagner Labor Act should be revised, repealed or left unchanged?"

The answers show that the largest number of those who have an opinion think the act should be revised. Together with those who want the act repealed outright, they constitute a large majority of those giving an opinion. The actual vote of those with opinions is:

Revise	43 per cent
Repeal	19 per cent
Leave unchanged	38 per cent

States where the greatest industrial difficulties have occurred in recent months show the greatest sentiment for amending the act or repealing it.

In the four East Central States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, the vote for revision reaches 48 per cent of those with opinions, while 33 per cent want outright repeal and only 19 per cent favor leaving the act unchanged.

Here in recent weeks several of the National Labor Relations Board's most important decisions have been rendered—one against the Ford Motor Company and another against Tom Girdler's Republic Steel Company. Complete sectional percentages are as follows:

	Revise.	Repeal.	Leave Unchanged.
New England States	35	19	46
Middle Atlantic States	45	13	42
East Central States	48	33	19
West Central States	39	25	36
Southern States	38	22	40
Rocky Mountain States	37	21	42
Pacific Coast States	48	26	26

Will Be Party Issue

Spokesmen for business and employer groups have asked revision of the Wagner act on the grounds that it should permit employers as well as employes to file charges of

unfair practices and to call for plant elections. They have also charged the National Labor Relations Board with bias and unfairness.

Today's survey indicates that the fight over these issues is actually a party fight, although a substantial number of Democrats, including Senator Burke of Nebraska, are calling for revision.

Fifty per cent of the Democrats with opinions in today's survey say that the Wagner act should be left unchanged, while 81 per cent of the Republicans want it either revised or repealed. The table show how major party voters with opinions divide, the figures being percentages:

	Revise	Repeal	Leave Unchanged
Democrats	39	11	50
Republicans	49	32	19

Set up by the Wagner act, the National Labor Board administers the act and deals out decisions.

The Institute's tests show that opinion is almost evenly divided among those having opinions today on whether the board has been fair to employers in its decisions. Sixty per cent of the Democrats responding to the question say that the board has been fair to employers, but only 20 per cent of the Republicans think so.

May 17, 1938

GOLDWATER WARNS OF DEPRESSION ILLS

Sickness Increases as Family Income Drops, He Says, Urging Aid to Charity Fund

POSTER PRIZES ARE READY

City Pupils Get Awards Today in Contest Conducted as Part of $10,000,000 Campaign

Depression conditions make imperative the expansion of all private health and welfare agencies, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, commissioner of hospitals, declared yesterday in a statement issued through the Greater New York Fund, which is seeking $10,000,000 to supplement the finances of the city's private charities.

Pointing to the striking parallel between business setbacks, unemployment and rising sickness rates, Dr. Goldwater stressed that in times like the present the need for privately supported hospitalization and health work was far greater than in normal times.

Federal Studies Cited

Federal studies have disclosed that families going from a comfortable status to relief showed a disabling illness incidence of 208 per thousand as against 120 per thousand for "comfortable families" whose incomes suffered no substantial drop, Dr. Goldwater said. He pointed out that without exception the sickness rates rose as the family incomes grew less. Brooklyn showed the highest illness proportion and Manhattan the second highest of the ten localities studied. The sickness index of families on relief was highest of all.

"These figures," Dr. Goldwater said, "do not necessarily show unemployment causes sickness, or that sickness causes unemployment. There is probably an interaction there involving both of them. Before we can say which causes which in the majority of cases more exhaustive studies will have to be made and the results analyzed.

"But it seems likely that diseases which have a nervous rather than functional origin, as stomach disorders, ulcers and digestive troubles, become more frequent in bad times because of worry and the shock of economic change.

"In our efforts to maintain a high level of community health we must take these facts into consideration. Bad business conditions should be a signal for immediate expansion of corrective as well as preventive facilities all along the line. People who are periodically ill are less apt to be self-supporting than those who are well."

Report Luncheon Tomorrow

James G. Blaine, chairman of the Greater New York Fund's campaign committee, announced that the second report luncheon would be held tomorrow at the Hotel Commodore. Former Justice Joseph M. Proskauer will be the principal speaker.

Prizes will be awarded at 5 P. M. today to the winners of the poster contest in behalf of the fund, in which 1,350 children of the city's grade, junior and senior high schools are participating. Thirty-nine prizes, representing $300 worth of artists' kits donated by the Devoe & Raynolds Company, will be awarded at the Wanamaker Department Store where the winning posters will be exhibited. The contest was held under the supervision of Forest Grant, director of art of the Board of Education.

UNION LABEL WEEK

AN EDITORIAL

LAST WEEK WAS UNION LABEL WEEK. Thousands of trade union members marched downtown with their union banners flying, proud of the opportunity to let the world know that they were trade unionists.

The Amsterdam News is in full accord with democratic trade unionism. We believe that through it the Negroes are bound to progress. In keeping with our belief, The Amsterdam News is a 100 per cent union shop; the Rapid Reproduction Company which makes all of the cuts used by the paper is a 100 per cent union shop and the paper is printed in a 100 per cent union shop.

Label of the American Newspaper Guild of Amsterdam which the News office staff is a unit.

We believe that decent wages, job security, vacations and sick leave with pay, some of the benefits of unionism enjoyed by our employees, make them happier and better workers. We also believe that if we preach against discrimination of the Negro workers by trade unions and white employers we ourselves not to discriminate against unions ourselves. Our policy is a simple one of practicing what we preach.

I.P.E.U. 223

Insignia of the Photo Engravers Union with which employees of Rapid Reproduction Company are affiliated.

We also believe that it is good for business in general and businesses owned and operated by Negroes in particular to sponsor small enterprises. With this in mind the Rapid Reproduction Company was formed to do general engraving work [illegible] Walker, a journeyman member of the [illegible]

As a group we believe that the welfare and progress of the race depend largely upon businesses owned and operated by Negroes and unionism. In reference to the latter, such tried and true Negro labor leaders as A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters union, and Frank R. Crosswaith, president of the Negro Labor Committee, have done much to break down union barriers against Negro workers—barriers put up by both employers and union employees.

UNION LABEL 20

Union label of the plant where the Amsterdam News is printed.

We are in full accord with the labor philosophy that there must be no barrier between black and white workers, but that both must work as one for the benefit of all laborers. We are opposed to any system in this or any other city that would result in the victimization of white workers. The danger of sponsoring a campaign to fire all white workers in Harlem, for example, and to hire all black ones in their places is obvious: it would result in less employment for Negroes in the final analysis.

The Harlem Job Committee is determined to blaze a safe and sane trail for labor in this section. We oppose chiseling white and black employers, workers and labor leaders alike. None of these means labor any good. But we will cooperate with any group or individual who is anxious to adhere to a rational labor policy. For through such, the black and white workers are bound to benefit; and when they do the nation will benefit.

C. B. POWELL.

CLOAK UNIONS PAY HUGE JOB BENEFITS

Nearly $500,000 Distributed to Unemployed Members in 5 Months, Leader Says

WORKERS TAXED FOR FUND

Needle Trade Groups Appeal to Hopkins and La Guardia to Expand WPA Projects

Unions affiliated with the New York joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have distributed nearly $500,000 in unemployment benefits to their members in the last five months, Louis Hollander, City Councilman, manager of the joint board, reported yesterday.

His announcement came as the Cloak Operators Union, Local 117 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, began the three-day task of apportioning a special fund of $75,000 among 1,400 workers who received $300 or less in wages in the season just ended. Reports from other units of the international union here showed that they, too, were caring for their unemployed through cash payments and share-the-work plans.

Season Called Worst

Leaders of both major labor groups in the needle trades—the Amalgamated for men's clothing and the Garment Workers for women's apparel—united in pronouncing the Spring season the worst in their memory. Mr. Hollander said his organization had been able to keep its jobless off public relief since the depression began, but that this responsibility now was too great to be shouldered by individual unions.

With their own unemployment funds running low, the two unions have appealed to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Works Progress Administrator, and Mayor La Guardia for expansion of the WPA sewing project in this city to put 5,000 more persons to work making clothing for home relief recipients.

"It is impossible for a single union to meet the problem," Mr. Hollander observed. "The people who helped to create the unemployment fund yesterday are seeking aid today. About one-third of our 35,000 members had no work at all in the Spring season, and most of the others were on part-time."

The Cutters Union, Local 4 of the Amalgamated, assessed its employed members 10 per cent of each week's pay for the benefit of those without work and raised more than $100,000, Mr. Hollander said. The other locals in the joint board disbursed more than $350,000 more through a system under which employers contribute a percentage of their payrolls for unemployment purposes. Because the State provides some unemployment insurance, the amount of this contribution has been reduced from 1½ per cent of payroll to three-quarters of 1 per cent, according to Mr. Hollander.

Checks to Poor Earners

Three long lines formed in the offices of the Cloak Operators Union, 242 West Thirty-sixth Street, as officials began to give out checks of $45 to $85 to those who had made the least money during the season. Persons on the union's sick benefit list were permitted to share in the distribution.

A tax of $10 on each employed member of the union brought in the $75,000 fund, the first in the fifty-two-year history of the organization. The distribution will continue today and tomorrow.

Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of the Dressmakers Union, Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, said that a share-the-work movement initiated by his local under the slogan, "Take an additional worker into your shop," had succeeded in making places for at least 1,200 workers. The union distributed $10,000 to its needy members in January.

The Cloak and Suit Pressers, Local 35, also followed the share-the-work principle. Its members allotted 4,271 days of work (at $11 a day) to their unemployed fellows. The Cloak Tailors and Finishers, Local 9, made available $15,000 in cash.

Elimination Of Color Bar Asked AFL

1938

White Primaries Also Target of Brotherhood Body

HOUSTON, Texas—A. Phillip Randolph, international president, and M. P. Webster, first international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, are credited with having tried to align the A. F. of L. behind the movement to break down white primaries and thereby eliminate the disfranchisement of Negroes.

In a speech against white primaries in the South, before the Brotherhood here on last Friday, Mr. Randolph bitterly assailed the poll tax, while both ridiculed the jim-crow system of the South, pointing out that it was a form of economic duplication which caused the South to be the nation's No. 1 problem, according to President Roosevelt.

Southern delegates and the people of Houston were astonished at the drastic demands and attacks of the Brotherhood delegates against all forms of race discrimination, as attested by general expressions of the Southern delegates.

The A. F. of L. has adopted the Brotherhood's resolutions on elimination of the color bar and requested committees to be set up in national and international unions to discuss the question and report to their succeding convention.

A resolution on the Scottsboro boys was adopted and also the resolution for an anti-lynching law. The convention also reaffirmed its position in favor of the restoration of the independence of Ethiopia.

At a meeting of the NAACP, Mr. Webster assailed Negro leadership as a failure and called for a working class Negro leadership which has courage, vision and intelligence as is expressed in the Sleeping Car Porters and other unions.

He told the story of the Brotherhood and pointed out the significance of the role of the Brotherhood in the AFL and that workers of both races should unite in a common cause.

SLEEPING CAR PORTERS HEAD VISITS EAGLE EYE OFFICE

Mr. W. Philip Randolph, National President, and M. P. Webster, Vice President of the Sleeping Car Porters, were in the city this week in conference with Mr. Lon Hewston, Secretary of the Local, and Mr. S. Graham, President. While in the city they were the distinguished guests of the Editor of the Eagle Eye who graciously praised their work to the highest, and welcomed them back to Texas at their will.

RELIEF NOW AMPLE, 3 OUT OF 4 BELIEVE

Institute of Public Opinion Survey Shows Few Favor Increase in Benefits

NO PARTY LINES SHOWN

Chief Dissent Found to Come From Those Receiving Aid—Long-Term Plan Approved

By Dr. GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

As the problem of relief for the unemployed takes the national spotlight again a nation-wide survey conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion indicates a majority of Americans think persons on relief are already getting "as much as they should."

The survey underlines the long tug-of-war between the advocates of higher relief standards and the general public, and it demonstrates clearly that while relief has been accepted in principle the public has not been sold on the idea of a better standard of living for the unemployed.

The institute put its question to a carefully selected cross-section of voters in all sections of the country and in all walks of life. Persons on relief were included, as were voters in all income levels, in proportion to their numbers in each State.

"Do you think," the institute asked, "that people on relief in your community are getting as much as they should?"

3 of 4 Against More Pay

The country over, nearly three voters out of every four indicate that reliefers are getting enough. The actual vote is:

Getting enough.....71%
Not getting enough.....29%

Last month the American Association of Social Workers published a survey of actual relief standards in twenty-eight States which put forward the case for heavier relief allowances. The association's report found that Federal work relief has lagged behind increasing needs and that direct relief allowances—for those outside the WPA—are "shockingly low" in many areas.

Even WPA standards are admittedly far below the "American standard" of living. The monthly earnings of WPA workers range from $21 a month in rural sections of the South to an average of about $60 a month in the large cities of the North.

But the present institute survey proves that the social agencies have not won the public's support for their argument. The voting shows that all sections of the country, and especially the agrarian States of the Middle West, are unwilling to allocate more to their relief "cases" than they do at present.

The typical attitude is epitomized in the following comment from a voter in New York:

"To my mind, relief is just what the word implies. It shouldn't go any farther than lending a hand until those on relief can be shifted into private jobs."

In spite of some sharp differences, Democrats and Republicans take the same side in today's survey. Sixty-six per cent of those who voted for Roosevelt declare that relief allowances are adequate. Eighty-three per cent of those who voted for Landon call them adequate.

"Reliefers" Seek More Aid

The chief dissent comes from the group who are themselves on relief. A breakdown of their vote shows that only 27 per cent of them think relief allowances are as great as they should be, while 73 per cent want them increased.

The United States had no plan for giving relief to the unemployed when the country entered the depression in 1929, and for a long time the Hoover Administration was reluctant to have the Federal Government enter the field of relief at all.

In recent years the surveys of the American Institute of Public Opinion show how sentiment toward the relief problem has developed.

One of the first surveys ever conducted by the institute, in February, 1934, found that a prevailing number of voters thought government spending for relief "about right." But by the following Summer opinion had shifted, and the greatest number thought the government's spending "too great." Public opinion has remained critical of these amounts during each succeeding year.

Although the average American voter takes an adamantine attitude toward larger relief allowances for the unemployed, the average voter is also prepared to see the Federal Government continue its relief appropriations for a long time to come.

He believes that the government may have to continue its assistance permanently.

This is indicated in a companion survey on the relief problem.

The institute interviewed a carefully selected cross-section of Amercan voters, asking them:

"Do you think the United States will have to continue relief appropriations permanently?"

Throughout the country two voters out of three say that in their opinion relief will be a permanent government responsibility.

Paris Reds Greet Gustaf With 'Long Live the King'

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 21.—French Communists vigorously applauded King Gustaf of Sweden and shouted "Long live the King!" when the monarch visited the Paris "Red belt" today.

The occasion was the inauguration of a home for aged Swedish immigrants at the suburb of La Garenne-Colombes, which has the reputation of being all Red. Headed by its municipal council, the population turned out and tendered a great reception to the 80-year-old King, who amiably chatted with inmates of the home, all of whom were younger but less fit than himself.

A. F. L. IN POLITICS ON NATIONAL SCALE

Federation Sets Up Machine to Combat Non-Partisan League of C. I. O.

GREEN QUOTES GOMPERS

He Advises Followers to Aid Friends and Oppose Enemies Regardless of Party

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—The American Federation of Labor, following the example of the rival C. I. O., entered politics on a national scale today by forming an organization to back selected candidates for public office.

The action, emphasizing anew the split between the two labor associations, indicated that the labor vote would be divided in many State primaries and November Congressional elections.

William Green said the federation might support some candidates who also were approved by the C. I. O., but ordinarily, he added, C. I. O. backing would be "one thing against a candidate."

Mr. Green's announcement of the new organization followed his recent demands that federation members withdraw from Labor's Non-Partisan League, the political branch of the C. I. O. The league was formed in 1936 to support President Roosevelt's candidacy for re-election.

Although the A. F. of L. political set-up will resemble the league in many respects, Mr. Green said it would be a "much more democratic organization." There will be "no dictating from the top," he added.

State and city campaign committees, Mr. Green explained, will work with State federations of labor and city central bodies, and will decide which candidates are to receive A. F. of L. support. The federation's national headquarters will offer advice and campaign material.

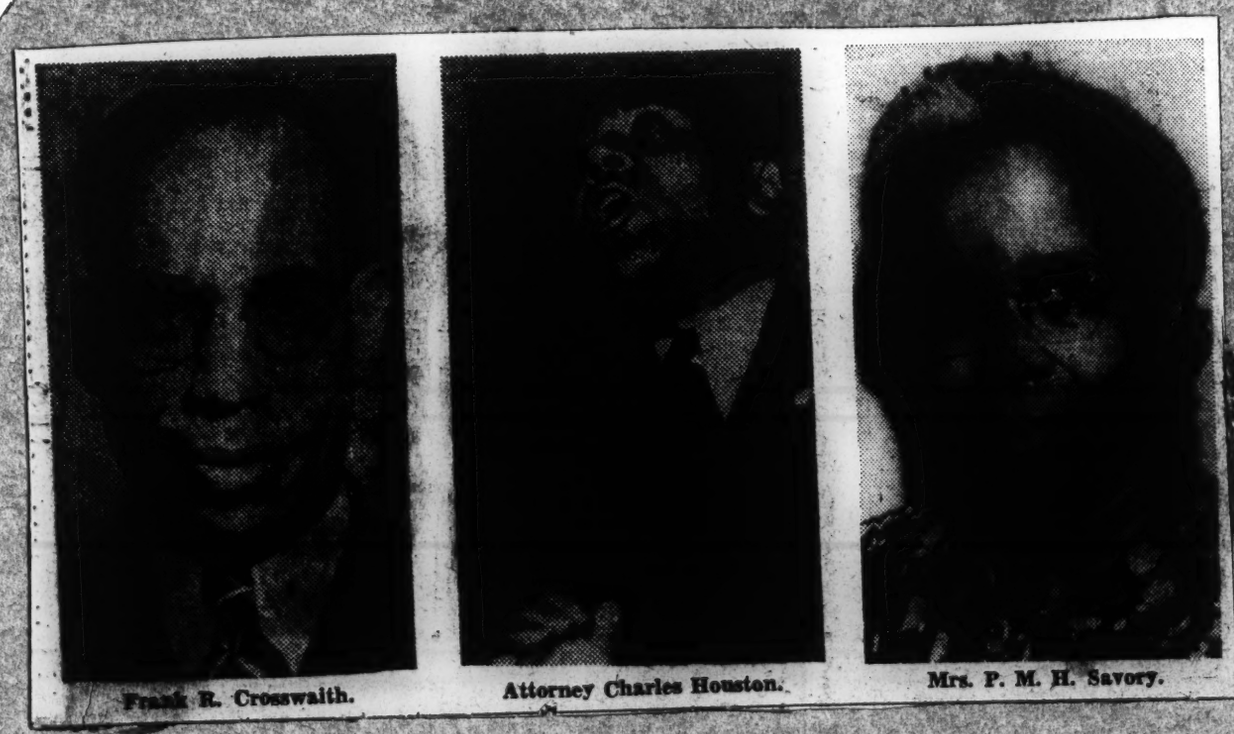
The federation would keep in mind, in its political activity, he added, the advice of Samuel Gompers, for forty years its president, that labor should support its friends and oppose its enemies regardless of party.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1938

Rev. L. H. King. A. Philip Randolph. Dr. C. B. Powell.

THE NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS.

Citizens Join Amsterdam News Job Battle



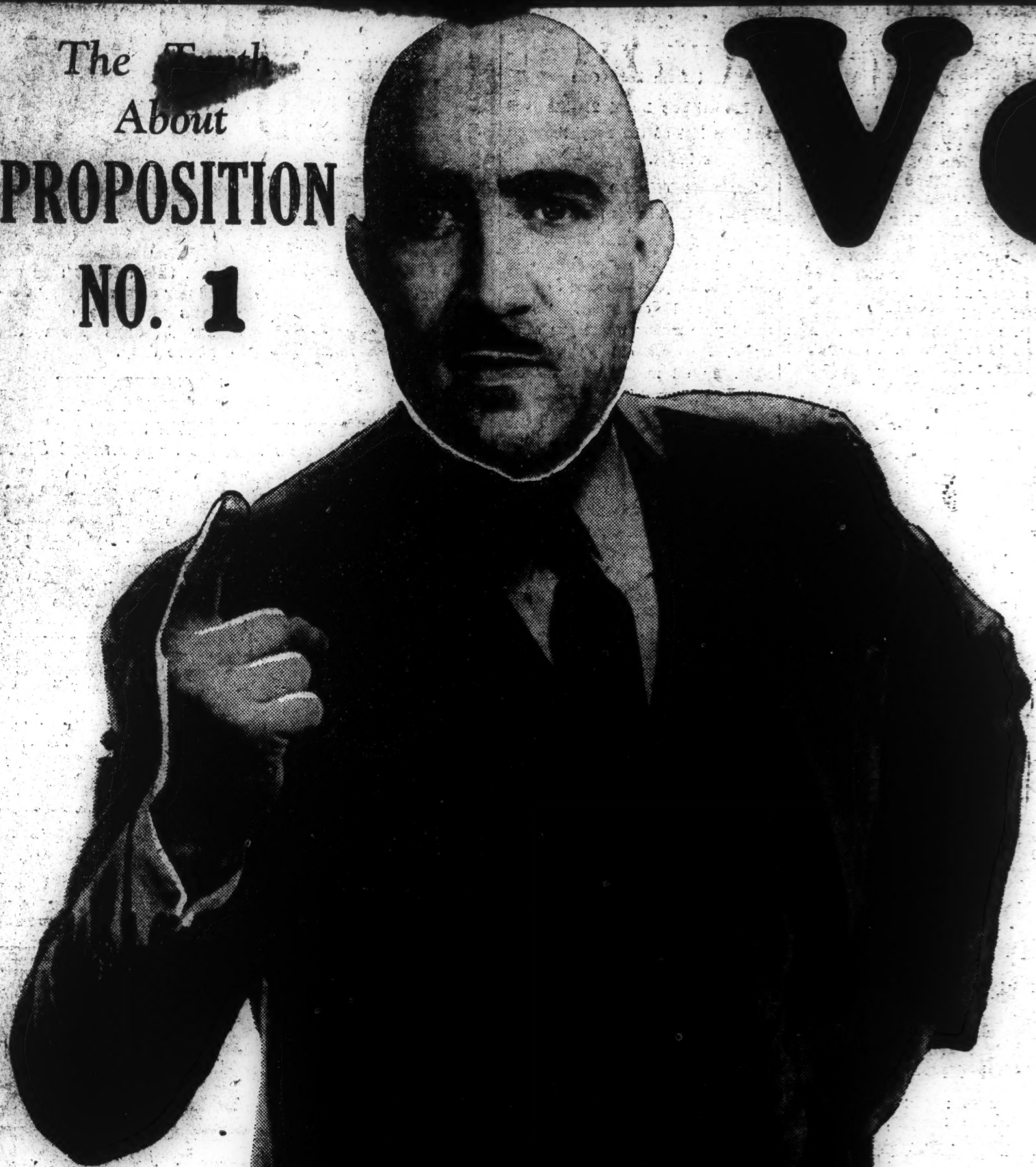
Frank R. Crosswaith. Attorney Charles Houston. Mrs. P. M. H. Savory.

The Truth About

PROPOSITION NO. 1

Vote

A N



C. Laurence Dellums, District President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, President of National Negro Congress, East Bay Section; President 17 Assembly District Club of Labor Non-Partisan League.

LOREN MILLER, Attorney and Chairman of the Colored Voters Division of the Democratic State Central Committee.

DICK ABRAMS, well known actor and civic figure is a member of the County Central Committee of the Democratic party.

PERCY
and

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1938

No Propo

essage to all Negroe

Proposition No. 1 is a deliberate, cunningly devised fraud striking home at all Negroes. asked behind loosely-worded, sweeping clauses – pushed by a million dollar advertising mpaign – lies a measure that would deprive Negroes of all their hard-won rights.

Here is a fact the backers of Proposition No. 1 are trying to keep from Negro voters. heir billboards, their pamphlets, their propaganda, don't tell you that No. 1 will curtail the berty of civic, religious, fraternal, and patriotic organizations as well as unions.

They do not tell you this measure makes no distinctions – that when trade unionists are enied the rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly, these same constitutional privleges are denied to all of us.

No. 1 destroys the right to picket and to boycott, not for labor unions alone, but for all rganizations and minority groups.

No organization, no group, and no individual could boycott, or even advocate a boycott, gainst any business or company which refused to hire Negroes or was in any way unfair them. No newspaper pamphlet, or leaflet could be issued which even hinted we should not atronize such an establishment.

REE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS, VITAL TO NEGROES AND ALL MINORITY ROUPS, WOULD BE ABOLISHED BY THE PASSAGE OF PROPOSITION NO. 1.

Suppose some group did engage in a boycott? Well, the penalty is clear. Under No. 1 very member of a group participating in the boycott would be liable to a fine of $5,000 and a entence of two years in San Quentin prison. THAT'S WHAT PROPOSITION NO. 1 OULD DO TO US!

KILLS EFFECTIVE ACTION

Consider the case of the Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco. During the recent convenon of the Hotel and Restaurant Employee's International Alliance and Bartenders' League f America the manager of this hotel refused to rent rooms to the Negro delegates.

omptly and unanimously the convention voted to remove its headquarters from the rea. The hundreds of delegates immediately checked out.

Under Nov. 1 this fight for equal rights for Negroes would have been declared a boycott.

Or again, ta
cent of its patr
of Negro orga
ing the Negro
were given em

As a resul
we can never a

These exa
right to boyco
the fight AG
osition No. 1

The over
ple, they are s.

Trade uni
dreds of thous
unions, but ag
found.

There are
imination is
record as oppo
record against

And the
Bartenders'
and con

ARKET

venue

urs., Fri., Sat. - Nov. 3 - 4 - 5

TRINDL'S

QUALITY

MEAT

PURE K. R. LARD 3 lbs. 25¢

Baby Beef POT ROAST 17½¢ lb

Eastern Quality PORK ROAST 17½¢ lb

EASTERN BACON ENDS

LARGE EASTERN BACON SQUARES 12½¢ lb

SHOULDERS OF BABY LAMB 17½¢ lb

LEGS OF BABY LAMB 25¢ lb

EASTERN QUALITY NECK BONES .....

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1933

Church Services

TRUE LIGHT BAPTIST CHURCH
1003 East Jefferson Blvd.
Rev. Chester A. Hemphill, Minister

Services were held at the usual hour with a nicely attendance and teachers present and on time. Our Pastor taught a Chalk Talk demonstration to the Sunday School children. 11:30 hour the Pastor preached a very interesting sermon we all enjoyed very much. Several visitors worshipped at True Light Sunday. They are always welcome to our service. Friday night Nov. 4th Evangelistic and Quartette singing. Sunday Nov. 6th Pastor will preach, "What Are Christians Made Like." Come and bring your loved ones.

7:45. Evening Rev. U. A. Harrell of Texas will be our speaker. Come to all services. Bro. H. C. Cornelius conducting all Inspirational singing come and see this coming Gospel preacher in action for the Christ. Open arms awaits you at True Light. Our Motto—Fight For The Holy Bible.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
Dr. T. L. GRIFFITH, PASTOR

Dr. T. L. Griffith, Pastor, will preach morning and evening at Second Baptist Sunday, with Communion in the evening and Baptism.

Mrs. Ernestine Wade presented in Recital next Tuesday.

This Thursday in the Social Hall the "Boosters" will present a Program of merit, being three short sketches. A large number will participate.

Very fine services last Sunday with Rev. Herbert A. Foster speaking in the morning on "The Challenge of Jesus the Christ" and in the evening a fine program was rendered by the Missionary So. The Pres. Mrs. S. A. Reed made a very fine report of the Womens Auxiliary to the Nat'l. Baptist Conn.

Hamilton M. E. Church
E. 18th St. & Naomi Ave.
Rev. S. M. Beane, Pastor

The Holy Communion will be administered at the 11 a.m. service on Sunday. At the 7:30 p.m. hour, there will be a joint Communion service between Wesley and Hamilton. The Choir of Wesley will sing and Rev. E. W. Rakestraw will deliver the sermon. This will be a service you will enjoy. Come, help make it the service it can be. The Epworth League will hold its service at 6 p.m. The topic for discussion will be, "Should the nations of Great Britain & France have fought to save the Czechs from the hands of the German Dictator?" This discussion will be led by Mr. James Brown.

Lincoln Memorial Cong. Church
Vernon and Hooper Avenues
Rev. E. E. Lightner, Minister

This Sunday Nov. 6th is Communion Day. The Pastor will bring a "Communion Meditation" at 11:00 a.m. and administer the Lord's Supper at the close of the services. There will also be the reception of members into the church at this service. "Some Practical Objectives for the Church." You are cordially invited to worship with us at all times. Always something worth while at Lincoln.

Allen College Raises $26,000

COLUMBIA, S.C.—One of the most outstanding achievements in the history of Allen university was revealed here Monday when Bishop J. Simeon Flipper, presiding over the Seventh Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, reported that through the active cooperation of the presiding elders and ministers of South Carolina, $26,000 had been raised over the short period of six months for the endowment fund of the university.

After serving only three years in the state of South Carolina, the amiable Senior Bishop reported much progress to the leaders of the six conferences. He has served the race for more than 30 years in the highest office his denomination affords, and has gained the esteem of his followers everywhere. The distinguished religionist, who has had years of experience based on religious leadership in the state of Georgia for 16 years, Florida 8 years, and Oklahoma 4 years, has served without a blemished record.

YWCA NOTES

Miss Evangelina Abellara, Girl Reserve secretary of the Young Women's Christian assoication of aMnilla, Philippine islands, will be the guest of honor and speaker at the homecoming celebration of the 12th street branch Y.W.C.A. now scheduled for Thursday, November 17. This celebration comes during World Fellowship week when Young Women's Christian associations throughout the world will give time to meditation on the Christian Community in the oMdern oWrld. Dinner will be served Thursday all day; the family supper when Miss Abellara will speak, will be at 6:30 p.m. Reservations are necessary.

Members of the committee of management of the 12th street branch Y.W.C.A. attended the tea held recently at the Hollywood Studio club in honor of Miss C. M. aVn Asch Van Wyck. Mrs. Jessie Coles Grayson, chairman of the committee of management and Miss Dorothy C. Guinn, branch executive were among the hostesses at the tea.

The Y.W.C.A. employment service beginning November first will observe the following hours. nIterviews for applicants will be five days a week, Monday through rFiday from 9 to 12 a.m. There will be no applicants for work received during the afternoon or on Saturdays.

EVERGREEN BAPTIST CHURCH
40th Place and Naomi Avenue
Rev. T. J. Johns, Pastor

Evergreen Baptist church will enter into their new home Sunday, the 6th of November, and the public is invited to join us in parising God on that afternoon. J. T. Yancy, reporter.

MRS. TABER DIES

Following a long illness, Mrs. M. V. Taber, succumbed at her home last Thursday, October 19. Mrs. Taber was the mother of Jim Taber, dancer, who operates a pressing shop in Hooper avenue. Mrs. Taber was well known in this city.

osition 1

s of California

ke the case of the Lincoln Theatre in West Oakland, which received 80 per onage from Negro people and yet refused to give them a single job. A group izations jointly issued a leaflet setting forth the facts in the dispute and urg- people not to paronize the theatre until its policies were changed and Negroes ployment.

of this action Negroes are now employed at this theatre. But, if No. 1 passes gain issue such a leaflet.

NEGROES MUST VOTE 'NO'

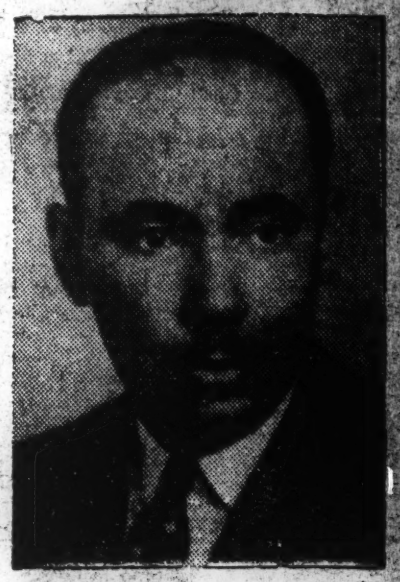
nples show clearly why Negroes should vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1. The t, the right to picket, and the right to issue leaflets are our chief weapons in INST DISCRIMINATION and FOR JOBS AND EQUAL RIGHTS. Prop- ould disarm Negroes and all minority groups. IT MUST NOT PASS!

helming majority of Negroes are working people, and, like all working peo- ruggling to raise their standards of living.

ons are the organizations which this struggle is being waged. Already hun- ands of Negroes are members of trade unions. Our fight is Not against trade inst discrimination within the trade unon movement, and wherever else it is

encouraging signs that in the trade union movement itself the injustice of dis- being recognized. At its recent national convention the A. F. of L. went on sed to discrimina ion against Negroes in trade unions. The C. I. O. is also on this injustice.

vention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and rue of America removed discriminatory practices from its own organization discrimination in all places of public accommodation. It also declared it-



Editor, Publisher, and leader of The Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work Campaign.

GILBERT W. LINDSAY, Democratic campaign chairman Colored Division Los Angeles county.

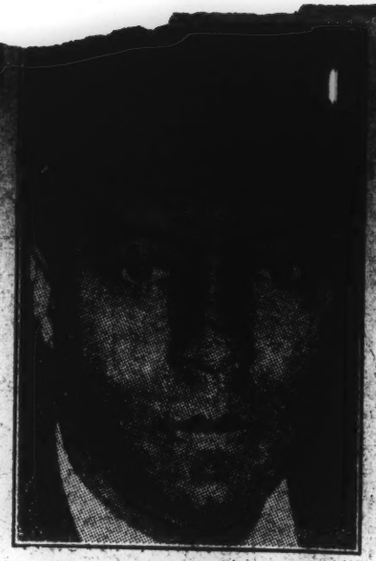
W. B. HOLLAND is president of the Los Angeles local of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

C. LAURENCE DELLUMS
STATE CHAIRMAN

NEGRO CITIZENS

Do Not Be Fooled

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

The drive by organized California employers against labor draws no color line! In Los Angeles there is now a drastic law which can be used to smash all unions and all workers. Under it wages can be slashed and hours lengthened. Men can be thrown out of work. Our miserable living conditions can be made worse and workers made helpless. The bosses want only one thing—increased profits for themselves and increased poverty for all workers, black, white. The employers and landlords are organized to get more rent and more profit, but they do not want workers to organize to get more wages and pay less rent.

Proposition Number One on the November 8th ballot is even more vicious than the City law. If Proposition Number One becomes a law, every right for which we have struggled and to which we are entitled will be taken away from us. It will make us the victims of every vigilante action at the command of California bankers, landowners, and industrialists. Under this law, no groups will be more thoroughly exposed to injustice than the Negro. American customs and traditions show that every blow aimed at labor strikes the Negro harder.

We must defeat Proposition Number One. Let us stand together. Let us show our bosses that we know how to unite to protect our common interests as workers, regardless of color, race or religion. Proposition Number One can and must be defeated. Let reaction in California [illegible] our united might at the ballot box on November 8th. VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION NUMBER ON[illegible] By so doing you will be helping to establish industrial peace and safeguarding the rights of all labor.

Frank R. Crosswaith

Gen'l Org., Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union
Chairman, The Negro Labor Committee

A. Philip Randolph

International President of Sleeping Car Porters

JOHN E. HARGROVES, president of the local union of the Union Pacific Dining Car Cooks and Waiters Union.

CLARENCE R. JOHNSON, official in the Federal Housing Administration, and chairman of the executive board of the local National Negro Congress.

... Negro people, yet refused to
ve jobs to Negroes. Negroes were forced to picket and boycott to secure jobs.

If No. 1 goes through, this constitutional right to picket and boycott will be taken away
nd WE CAN NEVER AGAIN WIN SUCH A FIGHT.

Some of t
ing Car Porte

Passage o
gaged in the f

EGRO CITIZENS' COMMITTEE AGAINST PROPOSI

SPONSORS

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

ren Pittman, President, California
tion of Colored Women's Clubs;
H. T. S. Johnson, Attorney George
hns; Matt N. Crawford, Regional
ector, National Negro Congress; Rev.
hur Johnson; Revels Cayton, Business Agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards Union; Attorney Walter A. Gordon; Terry Johnson, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, Local 456; John Hoskins, President, Red Caps and Station Porters Union, Oakland local.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins; John E. Hargrove, Walter L. Gordon, Sr., Loren Miller, Gilbert Banks H W. Alexander Mrs. Jessie L. Terry, Mrs. Fay Allen, Floyd C. Covington, Miss Lillian Jones, Gilbert Lindsey, Dr. Herbert Fairs, Leon H. Washington, Jr.

THESE OR

Dumas Poli

Athens L

Negro Progr

San Francisco Council N

Los Angeles

PROTECT YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS V

e nation's outstanding Negro org
s and the Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, are

f No. 1 would result in the destruction or weakening of every organization en-
ight for equal rights and against discrimination.

TION No .1 — Los Angeles - San Francisco

RGANIZATIONS ARE AGAINST PROPOSITION No. 1

- tical League, Oakland
- odge of Elks No. 70
- essive League of San Francisco, Calif.
- ational Negro Congress
- Civic League National Negro Congress
- East Bay Council National Negro Congress
- Alameda County Branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
- All Dining Car Unions

VOTE NO ON NO. 1

CHARLES L. UPTON, official of the local of the Los Angeles union of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

JAY MOSS, president of the Federated Young Democrats and leader in youth affairs.

Oct. 1938

This is a story of a boy born in slavery who rose to the peak of scientific fame. To-day the South pays tribute to this noted Negro

by CARL CARTER

DR. GEORGE W. CARVER **Portrait by Dunlap**

One of Our Great Americans

WHILE the Civil War raged and men of color fused their fire with that of white fighters for democracy, a son was born of slave parents in the State of Missouri: a black son and slave of Southern soil who was to become its undisputed master and America's honored luminary in the orbit of international science.

Less than seven weeks old and suffering from whooping cough, he was stolen from the plantation, together with his mother, by Night Riders. Moses Carver, master of the plantation, sent out a "rescuing party" which redeemed him from the slave thieves for a run-down race horse valued at $300.

Thus began the life of Dr. George Washington Carver, internationally celebrated Negro scientist.

Recurrent illnesses throughout his early years, made him a child of "quiet temperament." He was "shy and solitary," his pleasures limited to self-study with "an old blue-black speller by the dim light of burning logs in the fireplace" and long walks in the woods giving close observation to weeds, flowers and birds.

BECAUSE he was "frail and weak" his work consisted chiefly of assisting Mrs. Carver in preparing meals for the family and gathering wood-chips for the fire. He received the name George Washington from the Carvers, because of "faithfulness and truthfulness."

His ambition for learning caused him to part with the Carvers when he was ten years old, to attend a little log-cabin school at Neosho, eight miles away. While attending this school he did odd jobs at neighboring farms, using an empty horse barn for a sleeping place.

Dr. Carver next hitch-hiked on a mule team to Kansas, where he attended Portscott High School. There he stayed for seven years, during which time he also operated a laundry, accumulating sufficient money to enter Simpson College in Iowa. From Simpson College he entered Iowa State College, where he took his B.S. and M.S. in 1894 and was appointed to the faculty two years later. Soon after his appointment at the college, Dr. Carver was persuaded by Booker T. Washington, Negro founder of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, to relinquish his post for that of professor of chemistry at Tuskegee.

Dr. Carver in his laboratory

FOR many years the scientific experiments and achievements of Dr. Carver went unheralded, but when soil erosion in the South held the threat of a grave national problem, he was suddenly swept to the front-page of scores of the nation's newspapers.

Dr. Carver held that the constant and "careless" growth of cotton was chiefly responsible for pauperization of the land. He advised the planting of crops in rotation. "Plough up your cotton and plant peanuts," he recommended, for his experiments had indicated that the peanut "puts vitality in the soil."

But the farmers were loath to heed his advice; they questioned the feasibility of any such action. Only after Dr. Carver had successfully cultivated 19 acres of barren land were they prevailed upon to rotate their cotton crops with the planting of peanuts.

And then another serious problem developed. Thousands of bushels of peanuts were harvested for which there was no market, the nut being chiefly used as food for pigs.

Feeling ran high among the farm communities. Ill-tempered farmers in an alarming degree of unanimity felt that Dr. Carver was personally responsible for their plight. Faced with this problem, Dr. Carver retired to his laboratory to work indefatigably at discovering new uses for the lowly peanut.

TO date, Dr. Carver has created more than two-hundred and twenty products from the peanut. Other products from the potato, from clay, and from cotton add up to over four hundred discoveries. Because of the discoveries of this wizard of agriculture, huge industries have sprung up in the South; the wheels of the peanut industry alone turn to the tune of [illegible]

[illegible] butter, lard, milk, shaving-cream, linoleum, sheaves, instant Coffee, face-powder, soap, rope, matting, axle-grease, mixed pickles, washing-powder, chocolate, flour, meal, Scotch butter, wafers, relishes, shampoo lotion, printers' ink. . . .

From the potato he extracted: starch of a much better grade than any other on the market and the production of which is much cheaper; flour, meal, library glue, cocoanut, ginger, inks, vinegar, shoe-blacking, coffee, dyes, candies, rubber, molasses, sugar. . . .

From wood-shavings he made synthetic marble. From grass he created a material for making furniture. Dr. Carver extracted a substance from cotton for reinforcing asphalt paving, making it as serviceable as steel; the formula for this was turned over to the State of Alabama.

FOR the last four years Dr. Carver has been experimenting with peanut oil as a cure for infantile paralysis. "It has been given out," said he, "that I have found a cure for infantile paralysis. I have not, but it looks hopeful. I have used it on 250 persons, and it has never failed so far as I can find out."

Modest professor at Tuskegee, Dr. Carver has never received a cent for his discoveries. He makes his discoveries public for the "good of humanity." The farmer, he said, "must depend on the by-products these days to eke out a living from the soil."

More than one European government asked for his services; they offered him fabulous sums, but he refused to leave his native land. Thomas A. Edison offered him a position on his staff at the Orange Grove laboratory. But this, too, Dr. Carver refused. He desired most of all to continue his work in the Negro Institute.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him June, 1928, by the State College of Iowa. Dr. Carver is winner of the Spingarn medal and a member of the Royal Society of Arts of Great Britain.

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture, and John Sutton, Negro agricultural expert in the Soviet Union, are but two of a list of prominent Americans who give voluble praise to the genius of Dr. Carver. Sutton studied under Carver. The motion picture industry joined in paying him tribute when only last month Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer released a special screen short based on his life and scientific achievements.

[illegible] was never found, and his father, who was a slave on a nearby plantation, was trampled to death by a horse when Carver was still an infant. This Negro, who has earned the plaudits of the world, is symbolic of the unlimited contribution a free and equal Negro people can make to our civilization.

VOL. VIII—PRICE 5c

HOUSTON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1938

NO. 15

A.F. OF L. CONVENTION OPENS IN HOUSTON OCTOBER 3

OVER 500 DELEGATES REPRESENTING NEARLY FOUR MILLION WORKERS EXPECTED TO ATTEND NATIONAL CONFAB

A. Phillips Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Will Head the Negro Delegation and Address the Convention; Local Committee Plans Entertaining Features

The delegates and visitors to the national convention of the American Federation of Labor, which starts here October 3 at the Sam Houston Coliseum, have been arriving all week. It is estimated that around 500 delegates will attend the convention among whom will be numbered several prominent leaders, including A. Philip Randolph, New York City, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Ishmae Florey, Chicago, representing the dining car employes; Paul Hortman and Ed Rhone of New Orleans nad Mobile, Alabama, respectively; Dock Hamilton, Galveston, international vice-president; Phil Register, editor of Fort Worth Eagle Eye, and Freeman Everett of Houston.

The Negro delegation is said to be larger than in previous years due to the AFL's gain in racial membership. The convention as a whole will be surrounded with intense atmosphere due to the many national and international problems affecting labor. The most serious is that of the threat of a European war and its effect upon the American workers. American [illegible] the course this country is to pursue in a world's crisis, it is contended by labor tycoons.

National issues to be passed upon at the convention will be the fight on the CIO, the change in the National Labor Relations Board and the 30-hour week work law which are said to be some of President Green's pet measures.

The Negro delegation will again present to the convention resolutions seeking the removal of discriminatory clauses and practices in many of the affiliates of the federation.

Local committee on arrangements headed by Freeman Everett is making every preparation to insure visiting delegates a good time.

The committee on arrangements is composed of the following:

Freeman Everett, Local 872, chairman; W. C. Denson, Local 872; [illegible] Isaacs, Local 1271; O. Bailey, Local 1331; Albert Hall, Jr., Draintenders No. 84; Robert J. J. Jones, Boilermakers; M. Richmond, Freight Handlers; Sidney Haggett, Hod Carriers; L. Silas, Federal Labor Union No. 20579; S. D. Washington, 1271, secretary.

Headquarters have been opened [illegible]

THE Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1938

DEATH TAKES MRS. NETTIE L. NAPIER IN NASHVILLE

By REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30—Mrs. Nettie Langston Napier, daughter of the late Congressman John M. Langston of Virginia, and wife of Hon. J. C. Napier, former register of the U. S. treasury, died here Tuesday in Hubbard hospital.

She entered the hospital four weeks ago after a prolonged illness which kept her under a physician's care at her home, 120 North Fifteenth avenue, for the past three years. She passed away under an oxygen tent.

Mrs. Napier was christened Nettie DeElla Langston. She was born in the historic educational center, Oberlin, Ohio. When she was nine years old her family moved to Washington, D. C., where her father was already pursuing his noted career. She entered Howard university where she spent only one year, returning to Oberlin to complete her education.

MRS. NETTIE L. NAPIER

Did Civic Work

Early in her young womanhood she married J. C. Napier of Nashville and became what can be easily said its most outstanding race woman. She gave constant attention to social duties that commanded her attention and was an efficient and consistent worker in enterprises connected with the Congregational church of her city. She interested herself in matters of education, never failing to aid by advice and substantial support persons seeking situations as students of Fisk university and other schools.

Mrs. Napier possessed an accomplished musical education, with a deep, rich contralto voice of great power and frequently took part in musical entertainments of public and general interest.

[illegible] Red Cross

[illegible] Red Cross campaign in [illegible] Mrs. Napier was ch[illegible]an of a committee of [illegible] women invited by the white [illegible] to cooperate with them for Red Cross work. Not only was this work carried out during the entire time of the World war, but other phases of war work were creditably done with Mrs. Napier as the leader.

Although Mrs. Napier, along with other women, was instrumental in bringing the National Association of Colored Women to Nashville in 1897, it was not until the meeting in Buffalo in 1901 that she became an active member. In this meeting she appeared on the program, her subject being "Woman's Domain." The subject of home-making had always been first and foremost with her. Afterwards when speaking to a friend concerning this paper, she laughingly said, "I put woman in the home and let her stay there."

Heads Association

Since the Buffalo meeting Mrs. Napier attended every meeting of the National Association of Colored Women and served on some of the most important committees of the organization. On the death of Mary B. Talbert, who was president of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical association, Mrs. Napier became president of the association and it was in this capacity that she was most keenly felt. Through her efforts the Douglass home at Anacostia, Washington, D. C., has become the shrine it was intended to be.

Mr. Napier accompanied her at every meeting of the association. On their return from Fort Worth, Texas last summer the car in which they traveled, accompanied by friends, was struck and both Mr. and Mrs. Napier were injured, he receiving the worse injury, but it was believed that neither was fatally hurt.

Mrs. Napier has labored unceasingly for the growth of the fund for the Frederick Douglass Home and the clubs of Tennessee have rallied to her wonderfully well, as have the clubs of other states. It will be her work for the Douglass Home for which she will be longest remembered for it has been most exceptional.

NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8

Hitler Program Held Impossible In Its Application to the Balkans

Racial Pride, Clashing Interests and Complex Nature of Scattered Minorities Viewed as Insuperable Obstacles

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 7—Whether his peace offer is accepted or not, it appears from the initial interpretation of Chancellor Hitler's speech that he is determined to establish a new order in Southeastern Europe and has agreed to take Soviet Russia into partnership to perform this herculean task. Every since Munich it had been rumored that Herr Hitler had some such undertaking in mind. Analysis shows that, on the face of it, an attempt to through carry such an intention would make the fabulous cleaning of the Augean stables a relatively simple affair.

To accomplish such a purpose, it would be necessary, in theory if not in fact, to tear up half a dozen postwar treaties governing this section of the world. Herr Hitler's fundamental intention appears to be double: to institute a Soviet-Nazi partnership to supervise an enormous exchange of populations in the little Balkan countries and a rectification of at least some of their frontiers; and a guarantee by the joint supervisors of this new "ethnical" order, when it has finally been established.

Before proceeding to analyze the extraordinary complications that would face such efforts in the Balkans, it is well to point out additional difficulties that Herr Hitler appears to have erected for himself by apparent contradictions in his statement. First he undertakes to guarantee the present Hungarian frontiers and reaffirms his recognition of the Yugoslav borders. At the same time he asserts that he has no intentions against Rumania. It would appear impossible to arrange an exchange of populations returning 1,900,000 Hungarians now living as minorities in two latter States without amending the frontiers, particularly since Hungary is a small and moderately crowded country.

Hornets' Nest in Prospect

Second Herr Hitler has not yet asked the Balkans how they feel about the matter and he is likely to stir up a hornets' nest in this group of States if he upsets the status quo. Every country in this part of the world proudly teaches its school children that at one time it has held hegemony over the peninsula. A little more than two decades ago Hungary extended down the Danube to Belgrade and into Rumania as far as the heart of the Carpathians. Bulgaria stretched from the Black Sea to Albania when first constituted seventy-one years ago, and later reached the Aegean. The medieval Serb empire, spanning the Balkan peninsula is the favorite subject of many Yugoslavs. And—to carry the point to a ridiculous extreme—both Albania and Greece claim as an ancestor Alexander the Great, whose domains included most of the then known world.

To guarantee tranquility and order in this section of the world—which has been proud of its peaceful record of the last five years—Herr Hitler would improve the "lines of demarcation" of nationalities and arrange spheres of interest with Russia that he says are already defined. Even if the partners did not clash, it is difficult to see how such spheres could avoid bringing the Russian influence to the Adriatic because of the traditional attitude of Moscow towards fellow Slavs—a possibility not exactly pleasing to the Axis partner, Italy.

The principal item in the Hitler program would be exchanges of population. To be sure, such action was harshly but effectively arranged between Greece and Turkey in the early Nineteen Twenties following the Kemalist war. However, it must be remembered that an absolute minimum of recognized minorities in the Southeast European States—excluding Turkey— is 7,000,000 and it probably reaches as high as 10,000,000. These are scattered far and wide in every valley of this mountainous, cris-crossed region. With his ally, Italy, Herr Hitler has found it a tremendous undertaking to arrange the disposition of 210,000 Tyrolesese. How will he do it with fifty times that number?

Some Speak Medieval German

German minorities alone in Southeastern Europe number 1,700,000, scattered mostly in population islands in Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. A large proportion has been there for centuries and some do not even speak German as it is now understood. For instance, the Germans of Gottschee in Yugoslav Stovenia have been there more than five centuries and speak the medieval tongue.

The traditional German boast that a man could ride horseback from Vienna to the Black Sea and spend each night in a German village proves the scattered status of these minorities. Either Chancellor Hitler must given up a large segment of these extra-Reich Germans or start one of the most complicated exodus in history.

The largest minority group in the Balkans is Hungarian—1,900,000. Almost 1,500,000 of these are in the Rumanian province of Transylvania and the rest in Yugoslavia—in Banat and Bodinau. There are hardly any Hungarians or Rumanians in Hungary from whom these might be exchanged. It would be impossible to return Transylvania to Hungary in toto if Herr Hitler clung to his theories, because in a majority of the provinces the population is Rumanian.

Russia would be primarily interested in the 1,450,000 Russians and Ukrainians scattered mainly in Rumania and Hungary. Other Balkan minorities include 460,000 Bulgarians in Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia; 800,000 Turks in Bulgaria and Greece, and 500,000 Albanians, almost all in Yugoslavia. The complicated crisscross exchange, involving transfers of long-held property and in some cases a lack of knowledge of the so-called "native" language, would be a virtually impossible job.

This analysis of the minorities does not include the position of 1,400,000 Jews in the region, whose lot would not be the happiest within the Hitler "sphere of influence." Nor does it include thousands of Kutzo Vlachs found all over the Balkans, who would owe allegiance to Rumania linguistically, but most never had ancestors in that country. The division of such a Tower of Babel into an orderly structure according to Herr Hitler's ideas is a problem that would be difficult for him if he had a majority of the Balkans backing him up. He hasn't.

DAILY RECORD, CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1938

NEW BLOOD

Dining Car Union Asks Rail Pay Cut Mediation

The National Mediation Board was requested to [illegible] a 15 per cent wage cut by the Joint Council of Dining [illegible] Employes, A. F. of L., this week, it was announced [illegible]terday by Ishmael P. Flory, secretary-treasurer of [illegible] council.

The railroad owners early this week served the wage cut notice on the local unions to take effect Oct. 1.

The dining car employes locals are affiliated with the Hotel & Restaurant Employes' International Alliance & Bartenders' League of America, which is now one of the three largest unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This international is already on record in support of the fight against the railroad wage cuts.

SERVE NOTICES

Nineteen other railroad unions were served with the wage cut notices last spring. They are now taking strike votes against the pay reduction threat, which will be counted in Chicago next week.

The dining car employes union is not affiliated with the Railway Labor Executives Association, which represents 18 of the 19 other unions involved. The other union is the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which is dealing separately with the management.

The Joint Council of Dining Car Employes has requested the railroads and the National Mediation Board for a national conference, instead of the railroads dealing with individual locals.

STRIKE BALLOT

If the question is not settled in the Mediation Board, the union will issue strike ballots, Flory told the Record.

"It is absurd that the carriers should at this time be seeking to sabotage the recovery program of President Roosevelt, in the face of the need of increased purchasing power of the masses," said Flory. "It is even more absurd to talk of cutting the wages of dining car employes whose wages are as low as $40.00 a month, when they work.

Frequently these employes are out of work due to seasonal passenger travel. The attempt of the railroads to cut wages in the railroad industry represents a drive of Wall Street and the reactionary interests to reduce the standards of living of all workers in all industries and further wage cuts.

"The public, small business man, and all labor should support the struggle of railroad workers to resist these cuts for in the railroad workers struggle and stand against wage cuts, they are building the first line of defense against the reactionary Wall Street interest who would stop at nothing to build fascism in America.

The Gallup Poll

Business Slump a Leading Factor in Shift Against New Deal

BY DR. GEORGE GALLUP.
(Director, American Institute of Public Opinion.)

New York, Nov. 21.—In the business circles of New York and Chicago, in the New Deal's fireside councils in Washington, and wherever political leaders and political analysts meet nowadays the question is being asked: "What explains the political shift indicated in this month's elections?"

On the answers depends the course of political strategy for the next two years. President Roosevelt is still popular with a majority (54.4 per cent) of the voters, but his popularity is less than it was on election day, 1936. This year, for the first time since 1930, the Republicans made substantial gains in state and congressional elections.

For many months the nationwide soundings of the American Institute of Public Opinion revealed that these Republican gains would be made. They have indicated that —almost step by step with a drop in President Roosevelt's own popularity—the strength of the Democratic party has dropped too.

Now an institute survey indicates which groups in the national life shifted most and what complaints had the most weight in bringing these shifts about.

Income Rates Guide Vote.

The institute has interviewed a sample of the men and women who were for President Roosevelt in 1936 but who voted against the administration this November.

White-collar workers, farmers, employers and even some of the unemployed—these voters have told in their own words why they no longer support the New Deal.

The institute's analysis of these voters points to one extremely significant fact:

The greatest rate of shift away from President Roosevelt is taking place among voters who have the most income, while the smallest shift is occurring with those who have the least income.

Some political writers have assumed that the Republican gains mean that the WPA has been "sapped" of political potency—that the men and women on relief are no longer overwhelmingly for the New Deal. But the institute's survey shows that the great bulk of the relief vote is still where it was in 1932, in 1934 and 1936—with President Roosevelt. On the contrary, the most important cause of Democratic losses this year was the defection of upper and middle income voters.

Opposition to Spending.

In the order of their frequency, the reasons which rank and file voters give for their shifts are:

1. Opposition to the large-scale expenditures of the federal government since 1933. Many say they would not be critical of this spending "if it had brought results," but these voters argue that the business slump of recent months is evidence that "spending doesn't work."

2. A general feeling that Roosevelt "has had his chance" to restore prosperity and make needed reforms and that "there needs to be a change."

3. Belief that the President's policies have been too dictatorial. Specific policies mentioned are the party "purge," the proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court and the plan to readjust the executive departments.

4. The belief that the New Deal program has proved impractical, that the President has been unable to keep his "promises" of a balanced budget and general prosperity.

5: The President's "interference" with busines and his "hostile" attitude toward it.

6. The New Deal's labor policy, including its handling of sitdown strikes.

Taxation Difficult Problem.

The institute survey indicates that government spending is the most common reason given for turning against the administration. Almost one fourth of all the shift voters mention it, and it is particularly prominent in the comments of persons in the upper and middle income groups.

If the administration is forced to vote additional taxes to meet its deficit spending the volume of middle-class protest may become even greater.

That is a serious part of the New Deal's dilemma. The administration must hold the vote of persons in the lower-income group—many of them dependent on federal spending—and yet hold its share of the middle-income group, which is showing signs, the institute survey shows, of becoming "tax conscious."

The middle-income group contains almost half of the total voting population and is made up roughly of persons earning between $20 and $40 a week or its equivalent. It includes the bulk of the country's white-collar workers, much of its skilled labor and many of its farm owners and small shopkeepers.

Above them are the higher-salaried workers, the employers and businessmen and professional people. Below them are the poor and those actually on relief.

The Groups' Changes.

The way President Roosevelt's strength has declined in these three groups since 1936 is shown below. The table shows the decline in the voting for Roosevelt since the 1936 election, according to income groups:

	1936.	Today.
Upper	42	38
Middle	59	49
Lower	76	73

Obviously, the Democrats' problem between now and 1940 is how to hold their share of voters in the middle-income group, while keeping their grasp on the lower-income voters. If they can do this they should elect the next President.

But the Republicans will also be seeking to make gains in this middle-income group. Undoubtedly a majority of these voters were Republican in the days before the New Deal, and the G. O. P. will make every effort to win them back.

Thus all signs indicate that the political "battleground" of the next two years is likely to be in this group.

A Variety of Reasons.

Other reasons why voters have shifted away from Roosevelt since 1936, the survey shows, include dissatisfaction with the government's relief policy and with the President's associates and advisers.

A Pennsylvania hotel manager explains that his attitude has changed toward the President "because his labor policy has driven a lot of business out of the state."

A 29-year-old theater attendant in West Virginia says: "He's gone back on all his premises. I'm worse off today than I was in 1932."

Other typical observations are: "There's no improvement in business for all the New Deal's reforms." . . . "The New Deal is costing the country too much money." . . . "Too much stuff is being handed out."

When the institute asked a cross-section of those who voted for President Roosevelt in 1936, but are against him now, the reasons for their shift, these were as given as the leading reasons, in the order of frequency:

UPPER INCOME GROUP.

1. Opposed to New Deal's spending.
2. Believe Roosevelt "has had his chance"—that the country "needs a change."
3. Believe New Deal recovery methods haven't worked.
4. Fear trend toward dictatorial powers for President.
5. Disapprove of New Deal's labor policies.
6. Believe President is "hostile" to business.

MIDDLE INCOME GROUP.

1. Opposed to New Deal's spending.
2. Believe Roosevelt "has had his chance"—that the country "needs a change."
3. Fear trend toward dictatorial powers for President.
4. Believe New Deal recovery methods haven't worked.
5. Believe Preisdent "hostile" to business.
6. Disapprove of New Deal's labor policies.

LOWER INCOME GROUP.

1. Believe Roosevelt "has had his chance"—that the country "needs a change."
2. Opposed to New Deal's spending.
3. "Business hasn't improved."
4. Fear trend toward dictatorial powers for President.
5. Believe New Deal recovery methods haven't worked.
6. Disapprove of New Deal's labor policies.

[Copyright, 1938.]

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

RAIL PAY REDUCED BY CHICAGO COURT

Federal Judge Orders 15 Per Cent Cut for 1,300 on North Shore Electric Line

STRIKE IS A POSSIBILITY

Ruling Holds That Operations Cannot Continue in Face of Persistent Losses

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—A 15 per cent wage reduction for employes of the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad was ordered today in Federal court here to become effective at midnight tomorrow. The order affects about 1,300 workers and brings the possibility of a strike. The employes, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America, have said they would not accept a reduction.

Federal Judge Will M. Sparks, acting as emergency judge in district court, entered today's order, which approved the report of Master in Chancery Jacob I. Grossman, who recommended the wage reduction after holding hearings on a request by A. A. Sprague, the road's receiver, for court instructions on whether to put it into effect.

Five Points Made by Court

In approving Mr. Grossman's report the court made five points:

1. There has been a marked decline in revenues of the road, particularly in the first half of 1938. Revenues are materially less than expenses on an out-of-pocket basis.
2. The receiver has no available reserve to offset the mounting deficit in operations.
3. Operations cannot continue in the face of present earnings unless costs are reduced.
4. To insure continued operation of the road it is apparent that there must be an immediate reduction in wages paid by the receiver as part of the cost of operation.
5. A general wage reduction of 15 per cent, with provisions for a sliding scale of restorations as proposed by the receiver, if and as revenues increase, is necessary and reasonable. It should be put into effect without delay to the end that services to the public and jobs for the employes may continue.

The receiver was ordered to post notice of the wage reduction in the offices and stations of the road.

When Mr. Sprague put the case before Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson in July he informed the court that the employes had been working under a contract extended from time to time. The last extension was made June 30. Mr. Sprague notified the workers of his proposed action July 15.

Pointed to Competition

At the hearing before the master in chancery Charles E. Thompson, financial officer of the road, said that the line had been losing at the rate of $23,000 to $25,000 a month. He estimated that the proposed wage cut would save the road $25,000 monthly and enable it to "break even." The road, an electric line, had been hard hit in recent years by competition from motor vehicles and steam railroads, he added, and both pasenger and freight business had suffered.

According to Mr. Sprague's explanation of the wage-cut plan, pay would be increased 1½ per cent when daily gross revenues for one month totaled between $11,850 and $12,199. If the total rose further the wages would be increased on a graduated basis until the full 15 per cent had been restored.

The workers took a 10 per cent reduction in 1932, when the road was in similar difficulty. In notifying the workers of the proposed new cut, the road canceled, effective Aug. 15, its contract with the union, Mr. Sprague saying it was assumed work would cease on that date unless the wage-cut plan was accepted.

Current assets of the road were $600,804 June 30 and current liabilities $1,128,923. Its deficit for the twelve months ended June 30 was $277,194.

HILLMAN PREDICTS C. I. O.-A. F. L. PEACE

He and Aides on Amalgamated Board Say Labor Unity Is Not 'Unduly' Distant

UNION REPORTS BIG GAIN

Membership Up 30% in Two Years—Convention Opens in Atlantic City Today

By LOUIS STARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 8.—While the recent peace conferences failed to reunite the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, such efforts ultimately will be successful, it was asserted here today by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and his associates on the union's general executive board. Mr. Hillman is also a vice president of the C. I. O.

In making public their report to the union's members on the eve of the seventh biennial convention, the board expressed confidence that "the time will not be unduly long before a way may be found to restore the unity" of the warring wings of organized labor. They said that there was no need for "despair" over the situation.

The report betrayed no rancor against the American Federation of Labor, its members or officers. In fact, it said that there had been many instances of cooperative relationship with A. F. of L. unions. The Amalgamated union, however, it was added, did "have a heavy bill of grievances against the A. F. of L.'s executive council."

Eventual Peace Is Seen

Embodying a summary of the union's affiliation with the C. I. O., the report declared that the inter-union peace conferences failed last December "largely because the representatives of the A. F. of L. sought to evade the issue of industrial unionism." The C. I. O., by asking for a conference, it was asserted, had indicated that it wanted "agreement, not disagreement." While the breakdown of negotiations was "deplorable, we need not despair of the eventual outcome," the report said.

"We have set the aim and we proceed toward it: A union movement based upon such principles as will enable us to organize the unorganized and keep the organized," the report continued.

Since its last convention two years ago the union officers reported, the union's membership has increased 30 per cent, making the present membership well above 200,000 in the men's clothing and auxiliary industries, including cotton garments, shirts, neckwear, gloves, laundry, cleaning and dyeing. More than 800 delegates will be present tomorrow, representing 341 local unions and 28 joint boards in 163 cities and 32 States and three Canadian provinces.

The officers established that in the last twenty-four months the union had initiated 1,[illegible] collective bargaining agreements in the men's clothing industry, organized a number of auxiliary industries, participated in organization of other industries, such as textiles, and also taken part in the formation of Labor's Nonpartisan League and its New York State affiliate, the American Labor party. It has also greatly expanded its cultural and recreational activities, according to the report.

In the section discussing independent political action by labor the report said that the union was out to establish a "permanent medium of independent and progressive labor action in politics."

The officers continued: "We want to utilize political instrumentalities and our franchise as citizens to accomplish, by way of political participation and perhaps thus with greater ease, the aims which we are trying to bring about through organization in trade unions. Consequently, the political party of union labor does not pursue the realization of a philosophical or general social aim which is not implied in the meaning of the word trade union and its stated purposes."

Position on Wage and Hour Law

In the section on wage and hour legislation, the officers said they took the position that an unsatisfactory law was better than no legislative protection for sweated workers, as such a law might be amended later. Written before the circulation of petitions in the House last Friday, this part bitterly attacked those who are alleged to have "sabotaged" wages and hour legislation, and the union promised to "fight to a finish" the measure's opponents.

The board was gratified by the increased use of the Amalgamated label and announced that in the last year an average of 3,178,904 of the union's labels were sold every month, as compared with 1,473,126 monthly prior to that time.

Among the newcomers to the "amalgamated family," it was announced, were 30,000 laundry workers in New York City who have been organized in the last year and who now have collective bargaining agreements and arbitration machinery functioning for the first time in the history of this hitherto chaotic industry.

The officers explained that in the last two years the educational research and recreation activities of the union had been expanded in many directions. The union's official organ, Advance, is received in 218,000 homes, according to the report, and the organization also has published a dozen pamphlets, some in editions of 10,000 to 20,000.

A recent educational venture was organization of a correspondence school for union members with an enrollment of more than 1,300 students from various cities. The courses deal with the economics of the clothing industry, collective bargaining, contemporary organization problems and American and labor history.

Other activities reported included sports, choral and dramatic groups and weekly radio programs.

U. S. JUDGE DENIES PULLMAN CO. PLEA TO DROP 4 SUITS

Twelve-Year-Old Damage Cases By Porters to Be Brought To Trial.

Efforts of the Pullman Co. to dismiss four damage suits filed against it by former Pullman porters and pending in United States District Court for twelve years, failed today when Federal Judge George H. Moore denied the company's motion and promised counsel for the plaintiffs an early trial of the cases.

The suits were among sixteen which were filed following the discharge of several Negro Pullman porters by the company November 1, 1926, during labor troubles. The porters alleged they were fired in violation of their contract with the company and asked damages equal to their pay, plus 6 per cent interest, from the time they were discharged to the date of judgment.

Twelve of the sixteen suits were compromised and settled by stipulation, but the suits of D. H. Shelton, W. H. Edwards, W. A. Pate and George Mayes have remained on the docket. Their petitions set out that they were paid $83.50 per month, plus tips of $40, or a total of $123.50. From November 1, 1926, until the present, the amount they sought under the suits, plus 6 per cent interest, would total approximately $24,000 each, or nearly $100,000 for the four of them.

The company sought dismissal of the suits today on the ground costs of the cases were unsecured. Judge Moore pointed out that cost bonds had been on file until yesterday, when they were withdrawn by William L. Mann, attorney and president of the Board of Aldermen, who today withdrew as counsel for the four plaintiffs.

J. L. London, an attorney, appeared in court today as new counsel for the four and contested the dismissal. Judge Moore, in denying the company's motion, gave London ten days in which to file new cost bond, and promised to set the cases for trial as soon as the bond is posted.

ST. LOUIS STAR-TIMES

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 193

A. Philip Randolph Enters Mayo Clinic

NEW YORK, July 8.—(CNA)—According to information received at the international headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 217 West 125th street, A. Philip Randolph, international president, entered Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, for examination treatment last week. He was accompanied to the clinic by M. P. Webster, first international vice president of the Brotherhood.

Randolph suffered a collapse recently while in a conference in the National Mediation Board in Washington, D. C.

The foremost Race labor leader in the country, Randolph is also the president of the National Negro Congress.

Text of Mexican Note Rejecting Hull's Demands

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—Following is a translation of the text of the Mexican reply to the United States note of July 21 asking international arbitration of the question of immediate payment of indemnity upon nationalized American agrarian properties as handed today to Ambassador Josephus Daniels:

Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to refer to your government's note delivered on July 21 last to the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, Señor Dr. Don Francisco Castillo Najera.

In the note under reference your government admits Mexico's right to expropriate, as well as the social justice which inspires Mexico's agraraian reform resulting in expropriations from American landowners; but insists upon prompt payment to American citizens for their lands that have been affected, regardless of what our country may do with respect to its nationals.

Moreover, your government deplores the fact that to date American landowners, whose claims were included under the jurisdiction of the General Claims Commission 1923 have not received adequate compensation, and adds that the zeal of the Mexican Government to realize its program of social betterment has nothing to do with the question under discussion and is irrelevant to it.

Takes Issue With U. S.

Your government demands of Mexico the immediate payment of adequate compensation for American landowners affected by the agrarian reform since Aug. 30, 1927, alleging that otherwise my country will violate a universally recognized principle of international law based on reason, equity and justice.

My government maintains, on the contrary, that no principle, universally accepted in theory nor realized in practice, is found in international law which makes obligatory the payment of immediate compensation, nor even deferred compensation, for expropriations of a general and impersonal character, such as those which Mexico has carried out in effecting the redistribution of land.

The expropriations made in the course of our agrarian reforms do, in fact, have this double character, which should be very much taken into account in order to understand Mexico's position and (rightly) appraise her apparent failure to meet her obligations.

Agrarian Reform Necessary

Without attempting to refute the point of view of the American Government, I wish to draw your attention, very especially, to the fact that the agrarian reform is not only one aspect of a program of social betterment embarked upon by a government or a political group in order to try out new doctrines, but is also the most important fulfillment of the demands of the Mexican people who sacrificed the very lives of their sons in the revolution in order to achiev this end. The political, social and economic stability and the peace of Mexico depend upon the lands being placed anew in the hands of the peasants who work it; therefore, its distribution, which came to imply the transformation—that is to say, the future—of the nation, could not be halted by the impossibility of immediate payment of the value of the properties belonging to a small number of foreigners who seek only lucrative ends.

Unequal Dilemma Noted

On the one hand, are weighed the conquests of justice and the uplift of an entire people, and on the other hand, the purely pecuniary interests of certain individuals. The position of Mexico in (this) unequal dilemma could not be other than the one she has assumed, and this is not stated as an excuse for her actions but as a true justification thereof.

The enumeration made by your government in the note under reference of the social reforms realized recently in the United States shows the extent of present day demands for a fundamental readjustment in methods of government, for a few years ago such reforms would not have been approved nor even, perhaps, tolerated. If your government has been in a position to pay compensation forthwith, this merely indicates that its economic situation permitted it; but it certainly could not have postponed or abandoned those reforms even had its economic situation not been good.

Legality of U. S. Demand Denied

As previously stated, there does not exist in international law any principle universally accepted by nations, nor by writers on the subject, which makes obligatory the giving of adequate compensation for expropriations of a general and impersonal character. Nevertheless, Mexico admits, in obedience to her own laws, that she is bound to make adequate indemnification; but the doctrine Mexico maintains in the premises, upheld by the most authoritative opinions of writers on international law, is that the time and manner of such payment should be determined by her own laws.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article XXVII of the present Constitution, the Mexican Government enacted a law authorizing the issuance of agrarian bonds for compensation of affected landowners. But from the beginning the difficulty of deciding the extent to which the various claims of an agrarian nature filed by American citizens, considered individually, merited compensation or not, was for both governments an obstacle in determining the right of the claimant and the amount due him—for my government could not bind itself to pay claims which had not been duly appraised.

Old Concessions Canceled

There is, in fact, a group of claims based on large concessions granted in other times by other governments, which concessions have been canceled in view of the failure of the concessionaries to comply with their undertakings; another group is based upon the existence of vast landed estates acquired practically without payment; there is another type of claim in which the owners obtained titles for land—promotion companies, without having fulfilled the obligations undertaken. The restitution of lands to peoples who had been dispossessed of them by illegal means, constitutes another group in which the owner held a false title initially. The other affectations originated by ejidal donations, in accordance with the Mexican agrarian laws and, in these cases, Mexico has recognized her obligation to compensate. And, finally, there exist a certain number of claims of small and moderate landowners who, although subject to agrarian dispositions, because their proportions had not filled out the requisites which these (properties) point out for the ineffectable small property, nevertheless, having obtained them from fractionings made by companies which are actually property of the Mexican State, by reasons of moral order and equity, my government agreed to grant to the affected persons an immediate compensation, through an exception procedure (plea in defense denying cause for action).

Some Claims Held Doubtful

Thus it is, then, that there exist claims in which the right adduced by the claimants is doubtful and disputable; on the other hand, in others, there does not exactly exist juridical altercation, since having originated in acts clearly expropriatory of the government of Mexico, the latter solely opposes their amount (sum) in those latter (claims), the problem consists substantially in reducing them to their just terms, since the majority contain exaggerated claims (demands), because the value attributed to the properties is quite different from that which the same claimants declared for the payment of their fiscal obligations. An arrangement that would not take into account that situation, would approve, against Mexico, the fraud against the Treasury, conducted by the interested parties.

My government desires to make it clear that when it decided to suspend the payment of its agrarian debt in the year 1930, the measure affected equally Mexicans and foreigners. If Mexico had paid only the former, she would have without doubt violated a rule of equity; if she had paid only the latter, to the exclusion of the nationals, she would have committed a similar irregularity.

Foreigner Takes Own Risks

The republics of our continent have let their voices be heard since the first Pan-American conferences, vigorously maintaining the principle of equality between nationals and foreigners, considering that the foreigner who voluntarily moves to a country which is not his own, in search of personal benefit, admits in advance, with the advantages which he is going to enjoy, the risks to which he may find himself exposed. It would be unjust that he should aspire to a privileged situation (position) outside of all danger, by taking advantage, on the other hand, of the efforts of the nationals which should be in the interests of the collectivity.

As a coronation of the earnest desire sustained by the States of this continent against the idea of a special statute for foreigners, in the second Pan-American conference, held in Mexico in 1902, a formula was approved which was amplified and reinforced by Article IX of the convention signed in the seventh Pan-American conference, which says:

"The jurisdiction of the States within the boundaries of the national territory is applied to all inhabitants. The nationals and the foreigners who are under the same protection of the legislation and of the national authorities the foreigners shall not be able to aspire to different rights, nor more extensive than are nationals."

The demand for an unequal treatment is implicitly understood in your Government's note, since while it is certain that it does not express it clearly, it does not demand payment to its Nationals, independently of what Mexico might decide to do with respect to her own citizens, and as your Government is aware that ours find itself unable to pay indemnity immediately to all those affected by the Agrarian Reform, upon insisting on the payment to North American landowners, it demands, in reality, a special privileged treatment which no one is receiving in Mexico.

No Claims Have Been Paid

(In the not to which I refer, it is expressed that claims of an agrarian nature, prior to 1927, were submitted to the jurisdiction of the General Claims Commission, established in the agreement (pact) between the two governments and that, to date, for whatever reason it might be, not one claim has been adjusted nor has any been paid.—

(The Government of the United States of North America cannot ignore (be unaware of), and thus it appears to admit it in the note to which I have been referring, the clauses because of which the General Claims Commission has not reached, to date, a resolution on those (claims) of an agrarian character: causes owing to technical difficulties which were not foreseen upon establishing the regulating provisions of the arbitration, and which cannot be attributed to voluntary acts on the part of either of the two countries. Furthermore, it is known to your Excellency's government that Mexico is disposed to initiate the negotiations necessary to arrive at an en bloc agreement which would overcome these technical obstacles and resolve, definitely, those claims.

It is opportune to recall that the government of my country has been paying punctually, since the year 1935, the annual payment which it obligated itself to pay through a similar arrangement, which concluded the special claims commission, notwithstanding the fact that, for these (payments) there did not exist against it (the government) any responsibility imputable to it, according to the most indisputable precepts of international law, but rather that it was a question of voluntary acceptance of said responsibility.

Lists Points Answered by Note

In the final part of the note which I am answering the government of Your Excellency proposes that there be submitted to the decision of arbitrators, in the terms of the General Arbitration Treaty, signed in Washington on Jan. 5, 1929, the following points:

1.—The question of whether there has been compliance on the part of the Government of Mexico, with the rule relating to indemnification, as prescribed by international law, in the case of American citizens whose agrarian properties, in Mexico, have been expropriated by the Mexican Government since Aug. 13, 1927.

2. If not, the amount of the indemnity which the Government of Mexico should pay.

3. That the terms upon which such payment should be determined, and according to the dispositions of the General Treaty of International Arbitration, signed at Washington, Jan. 5 1929.

Would Limit Arbitration

Mexico has never refused to submit her international differences to the jurisdiction of a court to judge her actions or her attitudes with regard to aliens, nor has she objected to the decisions which have been unfavorable to her. Notwithstanding this, she considers that arbitration should be reserved, as the Washington treaty itself provides, for cases of irreconcilable difference, in which the judicial principle under discussion or the act gives rise to the arbitration are of such a nature that the two countrie sin conflict can find no other way of reaching an agreement. This is not so in the present case, for while it is true that Mexico does not consider the payment of indemnity for properties which the State expropriates for causes of public utility an invariable and universal rule of international law, it is also true that Article 27 of her Constitution orders the payment in such cases, and, for that reason, the Mexican Government has never denied the obligation. No subject exists, therefore, for the arbitration proposed.

Arbitration Held Unnecessary

With respect to the conditions under which such payment should be made, arbitration, likewise, is unnecessary, and it would, moreover, be unlawful, under the terms of the Washington Treaty, since the procedures of execution, for compliance with the obligations already recognized by Mexico, cannot be the subject of arbitration and must be determined according to her economic conditions, which cannot fail to be taken into account by a friendly nation, nor can they be the object of decision of an international court, which, in seeking to impose a given economic organization upon Mexico, would mortally wound her right to organize herself autonomously, the very foundation of her sovereignity.

In view thereof, I permit myself to invite the government of Your Excellency to name a representative who, together with the representative whom my government will designate, will fix, within a short period, the value of the properties affected and the manner of paying it, which my government considers the execution in part of a joint plan for compliance with her obligations in this respect, in favor of both nations and foreigners.

Ready To Discuss Arrangement

The government of Mexico is ready to begin at once the discussion of the terms of this arrangement.

I believe that in this way, as a demonstration of the spirit of friendship and cooperation which animate the government and the people of Mexico towards the government and the people of the United States, the request for the indemnifications of American citizens for the lands which, in compliance with agrarian laws, have been expropriated from them since Aug. 30, 1927, will be compiled with.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

EDUARDO HAY

RAILWAY AILMENTS; A CURE

The President has appointed an informal committee of six—three representatives of management and three of labor—to draft a legislative program for the railroads, which are all suffering from a financial headache. They are faced with diminishing operating revenues, declining net incomes, shrinkage in volume of trafic, meager return on investment, and growing deficits. Nearly one-third of them are in receivership. Over one hundred and three million dollars have been added to their pay rolls to meet the requirements of the social security and railroad retirement acts. They tried desperately to relieve the pain by a dose of aspirin in the form of a 15 per cent reduction in the wages of their employés. The federal fact finding commission denied this prescription and in effect suggested a better course to follow would be for them to make a searching diagnosis and then employ remedies which the roads themselves will be able to apply. The commission recommended this even though the course of treatment does "not promise the quick financial relief offered by a wage reduction."

* * *

Rail employés have offered, in place of the wage cut, coöperation in a 10-point program. Five of these points seem to have economic merit. Some of the other five are herb tea mixtures of doubtful worth and some are sure to be injurious rather than helpful to the patient. Experience has shown that substantial rate increases will drive the trafic to competing forms of transportation. To hobble the railroads' competitors by restrictive regulatory legislation similar to that which hampers the rail carriers is economically unsound. Restatement of the rate making rule so as to recognize the right of carriers to a fair return upon the value of their property would be nothing but an idle gesture. To give the interstate commerce commission greater power over state rates would augment the disease of the roads rather than act as a cure. The plan for the carriers to borrow a billion dollars from the government on easy terms would afford some quick relief, but its efficacy as a cure would depend upon many factors surrounding the terms of such a loan.

* * *

A serious diagnosis of the rail troubles to be made by the President's "informal committee of six" will undoubtedly reveal that the basic causes of their acute distress are:

[a] Too much regulation;

[b] Overproduction of rail transportation;

[c] Overcapitalization on basis of a reasonable earnings expectancy;

[d] Interest obligations on the enormous debt which they probably never will be able to pay;

[e] Truck, automobile, boat, pipeline, and airplane competition.

The development of government restrictions hampering and finally practically eliminating all individual initiative of railroad management during the past fifty years is clear to the student of transportation after a study of the decisions of the interstate commerce commission. To the power to fix maximum rates has been added the paternalistic power to fix minimum rates. The provisions of the "long-and-short-haul clause" of the act have been politically administered to the despair of the carriers.

The conditions which brought about the enactment of the interstate commerce act of 1887 are not present today. And yet the present act is being administered as if there still were danger of a monopoly of railroad transportation and as if the old theory of necessity of competition among railroads to insure the public against excessive charges were not now fictitious and absurd. Competition of other forms of transportation provides the most reasonable check to unreasonable rail rates. Elimination of reparation payments on overcharges, except on proof of damage before a court of competent jurisdiction, will save the carriers and the government millions of dollars, although it will put out of business the army of so-called "rate sharks" who stir up most of this sort of litigation.

The curse of overregulation can be eliminated only by a major operation. Part 1 of the interstate commerce act needs to be rewritten in line with the present needs of both the public and the carriers. This is probably too much to expect so long as the legislative and executive branches of the government are bent upon experiments in state socialism.

* * *

The cure for overproduction of rail transportation, overcapitalization, and debt funding difficulties also demands heroic measures. Consolidation, either voluntary or enforced, is the only solution which will allow the carriers to continue under the American system of private enterprise. The only alternative to that is government ownership. A move in the right direction was made a few days ago by two protective committees for shareholders, who proposed to merge the North Western and Milwaukee railroads on a plan that would make an annual saving estimated at more than ten million dollars and provide for reorganization on a much sounder financial basis. At the same time bondholders of the Mobile and Ohio railroad and directors of the Gulf, Mobile and Northern railroad approved a plan for the consolidation of those two competing carriers. Consolidation into regional systems to avoid ruinous railroad competition, to eliminate obsolete and needless rail facilities, to effect major economies of operation, and to bring about reorganization on a sound financial basis is the objective to be aimed at. Here is where the proposal of the employés that the government lend the carriers a billion dollars might be seriously considered. Such loans should be used as a means of bringing about sound financial reorganization, following regional consolidation of competing carriers, and should be offered only to those lines which voluntarily enter into such mergers under helpful enabling legislation.

* * *

No one who had anything to do with the railroads during the period of government operation resulting from the world war wants government ownership. It is true that the advocates of planned economy would welcome such a revolutionary move as a means of prolonging their political lives by enrolling under the banners of their machine organizations the millions of railroad workers and their dependent families and relatives. Such a scheme if carried out in a constitutional manner, would necessitate the purchase of the railroad properties by the government. The interstate commerce commission has determined over a period of years that there have been more than twenty-five billion dollars invested in railroad property account of class I railroads. These same railroads have a capitalization of approximately eighteen and one-half billion dollars. Even the most starry-eyed economy planner must know that to saddle the government with a debt of twenty-five or even eighteen billion dollars on top of the present national debt of [illegible] billion dollars in order to buy the railroad properties would stretch the country's credit [illegible] beyond the breaking point.

The employés pledged their coöperation with the carriers in seeking amendment of the revenue act to exempt railroads from the undistributed profits tax and certain state taxes. They also pledged to coöperate in insisting that the relocation of bridges resulting from the improvement of navigable waters should be done at federal expense. They further offer to help secure legislation which will cause the federal government to surrender its land grant privileges. All of these proposals are constructive and carried out by proper legislation [illegible] of great help toward solving the carriers' financial problems.

With the primary causes of the carriers' illness properly doctored they should be able to secure their fair share of the country's trafic in competition with other forms of transportation. They should be willing to survive or perish on "a fair field and no favors" policy.

NOVEMBER 20. 1938.

Wm. Green To Speak At Porters' Convention

Chicago, 1938

Information was received at the International Headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 217 West 125th Street, from Ashley L. Totten, International Secretary-Treasurer, that Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, would be the principal speaker at the opening meeting of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in Chicago, Sunday afternoon, September 18.

This meeting will take place in the Du Sable High School and bids fair to be one of the biggest demonstrations of the Negro workers and the Negro people yet presented anywhere. Delegates from practically all of the states in the union will begin to move toward the Convention within the next few days. All interests are centered on the deliberations that will take place in the first national economic parliament of Negro workers that the Negro people have conducted, as a result of winning a signal victory over the Pullman Company, one of America's largest industrial corporations.

At the meeting in the Du Sable High School, Mr. A. Philip Randolph, International President, who has been ill for a long time, is also scheduled to speak. There will be an elaborate musical program, and M. P. Webster, First International Vice-President, will preside. Other International Officers that will be present are Bennie Smith of Detroit, Second International Vice-President, E. J. Bradley of St. Louis Third International Vice-President, and C. L. Dellums of the Pacific Coast, Fourth International Vice-President.

This will be the last public appearance of President William Green before he sounds the gavel for the opening of the 56th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Houston, Texas.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is one of the one hundred and four international unions of the American Federation of Labor. This is the 13th Anniversary of the organization and the first convention following the signing of the wage contract with the Pullman Company, August 25, 1937, in Chicago. The Convention will extend through September 23.

Mr. Randolph's comment was that he expected this to be an interesting and significant labor parley.

St. Louis American

Daily Record

OF THE PEOPLE • BY THE PEOPLE • FOR THE PEOPLE

Published daily, except Sunday, by the Daily Record Publishing Co., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Business Offices: 192 N. Clark St. Phone: STAte 9328.

Editorial Offices: 1838 N. Halsted St. Phone LINcoln 8313, 8314.

Entered as second class matter Feb. 11, 1938, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1875.

Sub[illegible] Rates: By mail (except to Chicago [illegible]): 1 year, $6.00; 6 months, $3.50; [illegible]00: 1 month, 75 cents. To [illegible]: 1 year, $8.00; 6 months, [illegible]

[illegible] ITS PAGE

[illegible]UTION DAY

[illegible] Day in 1938 [illegible] Constitution Day.

For [illegible] the nation it was [illegible] day of d[illegible]s thought. The Constitution h[illegible] their most vital needs. The weakn[illegible]ve not all been weaknesses inherent [illegible]hat fundamental document. Grave weaknesses have flowed from the interpretation of the Constitution. Much has been read into that lofty charter which was not there.

One hundred and fifty-one years ago our forefathers brought forth a new nation.

To "secure the blessings of liberty" to themselves and to us they ordained and established a "Constitution for the United States of America."

By this act they had hoped "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tran-

America can act only through an expression of the will of its people.

This will to win peace and save democracy must be made known to the President.

Every labor and progressive organization can advise Washington at once: "SAVE THE PEACE OF THE WORLD BY STOPPING HITLER!"

•

WELCOME, PULLMAN PORTERS

AN IMPORTANT section of the railroad workers are holding their 12th annual convention in Chicago.

The Brotherhood of Pullman Porters meets as the threat of the railroad companies to cut wages is about to be translated into action.

The railroad workers have spoken. They will not accept the cut. They cannot. Layoffs, reduction in the size of crews, the extension of part-time labor have reduced their wages to a bare subsistence level.

[illegible] the Negro workers on the rail[illegible] threat of a wage cut is still [illegible]

[illegible]he birth and the deve[illegible]therhood of Pullman [illegible]orious record of struggl[illegible]r test confronts the organizat[illegible] The threat against the rail men is a threat to recovery and progress.

The Porters meet a truly historic moment.

We welcome them to Chicago. We wish them strength and a vigorous expansion.

May they fearlessly assail the bars of prejudice and of jim-crowism that remain in the labor movement to retard unity and solidarity.

•

NEW DEAL ADVANCE

Randolph And Webster At Congregational Tonight

Public Mass Meet Sponsored By Local Leagues

As a result of the intense interest created by the turn of political events in Georgia during recent months, Atlantans are expected to fill the First Congregational Church to its capacity tonight, when A. Phillip Randolph and M. P. Webster, International President and First Vice President, respectively of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters speak at a public mass meeting.

This meeting, slated to begin at 8:15 o'clock is sponsored by the Atlanta Civic and Political League, headed by John Wesley Dobbs, and was arranged jointly by the League, Dr. John Clarence Wright, pastor of the church and William Y. Bell, Jr., secretary of the Atlanta Urban League.

Mr. Webster, a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee will explain the methods and procedure employed by this group in handling cases of discrimination, while Mr. Randolph will confine his message to the march on Washington, the Executive Order and the present outlook for jobs for Negroes in National Defense.

There is no admission. All are invited.

GET REGISTERED — GET REGISTERED

PORTERS PICK NEW YORK FOR 1940 CONFAB

1938

A. Philip Randolph Is Re-elected Pilot; Map Campaign

The annual conventions of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and its women's auxiliary closed here Tuesday, Sept. 27 with the re-election of A. Philip Randolph as international president of the brotherhood, and of Mrs. Helena Wilson as first international president of the auxiliary.

Both bodies will hold their next biennial meeting in New York City in 1940. The business of the brotherhood will be transacted between conventions by an international executive board established at the meeting just closed.

Election of Officers

Other officers elected by the brotherhood were M. P. Webster, first international vice president; Bennie Smith, second international vice president; E. J. Bradley, third international vice president; C. L. Dellums, fourth international vice president, and Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer.

Other auxiliary officers are Mrs. Katherine Lassister of New York, first international vice president; Mrs. Mae Dailey of St. Louis, second international vice president; Mrs. F. J. Cavaness of San Antono, Texas, third international vice president, and Mrs. Letitia Murray of Los Angelis, fourth international vice president.

Mrs. Rosina Tucker of Washington, D. C., was elected international secretary-treasurer.

The lay members of the international executive board are Mrs. Carey White, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Ella Johnson, Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. Rosa Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Marian Sappington, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mrs. Anna E. Wilson of New York.

The new president f the woman's auxiliary has for the past several years served as president of the Chicago division of the organization.

Adopt Resolutions

Resolutions adopted by the two groups favored lifting the embargo on arms to Spain; freedom of Tom Mooney; freedom of the remaining five Scottsboro boys; opposition to the proposed railway wage cut; condemnation of fascism and in favor of the anti-lynching bill. An amendment was favored to the National Security Act to include agricultural and domestic workers.

Resolution was adopted in the interest of establishing scholarships for Race youth in order that they may pursue the study of labor problems in political science with a view to giving their talents and ability to the cause of Race workers, in particular, and the cause of workers, generally.

A nation-wide organization campaign was planned by the brotherhood to secure as members chair car porters, train porters, and those Pullman proters that are still out of the organization.

EXTRA! EXTRA!

Pullman Porters & Maids Citizens Attention!

RANDOLPH AND WEBSTER APPEAR BEFORE MEDIATION BOARD

A. Philip Randolph has been notified by the National Mediation Board that it will be pleased to have him appear before it upon any date of his choice this week for a preliminary discussion of the case of the Pullman Porters relating to the question of representation. Following this appearance an application for the services of the Board to settle the question of representation in the matter of making and maintaining agreements on wages and rules governing working conditions, will be made by the Brotherhood.

PORTER QUINN CASE

Support the Brotherhood's fight to prosecute the Railroad Officials and secure damages for forcing Porter Quinn of Detroit off a moving train. Remember it could have been YOU! Only the Brotherhood can and will protect you and make such tragedies to Pullman porters impossible in the future.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

105 West 136th Street New York City

New York Times.

AUGUST 15, 1938

The Matter With the South.

The report on economic conditions in the South prepared for President ROOSEVELT by the National Resources Committee presents two p[illegible] first, dealing with the [illegible] ments of [illegible] on which [illegible] teen St[illegible] 25,000,000 [illegible] wonderfu[illegible] of fertile soil, [illegible] ports, navigab[illegible] ds, coal and iron and other [illegible] two-thirds of the nation's [illegible] of its forests, [illegible] g.

The other picture [illegible] income is low, housing is wretched, health is poor, illiteracy is high, [illegible] tenant farmers move on and on and do no better in the new places than they did in the old. What shall cure these evils? The report says that the solution must be "partly political, with the Federal Government participating along with State, county, city, town and township government." Industry, business and schools are also called upon to participate. So are "citizens, South and North."

So there is the modern weakness of wanting to start at the top and build downward instead of trying to remedy the ills from the very base. The farmers of the South have tried to play at gambling and they have lost. They have neglected to feed themselves in their effort to succeed with two gamblers' crops, cotton and tobacco. The report admits that Southern farmers grow at home only one-fifth of the things they use. They make up half the farm population of the country but raise less than a third of the nation's pigs and cattle. The South has more than a fourth of the total population but it raises only one-fifth of the country's dairy products—not enough for itself if it ate well.

These Southern farmers, concentrating on cash crops which often are speculative washouts, fail to raise the common vegetables that their health requires. This is no new story. A generation ago the South was gently scolded for sending to Chicago for pork when it could have fattened more hogs than it needed. Perhaps the chiding was heeded here and there, but the NEC report bluntly says that "Southern people need food." If they are too proud or too lazy to cultivate the garden and field foods to which their lands are particularly suited, all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot end their sickness. If they will stick to fatback, corn bread and molasses, which the report says is their all too common diet, when they could have poultry and greens and milk and butter, what shall cure their lassitude?

The wild cry for more cash, more credit, more industries, more education, better health is futile when the people who suffer will not take the primitive remedy of helping themselves. Let them beware of further political "help." The New Deal's policy of scarcity has stimulated the production of cotton in other countries and lowered its price. The New Deal's wages and hours legislation will lessen employment in the South.

AUGUST 3, 1938

Text of NLRB Order in Maytag Case

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The text of the statement issued by the National Labor Relations Board announcing its decision to reopen hearings in the Maytag case in a Federal court room in Des Moines on Thursday morning follows:

On the first day of August, 1938, Major Gen. Mathew A. Tinley of the Iowa National Guard directed Madison Hill, the trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, to close a hearing which he was conducting at Newton, Iowa.

The hearing began on July 18, on complaint of the board that the Maytag Washing Machine Company, whose employes have been on strike since May 9, 1938, has engaged in unfair labor practices as defined by the National Labor Relations Act.

The grounds for this peremptory military command appear on the face of the order which was based on a proclamation of the Governor of Iowa dated July 19, 1938, declaring martial law "for the city of Newton and the territory adjacent thereto in Jasper County."

Denies Hearings Caused Disorder

This command indicates on its face that it is made pursuant to some further order of the Governor which specifically directs the military commander to close the Labor Board hearing. No one asserts that the hearings have involved or resulted in any disorder. The fact is that the hearing has been perfectly orderly.

Statements issued by the Governor indicate that he would prefer that the parties spend their time in conference looking toward a settlement of the strike. The Governor's preference in this regard seems to have no relations to these extraordinary and overriding emergencies which justify the military in displacing the civil authority.

The board recognizes that the Governor of a State has a broad, although not an unlimited, discretion to determine the existence of martial law. Even were it conceded that the exigencies of the situation at Newton were such as to require the presence of troops to preserve law and order, the board could not acquiesce in the use of martial law to suspend those civil rights which are guaranteed to employes by the National Labor Relations Act.

Texas Case Is Recalled

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Sterling v. Constantine 287 U. S. 378, 1932, has clearly stated the law in a decision restraining the Governor of Texas from nullifying a Federal Court proceeding by a declaration of martial law. That court held that where a Governor is entitled to declare a state of insurrection and to bring military forces to the aid of civil authorities, the province of the courts is to maintain the courts in the exercise of their jurisdiction and not to override the courts and making their processes ineffective and not to nullify them.

The board does not therefore concede the validity of the order which closed the hearings in Jasper County. Nevertheless, in the interests of speedy performance of its duties and the avoidance of all unnecessary conflict with military authority, it is prepared to accommodate itself to the situation in so far as it is convenient to do so without serious interference with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by Congress under the National Labor Relations Act. Without great inconvenience, the hearing may be removed to the city of Des Moines, which is beyond the area declared to be under martial law.

Resumed Hearings Announced

The board is therefore directing its trial examiner to adjourn the hearings to the United States District Court room, United States Court House Building, Des Moines, Iowa, and then proceed as expeditiously as possible with the further taking of testimony on Aug. 4, 1938, at 10 A. M.

There is no pretense that either a state of insurrection or any form of disorder exists in Des Moines. No courts are closed and no public gatherings are prohibited except within the limits of Jasper County. However, Major Gen. Tinley's order contains the following words:

"For the purpose of defining the territory adjacent to the city of Newton, you are advised that the same includes the territorial limits of the State of Iowa."

Will Defy State-Wide Ban

We cannot believe that this phrase will be used to obstruct hearings beyond the territory in which martial law has been declared. Since the Governor's purpose is to maintain the peace, the board feels that the order must be interpreted with that in view, and that a hearing to be held in Des Moines at the seat of the State Government and the headquarters of the Governor himself, cannot be considered as forbidden by the real intent of the Governor's order. It hopes that the Governor will recognize the desire of the board to meet a difficult situation in a conciliatory spirit.

Should, however, the Governor take the position that the addendum to his order making it State-wide in effect must be read literally, the board sees no alternative, in the light of its obligations, but to proceed with the hearings under the authority of the national power which it exercises. Any other course would be a subordination of the national to the State authorities in matters affecting national sovereignty and of the civil to the military authorities in times of peace. Both are abhorrent to American institutions. Both have been held improper and illegal by our highest courts.

In the case referred to above the Supreme Court of the United States upheld an injunction by a Federal District Court restraining former Governor Sterling of Texas from enforcing military orders, under a proclamation of martial law, restricting the production of oil in several oil producing counties.

Hughes Ruling Is Quoted

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, speaking for a unanimous court, held that the courts could reexamine and pass upon the situation of exigency which the Governor claimed to exist, saying as to the claim of power made on behalf of the Governor:

"Under our system of government, such a conclusion is obviously untenable. There is no such avenue of escape from the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution."

And it quoted from ex parte Milligan, 4 Wall 2, 124 (1866)—the famous case which held that even under the exigency of the Civil War, the civil rights of the non-military forces could not be suspended—that otherwise "republican government is a failure, and there is an end of liberty regulated by law. Martial law established on such a basis destroys every guarantee of the Constitution, and effectually renders the military independent of and superior to the civil power * * * civil liberty, and this kind of martial law cannot endure together; the antagonism is irreconcilable; and, in the conflict, one or the other must perish."

The act under which the board operates charges it with the duty of investigating proper complaints of unfair labor practices and of holding hearings to place the facts in a public record. The board cannot permit its orderly processes, conducted under Federal authority, to be arbitrarily suspended by action which the board deems both illegal and to constitute the substitution of State military authority for Federal civil processes.

PRESENT PLIGHT PUZZLES PORTERS; WON VICTORY BUT HAVE FEWER JOBS

Since Randolph Secured Union Agreement At Least 2,500 Porters Have Lost Jobs Or Are Furloughed; Maids Likewise

THOUSANDS ARE LOSING HOMES

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The Pullman Porters of the country are puzzled. What appeared to be a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow has not fully materialized. On the contrary their hopes, raised high by the contract signed last year between the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Pullman company, the contract under which the porters are now working, seem to have been dashed down. The men claim they are working longer hours and running more miles than ever before.

There is nothing in the above set of circumstances to discredit A. Philip Randolph, president, of the Brotherhood, nor his able lieutenants, A. Milton Webster, and Ashley J. Totten or their associates —not even though Pullman officials are reported to be quietly chuckling over the discomfiture of the brotherhood hopes.

Admittedly one of the hardest companies in the country to beat in a labor fight, the company capitulated only after Randolph and his aids, battling against odds, won fairly a majority of the porters to the Brotherhood. The company admitted Randolph's courage, his incorruptibility. It fought the organization of the Brotherhood with every weapon at their command, because the powerful Pullman company did not relish being dictated to by any group of employes.

Trrouble Begins at Bargaining Table

It was when they sat across the table to bargain that the Pullman company took advantage of Randolph and the Brotherhood. At least that is what T. J. Reid, president of the rival group, the Pullman Porters' and Maids Protective Association is not a "company union" Reid explains. "There is no such animal any longer because of the railroad labor law. The Pullman company has not put one cent into our organization, but we have organized because we believe our organization should be composed of Pullman porters rather than a group of professional organizers," Mr. Reid continued.

"Since this new agreement at least 2,500 porters throughout the country have either lost their regular runs or are furloughed through the application of the 240-hour basis month schedule, at least 35 per cent of the maids have fared likewise. The public has also observed that there are more than 700 Filipino porters on the club cars of the Nation's railways and on some trains white hostesses are now supplanting the former colored maids.

"We would not have been tricked by the company as Randolph was. The following facts, accounting for the sad plight of the Pullman Porters today cannot be controverted:

1. Under the present Pullman Porters Union agreement porters are working on a 240 hours per month basis. There is no other union in the United States of America working under such an agreement.

also signs and gestures.

[illegible]tation is not the same a[illegible] which must be tru[illegible] person b[illegible] as to whethe[illegible] it is true of [illegible]. Morally speakin[illegible] the estimate placed upon an ind[illegible]vidual by friends and neighbors, [illegible] public report or opinion in th[illegible] community where he or she [illegible] known, may or may be deserved.

The words may be harmless [illegible] themselves, but may be shown [illegible] means of an innuedo (an explana[illegible]tion) of the facts) that they ar[illegible] defamatory when applied to a cer[illegible]tain person, and may cause other[illegible] to think disparagingly of that in[illegible]dividual, it follows naturally, [illegible] course, that the reputation may b[illegible] injured.

Slanderous Words

(1) Words fasely spoken of [illegible] person which prejudice him in h[illegible] profession or trade.

(2) Defamatory words falsely spok[illegible]en of a person which impute tha[illegible] the individual is infected with [illegible] contagious disease which, if th[illegible] charge is true, would exclude tha[illegible] person form society.

(3) Words falsely spoken of a per[illegible]son which impute the commissio[illegible] of some criminal offense involv[illegible]ing moral turpitude for which th[illegible] party, if the charge is true, may b[illegible] indicted and punished.

(4) Words falsely spoken of a per[illegible] imputing unfitness to perform th[illegible] duties of an office or employmen[illegible] of profit, or of want of integrit[illegible] in the discharge of the duties o[illegible] such an office or employment.

(5) Defamatory words falsel[illegible] spoken of a person, which though not in themselves actionable u[illegible] slanderous words, occasion the per[illegible]

Present Plight

(Continued from Page 1)

the commissary department must forfeit all seniority in the department from which he transfers. On returning to that department, he stands as a new porter as far as displacement rights.

6. In the old agreement porters operating on club cars received 3 per cent commission on sales made by them in addition to their regular pay. Now, with the new agreement, no commission on sales is given.

Deadhead Allowance Taken Away

7. With the old agreement, porters deadheading on cars were allowed $1.00 per day special allowance for expenses. Now, with the new agreement no special allowance for deadheading is given.

8. In the old agreement, lines were operated with five porters. Now the same are operated with only four porters. Also, lines were operated with five maids, while now the same line is operated only with 3 1-4 maids, which makes their reduction greater. So, there is a greater proportional reduction on all lines.

9. On the old agreement, all porters doubling from or to their district received extra compensation at the rate of 25c an hour plus their regular pay. Since the new agreement practically all lines are doubling and porters do not receive added compensation for such doubling.

10. Porters who under the old agreement made 6 round trips to Chicago as a monthly basis, now make 8 round trips without added compensation.

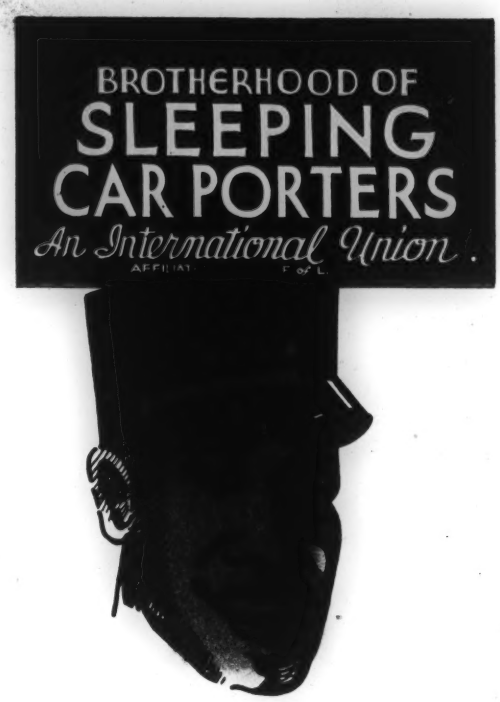
Reid Tells of That Pay Increase

11. Notices were posted by the Pullman company in all districts throughout the United States May 1, 1937, promising an increase of salaries to 9 different classes of employes, porters were included in these groups. This promise was confirmed on August 1, 1937, yet the Leadership of the Recognized Porters Union is claiming credit for this increase.

The Socialist leaders and bargaining agents of the Union now recognized by the National Labor Relations Board have caused this strained and disastrous Pullman Porter impasse'. Thousands of them are earning a mere pittance now.

Sail to WOODCLIFF PARK, N. Y.

WITH THE



NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LOCALS

13th Annual Boat Ride

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1938

Boat Leaves Jersey City . . . Pier C At 8 A. M.
New York West 132nd St. Pier 9.30 A. M.

Many Attractions That Furnish Real Fun and Enjoyment for The Entire Family.

Round Trip $1.00 Children Under Twelve 50 cents

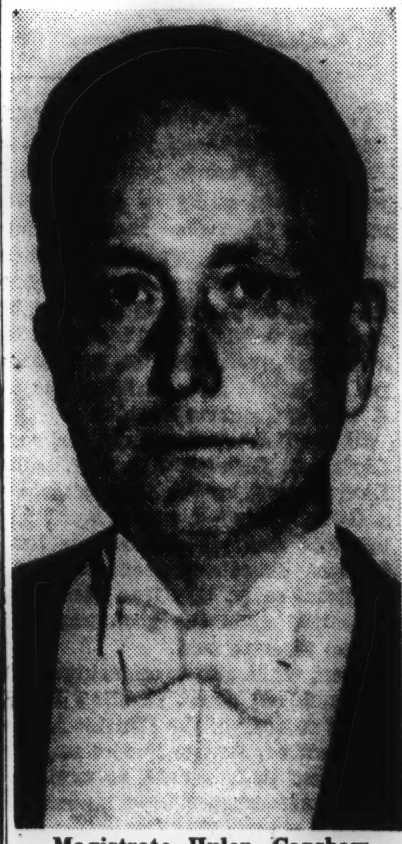
FOR TICKETS CALL BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
217 WEST 125th STREET, ROOM 301, PHONE MONUMENT 2-50[illegible]
MRS. CARRIE HARRIS, 42-55 HUNTER AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY

NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1938.

NAMED IN HINES CASE

Times Wide World

William C. Dodge



Magistrate Hulon Capshaw

ever been bribed, intimidated or influenced by the defendant Hines or any one else in any case. The records, I have recently been informed, will show that I have held consistently as large a percentage of persons accused in the policy cases as any other magistrate and that correspondingly I have discharged as smal la percentage as any other magistrate. I have frequently denounced from the bench those engaging in and connected with the policy racket, stating that in my opinion they represent the lowest form of petty thieves and parasites, taking pennies from those who could least afford to lose them. Can such a record show favoritism to any one in the policy racket?"

Chief Magistrate's Letter

The letter that Chief Magistrate Schurman sent to Magistrate Capshaw follows:

Honorable Hulon Capshaw,
90 Morningside Drive,
New York City.

My dear Judge:

A motion was recently made in

The Court Order and Dewey's Reply

The text of Supreme Court Justice Pecora's order and District Attorney Dewey's bill of particulars follow:

Items Pecora Ordered Answered

1. State the number of lotteries it is claimed that defendant Hines conspired to contrive, propose and draw and assist in cotriving, proposing and drawing, as alleged in paragraph 1 of the first count of the indictment, together with a description or outline of the object, method of operation and plan of each of such lotteries.

2. With respect to each of such lotteries claimed to have been engaged in by defendant Hines, in paragraph 1 of the first count of the indictment, state the place where, in the County of New York, said lotteries were contrived or in which defendant Hines assisted in contriving, giving the street number of the building, and if an apartment house, giving the apartment number, or if not an apartment house, a sufficient description for identification of the place and portions of the building where said acts are claimed to have taken place.

8. State the exact day or days during the month of March, 1932, and the place or places where, stating the street address or apartment number, or giving a reasonable description of the premises where defendant Hines is claimed to have conferred and discussed plans to influence, intimidate and bribe judicial officers and others charged with the duty of enforcing and administering the criminal laws, as alleged in paragraph 15 of the first count of the indictment, also referred to therein as the "Third" overt act.

12. State the names and titles of judicial officers and other public officials whom the defendant James J. Hines, or any of the other defendants or co-conspirators named in the indictment, influenced, intimidated or bribed to refrain from doing their official duty in connection with the conspiracy charged in the indictment.

18. Does the District Attorney claim that defendant Hines, together with all or any of the other defendants, did contrive, propose and draw, or assist in contriving, proposing and drawing, the lotteries referred to in said counts of the indictment, and, if so, state, with reference to each of said respective counts, the name or names of each of said other defendants with whom defendant Hines acted, as therein stated, as to each of said lotteries.

19. With respect to each of said lotteries referred to in counts 2 to 13 inclusive, state the place where in the County of New York defendant Hines did contrive, propose and draw, and assist in contriving, proposing and drawing, a certain lottery, as alleged in each of said counts, giving the street number of the building, and if an apartment house, the apartment number, or if not an apartment house a reasonable description for identification, of the place or portion or portions of the building or buildings where said act or acts are alleged to have taken place.

22. State with respect to each of said respective counts 2 to 13, inclusive, the nature, name, method of operation, method of play and the system employed in each of said lotteries.

Answers to Items

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK against James J. Hines, J. Richard Davis, alias Dixie Davis; Abraham Weinberg, alias Bo Weinberg, alias Morris Klein; George Weinberg, John Cooney, alias John Sykes, alias John Eggelsden, alias John Silmore; Sol Girsch, alias Solly; Harry Schoenhaus, alias Big Harry; Harry Wolf, alias Little Harry; Martin Weintraub, alias Moe Weintraub, defendants.

The People for their bill of particulars allege the following:

1. (In response to item "1") The lotteries were known as the numbers game or policy. Each of such lotteries was a scheme, with persons selecting or drawing their own numbers, representing a chance, paying a valuable consideration for such chance, namely, a sum of money, and obtaining a distribution of property, namely, money, in the event the number selected or drawn by any person was the winning number, the winning number being represented by a combination of the figures of the odds paid on various horse races at various race tracks where such races were run.

Numerous persons were employed by the defendants to obtain the selected and drawn numbers from the persons playing said numbers game, and to collect the money paid for such chances, and to transmit said numbers to central clearing places, known as banks, where they were checked for the winning numbers.

Numerous persons were employed in the general management of the business, namely, to keep accounts, handle arrests, and perform all the other functions deemed necessary by the defendants to facilitate the operation of said lotteries. Defendant Hines conspired to contrive, propose, and assist in drawing, a separate lottery for every day in the year except certain holidays, namely, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day, beginning with on or about the first day of March, 1931, and continuously thereafter. Defendant Hines assisted in contriving, proposing, and drawing the above lotteries, from on or about March 1, 1931, to and including Jan. 13, 1937.

2. (In response to item "2") The People at this time are unable to state all of the places, in the County of New York, where said lotteries were contrived or in contriving which defendant Hines participated, assisted, aided or abetted. Those places in the County of New York presently known to the People, where said criminal acts were performed, are: 19 East Ninety-eight Street; apartments 2B, 3E, and 8B; 16 East Ninety-eighth Street, apartments 4E and 8E; 898 West End Avenue, apartments 3E, 4C, 5E; 351 Lenox Avenue, 870 St. Nicholas Avenue, 500 West 144th Street, 119 West 148th Street, 292 Madison Avenue, 1,450 Broadway, 1 Central Park West, 600 West 148th Street.

3. (In response to item "8") The People are at this time unable to state the exact day or days during the month of March, 1932, when defendant Hines conferred and discussed plans to influence, intimidate and bribe judicial officials and others. The places where such acts took place are: 19 East Ninety-eighth Street, and 16 East Ninety-eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and other places at this time not known to the District Attorney.

4. (In response to item "12") Hulson Capshaw, magistrate, New York City, Francis Erwin, magistrate, New York City; William Copeland Dodge, District Attorney, New York County, and others, the names of whom are not presently known to the Distrist Attorney. The names above stated include only those directly involved in the present indictment.

5. (In response to item "18") Defendant Hines, together with the other defendants, contrived, proposed and assisted in drawing the lotteries above referred to, with respect to each of the counts of the indictment, and with respect to each of said lotteries, defendant Hines acted in concert with all of the other defendants.

6. (In response to item "19") The People are at the present time unable to state all of the places in the County of New York where defendant Hines did propose and draw, and assist in contriving, proposing, and drawing the said lotteries, or aid and abet therein. Those places in the County of New York now known to the District Attorney have been given above.

7. (In response to item "22") The information herein sought has been given in paragraph "12" above.

THOMAS E. DEWEY,
District Attorney, New York County.

the case of people versus James J. Hines and others that the District Attorney of New York County

State the names and titles of judicial officers and other public officials whom the defendant, James J. Hines, or any of the other defendants or co-conspirators named in the indictment, influenced, intimidated, or bribed, to refrain from doing their official duty in connection with the conspiracy charged in the indictment.

Today the District Attorney of New York County stated in the bill of particulars of the people that you were one of the judicial officers alleged to have been so influenced.

In view of the foregoing, it is deemed in the best interests of the Magistrates Courts that you refrain from presiding in those courts until this charge is fully disposed of.

Accordingly, pursuant to the power conferred on me by Section 81 of the Inferior Criminal Courts Act, you are hereby relieved of all your assignments in the Magistrates' Courts for the third quarter of 1938, and you are hereby placed on reserve until further notice.

Very truly yours,
Jacob Gould Schurman Jr.,
Chief City Magistrate.

Justice Pecora, during the afternoon, denied a motion made by Mr. Stryker for an inspection of the grand jury minutes.

Mr. Dodge is now head of the law firm of Dodge, Granik & Saltzman, 9 East Fortieth Street. At this office yesterday it was said that the former District Attorney might want to say something about the bill of particulars at a future time.

NEW YORK TIMES

MINISTER CHARGES REPUBLIC 'COERCION'

Youngstown Preacher Says He 'Felt' Request to Favor Company Was a 'Command'

IS CALLED PATRON OF REDS

He Used Church for Their Meetings, Retorts Steel Company Head at Hearing

By LOUIS STARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Rev. Orville C. Jones, former pastor of the Pymouth Congregational Church of Youngstown, told the Senate Civil Liberties Committee today that the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, during the Steel Workers Organization Committee unionization campaign of 1936, gave a dinner to the thirty members of the local Ministerial Association and sought to "coerce" them into opposing the union.

After the ministers had heard the plea of W. B. Gillies, the company's operating vice president, Dr. Jones said, he began to "feel the pressure" from members of his congregation associated with the company to such an extent that he later felt compelled to resign because of the general antagonism.

Mr. Gillies who sat next to Dr. Jones during the latter's recital, denied exerting pressure on the ministers at the dinner and declared that it was beneath him to coerce the clergymen. His only interest, he said, was in emphasizing the need for peace and avoidance of a strike. He was sincerely interested, he asserted, in describing his company's contribution to the community.

Purnell in Congregation

In his recital Dr. Jones said that his congregation had been about evenly divided between supervisory officials of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and its employes. Frank Purnell, company president, and his famiy were attendants, he added.

Dr. Jones explained that Mr. Gillies told the ministers of the employe representation plan, of the value of the steel industry to the Mahoning Valley and of the "menace" of the union.

"He told us that the union work was carried on by outsiders whose main interest was exploiting the workers whose dues they wanted but that the company would protect the workers," declared the witness.

During the discussion Dr. Jones said that he took the position that the church had to serve both sides.

"I suggested," the minister said, "that he sit down with the men and talk things over. I said that Elmer Cope of the union had impressed me as a fair minded and honest sort of man. Mr. Gillies said that after thirty years experience he knew better than those fellows."

Some Members Quit Church

Later, in discussing the request of Mr. Gillies with his fellow-ministers, Dr. Jones said that they felt that the Gillies request "amounted to a command" that they take sides and that such pressure was so "powerful" that some of them would not dare "take an independent stand."

Subsequently, he added, when he preached on the relations of labor and the church families connected with the Sheet and Tube Company dropped out of the church.

On one occasion, after he had expressed his sympathy with labor organizations at a meeting of a local steel workers' lodge, Dr. Jones said, the chairman of his church's finance committee, who was an official of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, said that "if I ever spoke at a labor union meeting either he or I would have to leave the church."

Mr. Purnell told the committee that he left the church in 1935 before this incident and denied exercising any pressure on the minister. He added that the church had been used "by this gentleman as a meeting place for known Reds."

Criticism by Stockholders

Other disclosures made in today's testimony were:

1. The existence of correspondence between former Supreme Court Justice John H. Clarke, a stockholder in the company, and H. G. Dalton, chairman of the company board, in which the retired justice rebuked the company for refusing to sign a written agreement with the union when it had agreed orally on the four major points in dispute. In Mr. Dalton's reply he attacked the C. I. O. and asserted that a signed contract would produce discord. Whereupon Justice Clarke wrote back regretting the company's stand and saying that "Girdler and Lewis are two of a kind, neither fitted to exercise power wisely."

2. The hiring of industrial spies by company officials against Mr. Purnell's orders.

NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1938.

Einstein's Address at Swarthmore Exercises

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SWARTHMORE, Pa., June 6.—Dr. Albert Einstein's commencement address today at Swarthmore College was as follows:

If you will allow me, I should like first to express the great pleasure which President Aydelotte's invitation has procured for me by giving me an opportunity to speak before this Quaker college.

During many years I have witnessed with admiration and respect how the Society of Friends have labored in the whole world, as unselfishly as usefully, to mitigate the sufferings of men and to fill the realities of daily life with the teachings of Christ in their innermost sense. Every man, whoever he may be, if he has a concern for a better fate and a more decent conduct for the world, owes to the Society of Friends profound gratitude.

This society provides a happy testimony against the view that, as has been said, all organization kills the spirit which had created it.

We all know, from what we experience with and within ourselves, that our conscious acts spring from our desires and our fears. Intuition tells us that that is true also of our fellows and of the higher animals. We all try to escape pain and death, while we seek what is pleasant. We all are ruled in what we do by impulses; and these impulses are so organized that our actions in general serve for our self-preservation and that of race. Hunger, love, pain, fear are some of those inner forces which rule the individual's instinct for self-preservation.

At the same time, as social beings, we are moved in the relations with our fellow-beings by such feelings as sympathy, pride, hate, need for power, pity, and so on. All these primary impulses, not easily described in words, are the springs of man's actions. All such action would cease if those powerful elemental forces were to cease stirring within us.

Thought the Organizing Factor

Though our conduct seems so very different from that of the higher animals, the primary instincts are much alike in them and in us. The most evident difference springs from the important part which is played in man by a relatively strong power of imagination and by the capacity to think, aided as it is by language and other symbolic devices.

Thought is the organizing factor in man, intersected between the causal primary instincts and the resulting actions. In that way imagination and intelligence enter into our existence in the part of servants of the primary instincts. But their intervention makes our acts to serve ever less merely the immediate claims of our instincts. Through them the primary instinct attaches itself to ends which become ever more distant. The instincts bring thought into action, and thought provokes intermediary actions inspired by emotions which are likewise related to the ultimate end.

Through repeated performance, this process brings it about that ideas and beliefs acquire and retain a strong affective power, even after the ends which gave them that power are long forgotten. In abnormal cases of such intensive borrowed emotions, which cling to objects emptied of their erstwhile affective meaning, we speak of fetichism.

Yet the process which I have indicated plays a very important part also in ordinary life. Indeed there is no doubt that to this process—which one may describe as spiritualizing of the emotions and of thought—that to it man owes the most subtle and refined pleasures of which he is capable: the pleasure in the beauty of artistic creation and of logical trains of thought.

Moral Foundations in Peril

If I am putting before you today these elementary psychological ideas, it is not, as you may well imagine, from any ambition to deliver a learned lecture. The festive occasion which has brought us together, as well as my own small knowledge in this field, would forbid such a thing. I wanted to use these ideas merely as a means for considering, together with you, the dangers which are threatening the moral foundations of social life in our time.

Let me add that what I shall have to say on the nature of these moral issues makes no claim to objective validity. It is rather something in the nature of a confession of my own view in this the most important of all human problems. If I discuss it as if it were a settled conception, that is merely so as to present my view as simply and clearly as possible.

As far as I can see, there is one consideration which stands at the threshold of all moral teaching. If men as individuals surrender to the call of their elementary instincts, avoiding pain and seeking satisfaction only for their own selves, the result for them all taken together must be a state of insecurity, of fear, and of promiscuous misery.

If, besides that, they use their intelligence from an individualist, i. e. a selfish standpoint, building up their life on the illusion of a happy unattached existence, things will be hardly better. In comparison with the other elementary instincts and impulses, the emotions of love, of pity and of friendship are too weak and too cramped to lead to a tolerable state of human society.

The solution of this problem, when freely considered, is simple enough, and it seems also to echo from the teachings of the wise men of the past always in the same strain: All men should let their conduct be guided by the same principles; and those principles should be such, that by following them there should accrue to all as great a measure as possible of security and satisfaction, and as small a measure as possible of suffering.

Problem of "Potent Teaching"

Of course, this general requirement is much too vague that we should be able to draw from it with confidence specific rules to guide the individuals in their actions. And indeed, these specific rules will have to change in keeping with changing circumstances. If this were the main difficulty that stands in the way of that keen conception, the millenary fate of man would have been incomparably happier than it actually was, or still is, man would not have killed man, tortured each other, exploited each other by force and by guile.

The real difficulty, the difficulty which has baffled the sages of all times, is rather this: how can we make our teaching so potent in the emotional life of man, that its influence should withstand the pressure of the elemental psychic forces in the individual? We do not know, of course, if the sages of the past have really asked themselves this question, consciously and in this form; but we do know how they have tried to solve the problem.

Long before men were ripe, namely, to be faced with such an universal moral attitude, fear of the dangers of life had led them to attribute to various imaginary personal beings, not physically tangible, power to release those natural forces which men feared or perhaps welcomed. And they believed that those beings, which everywhere dominated their imagination, were psychically made in their own image, but were endowed with superhuman powers. These were the primitive precursors of the idea of God. Sprung in the first place from the fears which filled man's daily life, the belief in the existence of such beings, and in their extraordinary powers, has had an influence so strong that it is difficult for us to imagine on men and their conduct.

Hence it is not surprising that those who set out to establish the moral idea, as embracing all men equally, did so by linking it closely with religion. And the fact that those moral claims were the same for all men, may have had much to do with the development of mankind's religious culture from polytheism to monotheism.

The universal moral idea thus owed its original psychological potency to that link with religion. Yet in another sense that close association was fatal for the moral idea. Monotheistic religion acquired different forms with various peoples and groups. Although those differences were by no means fundamental, yet they soon were felt more strongly than the essentials that were common. And in that way religion often caused enmity and conflict, instead of binding mankind together with the universal moral idea.

Effect of Natural Sciences

Then came the growth of the natural sciences, with their great influence on thought and practical life, weakening still more in modern times the religious sentiment of the peoples. The causal and objective mode of thinking—though not necessarily in contradiction with the religious sphere—leaves in most people little room for a deepening religious sense.

And because of the traditional close link between religion and morals, that has brought with it, in the last hundred years or so, a serious weakening of moral thought and sentiment. That, to my mind, is a main cause for the barbarization of political ways in our time. Taken together with the terrifying efficiency of the new technical means, that barbarization already forms a fearful threat for the civilized world.

Needless to say, one is glad that religion strives to work for the realization of the moral principle. Yet the moral imperative is not a matter for church and religion alone, but the most precious traditional possession of all mankind.

Consider from this standpoint the position of the press, or of the schools with their competitive method! Everything is dominated by the cult of efficiency and of success, and not by the value of things and men in relation to the moral ends of human society. To that must be added the moral deterioration resulting from a ruthless economic struggle.

The deliberate nurturing of the moral sense also outside the religious sphere, however, should help also in this, to lead men to look upon social problems as so many opportunities for joyous service toward a better life. For looked at from a simple human point of view, moral conduct does not mean merely a stern demand to renounce some of the desired joys of life, but rather a sociable interest in a happier lot for all men.

This conception implies one requirement above all—that every individual should have the opportunity to develop gifts which may be latent in him. Alone in that way can the individual obtain the satisfaction to which he is justly entitled, and alone in that way can the community achieve its richest flowering. For everything that is really great and inspiring is created by the individual who can labor in freedom. Restriction is justified only in so far as it may be needed for the security of existence.

"Essence of True Tolerance"

There is one other thing which follows from that conception—that we must not only tolerate differences between individuals and between groups but we should indeed welcome them and look upon them as an enriching of our existence. That is the essence of all true tolerance; without tolerance in this widest sense there can be no question of true morality.

Morality in the sense here briefly indicated is not a fixed and stark system. It is rather a standpoint from which all questions which arise in life could and should be judged. It is a task never finished, something always present to guide our judgment and to inspire our conduct. Can you imagine that any man truly filled with this ideal could be content:

Were he to receive from his fellow-men a much greater return in goods and services than most other men ever receive?

Were his country, because it feels itself for the time being militarily secure, to stand aloof from the aspiration to create a supernational system of security and justice?

Could he look on passively, or perhaps even with indifference, when elsewhere in the world innocent people are being brutally persecuted, deprived of their rights or even massacred?

To ask these questions is to answer them!

[illegible], who was an official of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, said that "if I ever spoke at a labor union meeting either he or I would have to leave the church."

Mr. Purnell told the committee that he left the church in 1935 before this incident and denied exercising any pressure on the minister. He added that the church had been used "by this gentleman as a meeting place for known Reds."

Criticism by Stockholders

Other disclosures made in today's testimony were:

1. The existence of correspondence between former Supreme Court Justice John H. Clarke, a stockholder in the company, and H. G. Dalton, chairman of the company board, in which the retired justice rebuked the company for refusing to sign a written agreement with the union when it had agreed orally on the four major points in dispute. In Mr. Dalton's reply he attacked the C. I. O. and asserted that a signed contract would produce discord. Whereupon Justice Clarke wrote back regretting the company's stand and saying that "Girdler and Lewis are two of a kind, neither fitted to exercise power wisely."

2. The hiring of industrial spies by company officials against Mr. Purnell's orders.

3. Presentation of a gift of about $1,700 worth of tear gas, gas guns, hand grenades, nightsticks and star shells by J. M. Woltz, chief of the Sheet and Tube Company's police, to the Mahoning County Sheriff. Messrs. Purnell, Gillies and J. C. Argetsinger, company counsel and secretary, denied knowing of the transaction.

4. Large purchases of munitions coincidentally with conferences of company officials and S. W. O. C. spokesmen.

Harlem Demands Jobs for Starving

A. Clayton Powell Says Negroes, Idle and Without Aid, Dig in Refuse for Food —Police Brutality Charged

Editor's Note: The POST *publishes below the last of a series of three articles which present the Negro's point of view on the recent disturbances in Harlem.*

The author, A Clayton Powell Jr., is associated with his father in the pastorate of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, the largest in Harlem.

Mr. Powell was educated at Colgate, Columbia and Union Theological Seminary. He has written for many magazines. He is now engaged on a book, "Religion Faces a Challenging World," the substance of a course he is giving in Columbia University.

By A. CLAYTON POWELL JR.

Have you ever eaten garbage? Dined, but not wined, on bones sucked dry by strangers' mouths, bread soaked in the juices of a garbage can; maybe a rotten tomato as a relish and a partly devoured orange to top off the meal, in which some of the pith still remains? If not, my friends, you are not a member of the new social "odor."

Men and women comb the streets of pauper Harlem looking for cast-off food. This I and others have seen.

What makes a human being forage with the dogs and cats for food in this year of our disgrace 1935?

In old Harlem Town the working class finds no jobs for men, slave positions for women and very few Federal Relief jobs for either. The better trained Negroes have been hired by the E. H. R. B. as clerks and investigators, but despite this there are large numbers of well-trained Negroes idle, while the businesses of New York increasingly, say—"We do not hire Negroes." This situation is felt most acutely by the Harlemites along 125th Street. There he is cordially welcomed to

Continued on Page 21, Col. 6

Continued from Page One

spend his money, but firmly told that he cannot work.

When Picketing Began

This strange paradox caused two groups last summer to picket Harlem's main crosstown artery. One group under an Egyptian, Sufi, was called the Negro Industrial and Clerical Alliance, and another under Mr. Ira Kemp and Mr. Arthur Reed was called the Picket Committee. They concentrated on Blumstein's, a large midtown department store. On the first of August they finally won. An agreement was signed, Negro girls were placed as the white ones left. No white ones were fired. All along 125th Street merchants relented and an appreciable number of Negroes began to be employed in the better positions. Koch's appointed a Negro, Miss Morgan, as head of the personnel. Chock Full o' Nuts opened a store staffed completely by colored and because of similar action by many others, the objectors to our affections began to change our mental complexions from black to rosy red.

Into this cordial atmosphere Tobin and Harvey Raymond stepped and organized an all-white Harlem Merchants' Association "to help the good colored people." This organization has existed merely as a buffer group. It has been so effective that the position of the Negro throughout Harlem has been reduced to almost its former status. Many stores in large numbers have fired the Negroes whom they hired last fall. To illustrate the inconsistency of this group: After signing a statement on March 20 pledging themselves to the utmost of cooperation, Mr. Tobin telegraphed Governor Lehman asking him to send troops to Harlem.

Seven Cents an Hour

Salaries have been reduced in Harlem to a level not even affording the earner the privilege to exist. For instance: A dress shop near 133d Street and Seventh Avenue employs in their clothes' shop a girl working from one to six in the afternoon, seven-thirty to ten-thirty at night, and on Saturdays from nine-thirty to ten or eleven at night, a total of about sixty hours. Believe it or not, her wages are less than seven cents an hour, for she gets the grand sum at the close of the week of $4. A hat shop on Eighth Avenue near 139th Street employs a girl for twelve hours a day and on Saturday for fifteen hours, and does not allow her any time off for lunch. She does get a grand salary of $9 for seventy-five hours.

Sixty per cent of Harlem is not working, and about half of the unemployed are not receiving any home relief. In other words, conservatively some fifty thousand human beings are neither working nor receiving relief. Why not at least relief?

lines? Into my study one morning came a Mr. Cecil A[illegible] address withheld, carrying [illegible] paper cup filled with slop, hu[illegible] rotten veal mixed with sogg[illegible]ge, the mixture still hot fro[illegible] food kitchen and yet it was [illegible]ly sour. This "meal" came from [illegible] tables of the 369th Armory a[illegible] 142d Street and Fifth Avenue. Here hundreds are fed one meal a day, it used to be three. "How can we eat this mess, and only one meal a day to keep us alive?" I couldn't answer. Can you?

A Letter From a Sister

This letter came last night. It is in the hands of the POST. Some names and addresses are obviously withheld:

> I am greatly upset over something that recently happened to my brother. Never having been in any trouble of this kind, I truly don't know just how to go about it. If it is not asking too much, will you please do all you can to help us? My mother is paralyzed and—my youngest brother, who is an innocent victim of the trouble, is worrying her greatly.
>
> My brother ———— was on the bread line at the 369th Regiment Armory the morning of March 13. As you know, I have the care of my children and ———— my oldest sister has the care of my invalid mother. Well, my brother has been out of work since September, but he didn't wish to increase our burden so that is the answer for his being in the bread line.
>
> He got in the line early in the morning and about noontime two men pushed him out of place and Officer [illegible] of the police tried to force him to the end of the line and when he tried to explain to the cop that he had been waiting since early morning, the cop struck him in the face and when he covered his face for protection the cop struck him [illegible]

Witness: Mrs. Annie Prance, of 270[illegible] Eighth Avenue, destitute and [illegible]. The home relief [illegible] $16 toward her last month's rent at 270[illegible]. With the furniture on the sidewalk and the home relief refusing to move people, in some miraculous way some kind truck driver freely offered his help. For almost three weeks now she has waited in this cold-water, no-heat flat with little food, and no assistance has come to date. The D. A.'s office should not be so concerned about looking into the Reds, but rather into the criminal red tape of the EHRB.

Red tape and discrimination in Harlem can easily be figured out when the bureau of administration at 124th Street and Lenox Avenue reeks with prejudice. White and colored workers cannot mix. No free speech is allowed at staff meetings. Special rules are laid down at this bureau for Negroes only. For instance, the top rent for relief in New York is $25. For Negroes in Harlem it is $16. They do this fully knowing that they pay the highest rent and expect them to pay for electricity and gas out of this meager allowance.

Eight Cents a Meal

On March 22, just three days after the disturbance, with the noise of window repairs on 125th Street still ringing in their ears, a rule was laid down at an open conference at which no one was allowed to speak, that in the future no recipient of relief would be allowed to supplement his relief with any other income. This was laid down for the Harlem precincts only.

The optimistic chant of some of my fellow Negroes in North Carolina does not hold in Harlem—"Jesus Will Lead Me and the Welfare Will Feed Me"—for they are allowed only eight cents per meal for food.

During Christmas clothing was dispensed in the grand manner in Harlem for the first time in months, and out of every 100 families fifteen were given $10 worth. Yet the commissioner's report this month showed hundreds of thousands spent for clothing, but not even a penny for a diaper, a shoelace nor a feather for your cap in Harlem.

Knowing all this it was not necessary to lift one's mental eyebrows in surprise or disdain, when of the 100 who were arrested for the voiced resentment against the new social "odor" twenty-five were EHRB clients. These people are expected to pay New York's highest rents, their lighting bills, their gas bills in proportion to accommodations, with $16 per month maximum. Yet, if they eke out a few pennies to supplement this, or to buy second-hand clothes for their naked babies, it is deducted from their rent allowance.

They Are Budget Balancers

Roosevelt need delay no longer—appoint any head of a Harlem family on relief to his "brain trust" and instantly the national budget will be balanced.

What about the Harlem bread

a black jury [illegible] then clubbed him after he was knocked down unconscious.

He was then [illegible] in the emergency [illegible] and placed in the prison ward. [illegible] notice of this in the evening and he was operated on that night in an attempt to save his sight. Up to now it is doubtful if they can. After the riot he was moved to the Bellevue Prison Ward E-30th St.

We have the case in the care of lawyers and the witnesses' names are ———— of ———— Street and ————, ————. My brother is to undergo another operation any day to try and save his eye.

Now, Adam, please do all you can for mother, sister and me to see that the case gets justice as I don't know any one in the world who could help me as much as you. Maybe you could speak to the Mayor personally about it.

My mother and sister ———— live ———— Phone ———— and I am home every evening after 7 P. M. ———— Ave. A million thanks Adam and I know you will do all you can to help me.

Sincerely,

The Police, Generally, Intelligent

The police during the troubles of March 19 acquitted themselves admirably with very few exceptions. They knew they were confronted with people crazed with hunger, inadequate relief and garbage. To them goes the praise of Harlem's citizenry for their efforts. But what now, administration, about this boy at Bellevue? This misery filled family and this sorrow-drenched community? Don't think it is "only a few Negroes up in Harlem." Change any of the names I have used, substitute for Harlem any community and the new social "odor" there will smell just as bad.

Mr. Mayor, why not give the city a good washing, beginning with the administration, and hang it all on the line to air—maybe the new social "odor" won't smell so badly then?

NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1938

ROCKEFELLER FUND SHIFTS BOND HOLDINGS

Investments Had Book Value of $172,073,541 on Dec. 31

Only a few changes were made last year in the security holdings of the Rockefeller Foundation, it was disclosed yesterday. Ownership of stocks and bonds on Dec. 31 last represented a book value to the foundation of $172,073,541, compared with $172,546,008 at the end of 1936. A break-down of the investments revealed that holdings of bonds amounted to $67,450,288, against $63,690,855 on Dec. 31, 1936, and stock to $104,623,253, against $108,855,150.

Additions to the foundation's bond investments included $5,000,000 of United States Treasury notes, Series A, dated June 15, 1937; $726,000 of Bethlehem Steel Corporation consolidated sinking fund bonds, Series E, and $150,400 of Phelps Dodge convertible debentures. Important deletions included $838,000 of Armour & Co. real estate mortgage bonds, $178,000 of Delaware & Hudson fifteen-year notes, $168,000 of New York Central miscellaneous equipment bonds and $500,000 of Pacific Telephone and Telegraph first and collateral mortgage bonds.

The principle changes in stock holdings were the disposal of 19,944 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway common and 49,635 shares of New York Central capital stock.

At the end of 1937 the foundation owned 1,077,005 shares of capital stock of Standard Oil of New Jersey, which it carried at $36,962,526; 691,140 shares of Standard Oil of Indiana; 60,967 shares of Standard Oil of California; 135,646 shares of Standard Oil of Ohio common, and 94,684 shares of Ohio Oil common stock.

ORDERS ELECTION BY SCREEN WRITERS

National Labor Board Rules They Are Employes Under the Wagner Act

18 COMPANIES AFFECTED

Contract Between Producers and Screen Playwrights, Inc., No Bar, Decision Holds

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Overruling objection that screen writers should not be considered employes under the National Labor Relations Act since their work is creative and professional and because they receive relatively high salaries, the National Labor Relations Board today held that the long standing dispute between Hollywood screen writers and motion picture producers should be adjusted by an election.

In the election, screen writers employed by eighteen of the major producing companies on the Pacific Coast will determine whether they wish to be represented by the Screen Writers Guild, Inc., formerly the Screen Writers' Guild of the Authors' League of America, or by Screen Playwrights, Inc., or by neither.

The labor board's records showed that salaries for screen writing varied from $30 to $2,000 a week and that salaries in the higher brackets were common.

The picture producers affected are Loew's, Inc.; Metro-Goldwin-Mayer Pictures, Inc.; Selznick International Pictures, Inc.; Walter Wanger Productions, Inc.; Samuel Goldwyn, Inc., Ltd.; Republic Productions, Inc.; Columbia Pictures Corporation of California, Ltd.; Paramount Pictures, Inc.; R-K-O Radio Pictures, Inc.; Universal Pictures Company, Inc.; Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corpoartion; Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.; Grand National Films, Inc.; Trem Carr Pictures, Ltd.; Major Pictures Corporation; Hal Roach Studios, Inc.; B. P. Schulberg, Inc.; Monogram Productions, Inc., and Darmour, Inc.

The dispute goes back to June 11, 1937, when the Los Angeles Regional Labor Board ruled against a request by the Screen Writers' Guild that all screen writers employed by companies holding membership in the Association of Motion Picture Producers, Inc., should be regarded as a single appropriate bargaining unit rather than divided into separate units according to their individual employers.

The producers and Screen Playwrights, Inc., held that the writers did not come within the jurisdiction of the board as the Wagner Act since the writers received high salaries, whereas the Labor Act was intended fo rthe protection of workers in the lower income brackets.

Screen writers, according to the producers and Screen Playwrights, performed their service free from control of the companies; were independent contractors rather than employers; were not required to observe regular hours or to maintain office discipline nor required to produce any fixed amount of work.

"Although the producer may concede points to the writer when differences arise between him and the writer with respect to a piece of work, the producer appears to have the authority to require the writer to rewrite material in accordance with the producers' suggestions," the National Board's decision stated.

A five-year contract made between seven of the film companies and screen playwrights, Inc., was held not to prevent the ordering of an election among writers covered by the agreement or the certification of new representatives of the writers.

The board found no merit in the contention that the individual contracts under which a majority of screen writers are employed preclude the holding of an election.

Hearings to Spur Labor Act Drive, La Follette Says

Evidence to Provide Momentum in Fight For Stronger Measure

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.) said today that out of the current hearings of his Senate Civil Liberties Committee would arise an effort to strengthen the Wagner Labor Relations act, at the next session of Congress.

"There is no doubt," Mr. La Follette said, "from the evidence gathered by our committee that the right of labor to organize for collective bargaining has been frustrated.

"Undoubtedly recommendations will be made at the next session of Congress to strengthen the Wagner act. I do not know yet just what the recommendations will be, but when the hearings are completed we will submit a report with recommendations."

Senator La Follette opened the third week of hearings into the "little steel" strike of 1937 today by summoning Mayor Daniel Knaggs of Monroe, Mich., to tell about the strike riot that occurred there on June 10, 1937, while plants of the Republic Steel Corp. and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Corp. in seven States were tied up by a strike arising out of the drive of the Committee for Industrial organization to organize steel workers.

were brought to [illegible] The first had appeared two weeks ago, and had aroused nationwide comment at the time.

The mention of the coming fight on the local utilities was made in connection with the fight that has been waged in New York for several months. There the Harlem citizens have adopted a plan of making the service they get expensive to those utilities that will not give them employment.

The fact that a determined battle against segregation in the utilities here is to be waged came to the author of the Post article after a local delegation of young people had visited Governor Hurley in protest. Plans are expected to be completed for the beginning of it in the next few days.

Dr. Stanley High, editor of the articles, is a well known liberal. Writing under the title of "Black Omens," the author stated that John P. Davis, Harvard Student and well known man-about town here, until he began the phenomenal National Race Congress, is one of the greatest colored leaders of the day. Top place in the leadership he gives to A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The article commends the new trend toward organization in the race, and says that the colored voter will hold the balance of power in many elections to come.

May 1938

'SLAVE MARKETS' IN CITY PROTESTED

Housewives Bargain With Negro Girls for Services at $1 a Day, Social Worker Says

YOUTH VOICES DESPAIR

Council Welfare Group Hears Plea for Retention of the 'Cellar Clubs'

A protest against the exploitation of young Negro women engaged for wages of $1 a day or 15 cents an hour for domestic work at "slave markets" in Bronx and Brooklyn thoroughfares was made yesterday by Miss Dorothy Height, Negro representative of the Harlem branch of the Y. W. C. A. She spoke before the youth welfare committee of the City Council.

The girls, desperate for work, wait at the curbs on the Grand Concourse at Highbridge Road, the Bronx, and on Prospect Avenue near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and bargain for work with housewives who drive there in automobiles when they need help, according to Miss Height. Miss Height said these two locations were known in Harlem as "slave markets."

A Well-Known Term

Councilman Charles Keegan objected to the term "Bronx slave market." But Miss Height said:

"The expression is as well known as 'Hi-de-ho.'"

The hearing was devoted to the testimony of many young men and girls. The youths all expressed despair over the futility of looking for regular employment and urged the committee to do nothing to eliminate their cellar clubs until better recreational centers were provided.

Hyman Trees, president of the East New York Inter-Club Federation, said that it was "nonsense" to criticize all cellar clubs because a few had been the scenes of infractions. He cited many clubs organized and operated by youths where work classes were held, WPA instruction given and other serious social activities promoted out of self-interest.

He asserted that because of the unfriendly attitude of the police and the Department of Housing and Buildings many cellar clubs in Brooklyn were being ejected from buildings where code violations existed. The clubs could find no other cheap quarters, with the result the boys probably would drift back to poolrooms and the streets, he said.

Pleads for Cellar Clubs

Sol Feldman of the Federation of East Side Social Clubs also protested any closing of cellar clubs, saying: "Where will we go if you close our only social centers?" Jack Hier of 253 Henry Street declared he was "only 24 and willing to work."

"What is to become of us if we are not aided in some way by government agencies?" he added.

Gladys Jamison, representing a Negro college sorority, and Lionel Florant of the American Youth Congress alleged discrimination against Negroes. Miss Jamison asked for closer supervision of open city markets, charging that Negroes obtained poor foods and received short weights. Mr. Florant said that utilities franchised by the city had given employment to few Negroes, although they collected millions from that race. Recently the companies have shown a more conciliatory attitude, he said.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on May 25 at 2 P. M. and a night meeting may be held in Brooklyn Borough Hall on May 31.

NEGROES PROTEST OLD FILM CLASSIC

Promoting of Race Hatred Is Charged in Court Over Showing of 'Birth of a Nation'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 18.—The manager of a local motion-picture theatre is scheduled to appear tomorrow before Police Recorder Albert L. Vreeland here to answer a charge that he violated a New Jersey statute by showing "The Birth of a Nation," D. W. Griffith's film classic of more than two decades ago.

The defendant, Adolph J. Rettig, manager of the Ormont Theatre on Main Street, was arrested last night and paroled in custody of his counsel, Edward R. McGlynn of Newark. Mr. Rettig is a former big league baseball player.

The complaint against the manager was signed by two local Negro physicians, Dr. Theodore R. Inge and Dr. Harry W. Mickey. The two alleged that Mr. Rettig violated Chapter 151 of the laws of 1935, which makes it a misdemeanor to show "any picture, photograph or representation which in any way incites, counsels, promotes, advocates or symbolizes hatred, violence or hostility against any group of persons by reason of race, color, religion or manner of worship."

The complainants contend that the film, which portrays the Reconstruction period, including activities of the Ku Klux Klan and Negro Union soldiers, is an affront to their race. Dr. Inge said today the picture had been prohibited in California, Kansas, West Virginia and Ohio.

The film was shown at the Ormont from May 8 through May 11. On May 9 local Negro leaders submitted a protest, bearing 609 signatures, to the City Council, which delegated three of its members to confer with Mr. Rettig. The manager refused to stop the picture, but deleted those parts which he understood were considered particularly objectionable.

Local authorities said today that, as far as they know, this case was the first in which the 1935 statute had been invoked. The act provides for a penalty on conviction of a fine of not less than $200 and not more than $5,000 and imprisonment for not less than ninety days and not more than three years, or both fine and imprisonment.

Europe

Irish Patriarch-President Is a Symbol of the Nation

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

The choice of the patriarch of the Gaelic revival movement to be the first President of Ireland has a fitness both symbolic and real. It is symbolic because if Eamon de Valera is right in believing that you can't have a nation without a national language—though the Irish seem to have done pretty well for themselves in English—then Dr. Douglas Hyde may be the creator of the country called Eire. President of the Gaelic League for nearly a quarter of a century and the first Professor of Modern Irish in the National University, it was he who popularized the almost-forgotten native tongue among the young. He is so steeped in folklore, besides, that he is like the memory of the race.

The President of the new State is meant to be a symbol. The day after the Constitution went into effect last December Mr. de Valera expounded to the writer what he had in mind when he created the office. The President was not to be a figurehead, but an eye-compelling figure out of and above politics. He was to have no direct power but great influence, so that his Ministers, while advising him, would also be guided by his advice. As the author of the Constitution conceives him, the Irish Chief Executive is to be less active than the President of the United States and far more important than the President of France. He is to fulfill the functions of an uncrowned king, chosen for his qualities rather than inherited, and therefore with less dynastic but more moral authority.

De Valera Still Creating

Probably Mr. de Valera himself would like to set the pattern for the Presidency. But he has other patterns to set first. He has to establish the new balance between the government and the President; he has to exemplify his idea of the Premiership; he has to chart the course of the untried Senate. In building a nation according to his own specifications, he is experiencing all the excitement of creation. He is too busy turning a dream into reality to be ready to be a symbol.

But Dr. Douglas Hyde represents the real Ireland too. In the first place, he is the first amendment to the new Constitution. Before his charter went into operation Mr. de Valera realized that the President he desired could not be chosen by popular election. He admitted that in the effort to carry democracy to the limit he had almost destroyed the chance of finding a great nonpolitical figure to act as symbolic head of the State. He hoped that all the political parties could be brought to agree on a single candidate, thereby avoiding the necessity of a popular election on party lines.

This is what has happened. And the reason the opposing parties have agreed in a country as political as Ireland is because Douglas Hyde expresses something deeper and more real than politics. The patriarch of a movement but not an elder statesman, he has never been heard to utter a political remark. He talks about things that interest Irishmen more. He is a scholar and a gentleman, old and quiet, full of wit and wisdom. He comes from the most Irish part of Ireland, the Kingdom of Connaught in the west, the country which strains farthest away from Europe, like the last of the Hesperides. Though the writer never heard this fact mentioned when his name was discussed, he is a Protestant, son of a clergyman; and the most impassioned leaders of Catholic Ireland have been Protestants—Isaac Butt, Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmett, Parnell.

A Leader From Literature

His chief recommendation is that he is a man of letters. In a country where you can attend two successive political luncheons, one to meet the leaders of the ruling party, the other to meet the leaders of the opposition, and at both

Represents Porters On Milwaukee Railroad

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, International Pres. of the Brotherhood

CHICAGO, Ill.—In an election held on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, ending May 4, under the supervision of the National Mediation Board, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters won the right to represent the sleeping car and chair car porters by a vote of 134 to 14, states A. Phillip Randolph, International president of the Brotherhood.

Mr. Murray, one of the mediators, conducted the election, with Mr. Ernest Smith, International Field Organizer, representing the Brotherhood.

Following the Brotherhood victory a request for a conference will be made, and an Agreement, concerning rates of pay and rules governing working conditions, will be negotiated with the management by Mr. Randolph and Mr. M. P. Webster, first vice president of the Brotherhood, for the porters.

NATIONAL CHARACTER visits Tampa—A. Phillip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Mr. Randolph spoke to an unusually large audience at St. Paul Thursday night of last week. He was accompanied by Mr. M. P. Webster, first vice president of the Brotherhood. The visitors were banqueted Friday night. The local branch of the Brotherhood paid marked attention to their president. The visit was inspiring to all Tampa.

Greetings & Felicitations

to

International Brotherhood of Red Caps

From

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Upon your

Second International Convention

Forward - Onward - Upward!

A. Philip Randolph
International President

Milton P. Webster
1st International Vice-Pres.

Bennie Smith
2nd International Vice-Pres.

Ashley L. Totten
International Sec'y-Treasurer

E. J. Bradley
3rd International Vice-Pres.

International Headquarters
217 W. 125th ST., New York City

C. L. Dellums
4th International Vice-Pres.

JULY 4, 1939

UNIONS FACE CURB IN THE NORTHWEST

Initiative in Two States Is Expected to Bring Question Before General Elections

By RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 12.—After exactly a year of strife, silent sawmills and idle men still mark the warfare between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization for control of the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest. On its first anniversary the conflict shows no sign of cessation in the immediate future.

The most significant outcome of the long struggle is the possibility of incorporation and restriction that today threatens every labor union in Oregon and Washington. Initiative measures seeking this objective will be on the general election ballot in both States in November.

Sufficient signatures have already been obtained in Oregon. A similar eventuality is believed so certain in Washington that Dave Beck of Seattle, A. F. of L. teamster boss in the Far West, recently declared: "The initiative transcends all economic differences between the two labor groups."

United in Opposition

This statement is regarded as indicative of the proportions of the incorporation threat. Mr. Beck has been an implacable foe of the C. I. O. He has supervised the boycott that has shut down sawmills where the lumberjacks have voted to join the rival union. Yet he has proposed that the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unite politically to ward off the initiative measures.

There are a few differences in the labor restriction laws put forward in the two States but many similarities. They would impose new responsibilities on the unions, outlaw sympathy strikes, curtail picketing activities and generally restrain the labor organizations.

The originators and the advocates of the initiative measures contend the plans would prevent violence and racketeering, protect the honest worker and make impossible such situations as that in the lumber industry, where for a year jurisdictional strife between two unions has thrown thousands of men out of work.

Passage Held Likely

Both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. have denounced the petitions as schemes to destroy the labor movement in the Northwest. Union partisans warn that passage of the bills at the polls would take away inalienable civil rights, smash the trade unions and tear down the present wage structure built up over the years.

Political observers believe there is considerable likelihood the measures may pass in both States. The Oregon signatures were obtained in quick time.

If the two large warring labor factions do not get together politically to oppose the bills, the measures are believed certain to be adopted. It will be the first time general electorates will ever have passed on the broad question of labor union incorporation and curtailment.

Mr. Beck's hint that the rival labor organizations form a political fusion was also thought to be somewhat prompted by the recent arrest in Seattle of three A. F. of L. teamsters charged with assault. This was regarded as the start of a law-and-order drive on the part of Mayor Arthur B. Langlie, elected early this year when the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. backed different candidates.

Last week the law-and-order round-up led by Governor Charles H. Martin of Oregon netted the conviction for arson in the little Willamette Valley town of Dallas of Al Rosser, Mr. Beck's right-hand lieutenant and the head of the teamsters in Oregon. Governor Martin was defeated for renomination a few months ago when the New Deal backed his rival, Henry Hess.

Green's Stand in Doubt

There has been considerable wonder here as to what attitude William Green will take toward Dave Beck's suggestion of political fusion. The president of the A. F. of L. has been inflexible in his opposition to alliances with the C. I. O.

Whether there will be a real alliance to wage war against the initiative measures is still a moot question. The bitterness of the grim lumber struggle is clearly apparent. Mr. Beck frequently condemns Harry Bridges, the C. I. O. leader in the West, as an alleged Communist, and the lumber workers' paper in Portland, commenting on Mr. Beck's recent fusion remark, referred to him as "the odious Dave Beck."

In enforcing its boycott against the C. I. O. sawmills the A. F. of L. refuses to let its teamsters or carpenters handle the forbidden lumber.

This sword, however, was in the other scabbard last week. Harry Bridges's C. I. O. longshoremen in Portland refused to load lumber from a mill that had returned to the A. F. of L.

A New Tactic

A new variation in union tactics appeared in the lumber battle several days ago when the A. F. of L. promised C. I. O. sawmill workers that if they returned to the former union the $10 initiation fee would be suspended. The C. I. O. derided the offer as a "bargain day."

The opinion of political onlookers is that the continued internecine labor warfare strengthens the chance that the voters may adopt the restrictive union measures in November. The Associated Farmers are active behind the initiative bills. This is an organization which has declared war on union violence and racketeering. The State Grange of Oregon, representing many more farmers, has spurned the Associated Farmers, however, and the labor unions contend the latter organization is a "front" for anti-union employers.

IN POLITICAL FIGHT

Hershfield

Dave Beck, A. F. of L. leader in the Northwest, opposes a curb on labor unions of his region.

Pullman Flouts Contract, Avers President Warfield

Dropping of Sleeping Car Conductors Menace to Safety Of Public; Porters' Interests Are Not Jeopardized

The controversy between the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors and the Pullman Company over the determination of the Pullman Company to displace its conductors and make its porters solely responsible for the safety and comfort of passengers, led to a number of interesting developments in Washington during the week.

As a result, sentiment on Capitol Hill has been so aroused that the demand for a sweeping Senatorial investigation of the whole affair is decidedly stronger.

Sometime ago, Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, an old-time member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, addressed a letter to the Pullman Company urging a change in policy. Vice President Champ Carry replied. He insisted that the dropping of conductors was "a long standing practice" and endeavored to drive a wedge between the Sleeping Car Conductors and the porters by declaring that the porters' rights were being "abridged."

Carry's Amazing Claim

Carry acknowledged that the National Railroad Adjustment Board—the court of last resort for such matters in the railroad industry—had sustained the contentions of the conductors, but he set up the plea that the Railway Labor Act gave the company the right to ignore an award until compelled to obey by court action.

Finally, he urged that instead of insisting on the Adjustment Board award, the conductors should negotiate changes in the rules.

Senator Johnson referred Carry's letter to President M. S. Warfield, and the Sleeping Car Conductors' chief prepared a devastating reply.

"This dispute between the Pullman Company and the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors involves the traveling public as well as the conductors," said Mr. Warfield.

Public Rights at Stake

"The elimination of Pullman conductors from trains, leaving Pullman cars in charge of porters, deprives patrons of the safety, comfort and convenience for which they pay.

"When riding in Pullman cars, passengers are necessarily isolated from police protection furnished by the state and, therefore, Pullman conductors are a necessary substitute.

"That statement does not imply any disrespect for porters, nor in any way underestimates their services. **There is no quarrel between the conductors and porters in spite of the seeming attempt of the management to bring one about.** Both organizations have charters in the American Federation of Labor.

Porters Won't Lose Jobs

"If conductors were returned to every train from which they have been removed, not a single porter would lose his job. **They would simply be relieved from the necessity of trying to fill two jobs for the price of one."**

The cost of restoring the conductors would be trifling, Mr. Warfield pointed out—"less than one-half cent a mile for all the miles traveled by Pullman cars."

Answering the suggestion that the conductors and the Pullman Company negotiate new rules, Mr. Warfield said the company was concealing the fact that such rules had already been negotiated. **In other words, there is an agreement between the Pullman Company and the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.** That agreement provides for the employment of conductors.

When the Pullman Company violated the agreement, the Sleeping Car Conductors proceeded in the way indicated by the Railway Labor Act—they appealed to the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

That board, made up of equal numbers of representatives of the carriers and the employes, decided in favor of the conductors.

But the Pullman Company refused to obey the award. In fact, Mr. Warfield emphasized, at the beginning of 1939 "the Pullman Company began ignoring every Adjustment Board award, interpreting the rules of the agreement with its conductors."

Carry's suggestion that the Pullman Company has a right to ignore awards until a Federal court compels it to obey was vigorously protested by Mr. Warfield.

"The spirit of the Railway Labor Act is to promote peace in the industry through maintenance of agreements between employers and employes," said Mr. Warfield. "It confers the right upon the parties to establish the machinery for the settlement of all disputes. This has been done for the Pullman Company and its conductors. This machinery establishes the National Railroad Adjustment Board as the court of final appeal."

Persists in Flouting Law

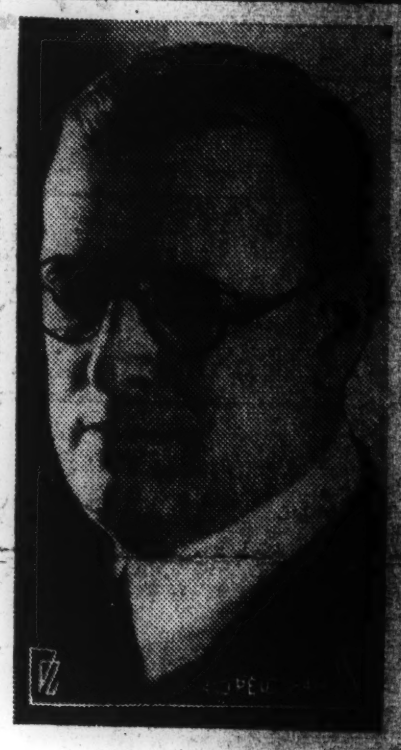
But the Pullman Company persists in flouting the decisions of that court and invites endless and costly litigation in the Federal courts.

"The attitude of the Pullman Company in the present dispute, if followed out by other carriers, would be destructive of all the good contained in the law," said Mr. Warfield. "But that does not end the matter. There will be a serious let-down in the standard of service to the public.

"The Order of Sleeping Car Conductors is making every effort to preserve the sanctity of its contract with the Pullman Company. No common carrier is allowed to fix its own standards of safety and convenience, and the Pullman Company should be no exception to that rule."

Finally, Mr. Warfield declared that the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors was anxious to have all the facts placed before the public. To that end he and his organization would welcome a Congressional investigation.

Answers Pullman



M. S. WARFIELD

Sleeping Car Conductors' head protests against policy which jeopardizes passengers' safety.

Resolution Urges White Conductors

1939

TALLAHASSE, April 19 — (Special) — Policy of the Pullman company of placing Pullman cars in adjoining states in charge of negro conductors was condemned in a resolution introduced by Rep. E. P. Martin of Hillsborough county and Rep. Thomas H. Cooley of Lake county which unanimously passed the Florida house of representatives yesterday morning.

The resolution, taking cognizance of the fact that negroes have been placed in charge of Pullmans in other states, assumes that the company plans the same action in Florida in the future. White conductors, the resolution says, have always rendered splendid service and "have insured the safety of the travel of our mothers and daughters."

Replacing of these white conductors with negro conductors, the resolution maintains, will bring about a situation which will not improve the relation of the races in Florida, but will tend to aggravate the situation.

"Our mothers and daughters will not feel safe and fully at ease if the Pullman cars are in charge of colored conductors," says the resolution, continuing, "it is to the advantage of the citizens of Florida, both the white citizens and negro citizens, that the white conductors on the Pullman cars remain in charge of them and that they be not replaced by negro conductors.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Florida legislature of 1939:

"That the Pullman company be requested and admonished to continue the services of white conductors in the operation of their Pullman cars in the State of Florida and

"That they do not be replaced by negro conductors."

LATIN AMERICA IS UNANIMOUS FOR PLEA

WASHINGTON, April 19—(AP)—The government of Honduras endorsed yesterday President Roosevelt's efforts to maintain peace in Europe, thus placing all twenty Latin-American republics on record as approving his messages to Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

Labor Protected In Rail Mergers Under ICC Ruling

Indemnities for Displaced Workers Ordered by Board

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today wrote into orders unusual provisions to protect railway labor from loss through mergers.

The cases involved were the merger of the Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas Railway Co. and the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway Co.; and the leasing of the Texas branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway Co. by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co. The I. C. C. said it would approve them only if protection was provided displaced workers and those retained.

Provisions Detailed.

The labor provisions which the roads must accept to obtain I. C. C. sanction include:—

Employees displaced by the change must be given a dismissal allowance equivalent to 60 per cent of advance monthly salary for the previous year. Dismissal compensation would range from six months' pay to one year's experience, to sixty months' for fifteen years of employment.

The railroads would pay moving expenses of transferred employees, and guarantee them against losses because of home sales or breaking of leases.

Pay of retained employees from the absorbed roads should not be reduced for five years as a result of the merger or lease.

Mahaffie Dissents.

Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie dissented sharply, asserting that it was "a bad and dangerous policy for a commission, such as this, to undertake to regulate matters of social welfare without clear statutory authority."

Such a policy," Mahaffie said, "can lead only to confusion and misunderstanding.

"I am unable to agree that affirmative action should be deferred pending the acceptance by applicants of the conditions sought to be imposed by the majority relating to the pay and expenses of employees.

Jurisdiction Assailed.

"As a commission we exercise authority delegated to us by a statute. Had Congress intended that we have jurisdiction over the compensation and expenses of railroad employees it easily could have been provided. In the absence of such a provision in specific language, I do not think it proper that we attempt, by construction, to regulate conditions of employment as an incident to the exercise of power that clearly is conferred on us.

"Other means have been, and are now being, employed by the federal government specifically to deal with the conditions of carrier employment. Our jurisdiction has not been changed."

A.F.L. Asked to Sift Charges of Peonage in Florida Camps

1939

Turpentine Workers Paid 50 Cents to $1 a Day and Forced to Buy All Necessities in Company Store at Prices Far Above Ordinary Retail Stores, Investigators Say.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.

TAMPA, Nov. 27.—Charges of virtual peonage in a Florida settlement of Negro turpentine workers, who are allegedly guarded against escape, were before the American Federation of Labor today.

A. Philip Randolph, Negro Harvard graduate and chief of the Pullman Porters' Union, in submitting a report on the community to the federation's convention, asked William Green, federation president to seek a formal investigation by Governor Dave Scholtz and the United States attorney. Peonage is a federal crime. Mr. Green did not indicate whether he would act.

Frank McCallister, white head of the Socialist party in Florida, wrote the report which Randolph read. It related incidents and information obtained November 15 on a visit to the community—thirty miles west of Jacksonville—by himself, Dr. C. F. Duncan, head of the Jacksonville Chapter of the Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; a Negro insurance man and a Negro newspaper man.

Fifty-Two in One Classroom.

A teacher told the group that there were fifty-two children in one schoolroom, that a majority of the children came barefooted and that attendance fell off in winter because the pupils did not have enough clothes.

"The houses (if you can call them that) in which these people live are all owned by a turpentine operator," the report said.

Several turpentine workers talked with the investigators "after much persuasion," and they are "in constant fear of reprisals," the report said.

"They stated that all the Negro people in this community were held in slavery. None is allowed to leave the place. The owner has two stool-pigeons who . . . even slip under the shacks at night and listen in on the conversations.

"Any desire on the part of the inmates to escape is thwarted effectively by the realization of possible consequences. Men may suffer beatings, their very lives may be threatened if they attempt to leave. By a system of camps surrounding the community fleeing slaves are headed off.

"The turpentine workers are forced to toil from daylight until they no longer can see at night. For their labors they receive pay ranging from fifty cents per day to $1. A very few receive as much as $1.25 a day.

"They are forced to purchase their supplies at the commissary, where prices are almost double regular retail stores'. For example, white bacon, which can be bought in Tampa stores for fifteen cents per pound, costs twenty-five cents a pound in the commissary. Six pounds of plain flour cost forty cents in the commissary and the same grade can be bought for twenty-four cents at retail stores. When the wages of the turpentine workers are translated into purchasing power, it is easy to see that many of them are working for twenty-five cents a day.

Threaten to Hold Up Pay.

"One man spent $2 outside of the commissary a little while back and he was told that his pay would be held up until he purchased all his goods at the commissary."

An informer reported the investigators' presence to the commissary clerk, whereupon, since they "could see a small cluster of white men gathering," they left.

Announcing

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SPRING DANCE

given by the

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

(THE PULLMAN PORTERS UNION)

at the beautiful

MANHATTAN ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE

105-111 EAST 106th STREET

New York City

THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 18, 1939

●

Fess Finlay's Celebrated Orchestra

●

General Admission - - - - - 75 Cents

Boxes Seating 10 Persons - $5.00 Boxes Seating 8 Persons $4.00

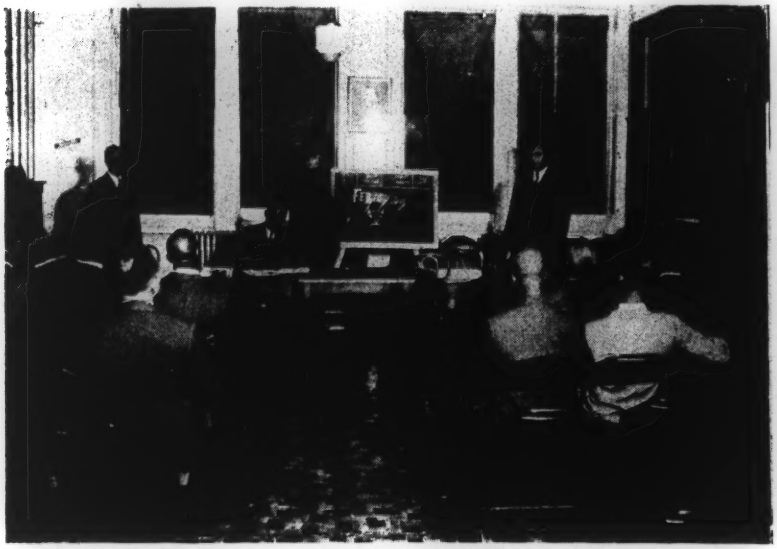
Loges Seating 6 Persons - $3.00

●

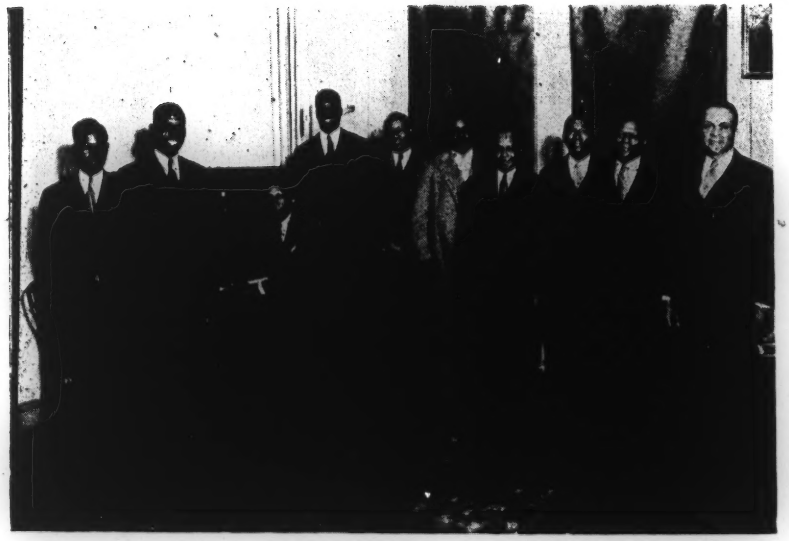
Tickets for sale at

BROTHERHOOD HEADQUARTERS
Suite 301 — 217 West 125th Street
New York City - MOnument 2-5080

VISIT OUR HEADQUARTERS



OUR STUDY CLASS



OUR SINGING CLASS

GET ACQUAINTED WITH OUR GROUP

WAITING TO COVER THEIR TRAINS

POOL AND BILLIARDS A PASTIME

PULLMAN UNIT FOUND GUILTY IN LABOR ACT CASE

The Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, unit of Pullman, Inc., was found guilty of violating the National Labor Relations Act in an intermediate report today, and ordered to reinstate and reimburse Victor Gandolfi, a stationary engineer discharged by the company March 5, 1938.

The finding, made by Trial Examiner William Webb and announced by G. L. Patterson, NLRB regional director here, stated that the company "resorted to the unprecedented system of surveillance of engineers by armed guards every few minutes during the day and night and required the engineers to make detailed reports of their every action during working hours, for the sole purpose of discouraging the engineers in their effort to bargain collectively through the medium of the Committee of Engineers."

The complaint against the company was brought by Gandolfi as an individual. Since the action, the Committee has become affiliated with the International Union of Operating Engineers, an A. F. of L.

1939

PATHFINDER

5 Cents a Copy | More Than a Million Weekly | $1.00 a Year

NEGROES—

Their Goal Is Equality in the Land of the Free

IN A certain democratic country, there is a minority race of 12,500,000 people. Nearly 1/10th of their country's population, they have only one representative of their race in the nation's legislature. Many of them are prohibited by law from voting. Few of them are admitted to responsible jobs. Their incomes average less than half those of the majority race. Most of their residential districts are slums.

This democratic country is the United States, and these underprivileged are Negroes. They are the nation's largest and most important racial minority. Last week, almost unnoticed by white citizens, they observed Negro History Week.

In meeting halls and school auditoriums, colored speakers stressed some outstanding facts: that the Negro has been in the New World nearly as long as its English colonizers; that he has adopted and enriched American culture in a creditably short space of time; but that he is still the social and economic inferior of the white man.

EPIC: It is not strange that Negroes annually should devote a week to their history. Because it helps Negroes to understand themselves better, colored educators have campaigned tirelessly to have the Afro-American folk epic taught in Negro schools. With its periods of migration, captivity and persecution, it is a remarkable story.

For the African ancestors of the American Negro, captivity and migration began simultaneously. In 1619, a Dutch sea captain brought to Jamestown, Va., "20 Negars" from the west coast of Africa. To till the tobacco fields of Virginia, thousands more followed them into slavery. After Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793, the center of the Negro population moved to the cotton fields of the deep South, and stayed there more than a century.

By 1790, every fifth person in the United States was a Negro. Although the Constitution forbade the importation of slaves after 1808, slavery continued to be the backbone of an agricultural system based on cheap labor. Economically, it was so different from northern industrialism that a great Civil war was fought over slavery. At its end in 1865, the Negro found himself free.

For 20 years afterward, Negroes in the South enjoyed unprecedented liberty. Eight states sent colored senators or representatives to Congress. Negroes controlled several state legislatures. The right to vote was extended to include Negroes; civil rights were given new legal protection; and provision was made for the education of Negroes. But the Reconstruction governments were corrupt, and the white electorate finally returned to power.

Negroes themselves were saved from sinking back nearly to their previous level of serfdom by the appearance of a powerful orator and spokesman. He was Booker T. Washington, slave-born founder of the Tuskegee Institute for Negro education in Alabama. To the Negro, he preached the usefulness of education and honest labor. To white men, he promised: "In all things that are purely social, we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

International

Washington Was Their First Great Leader

Under Washington's urging, churches re-established long-lapsed missions to the Negro. White philanthropists like Julius Rosenwald donated funds to promote Negro education. The lot of the colored man was made easier, and Negroes still have for Booker T. Washington the same kind of reverence that American whites reserve for another Washington called George.

About the time the Negro Washington died in 1915, Negroes saw promise of a "second emancipation" in the industrial boom during the World war. Eagerly recruited by northern industry, they moved from southern farms to new occupations and better pay in the great cities of the north. Before their migration ended in about 1930, millions had made new homes.

BROWN AMERICA: Thus was created what some writers have called Brown America. It lies chiefly in the South, but has islands scattered through the urban areas of the middle west and north. Only about 125,000 Negroes live anywhere west of Missouri, and 90,000 of them are in California.

In a "black belt" which curves through substantial parts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, Negroes outnumber the white population. Georgia and Mississippi, with more than 1,000,000 apiece, have the most colored inhabi-

International

Crowded Harlem Is the Heart of the Biggest Negro Settlement in the Nation

tains. Together, the 13 southern states have a population of 9,375,000 Negroes.

As a result of industrial migration, some 3,000,000 Negroes live in the north. New York, with a colored population of 330,000 largely contained within the section of Harlem, is the nation's biggest Afro-American city. Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans and St. Louis have well over 100,000 Negroes each.

TENTH MAN: Because the colored race comprises almost a 10th of the population of the United States, sociologists sometimes refer to the Negro as "the 10th man." As such, he is little known to most of the other nine. Yet there are 12,500,000 colored persons in the nation—black, brown and some so white that 10,000 pass over the color line every year to take up life as whites.

At the beginning of this captivity, White [illegible] to have [illegible] A new [illegible] mulat- [illegible] tic Pat- [illegible] was so impressed by them that he once introduced a bill in the Virginia Assembly offering a state bonus to children of mixed parentage.

Today, at least 20 and perhaps 80 per cent of American Negroes have the blood of white men in their veins. One anthropologist has calculated that as many as 40 per cent have more white than Negro blood. The physical traits of the Negro race—black skins, kinky hair, broad noses, thick lips and powerful physiques—are no longer so uniformly characteristic as they once were. After 300 years of evolution, the typical Afro-American is infinitesimally taller, slightly larger around the chest and somewhat thinner than the average American white.

Similar in physical dimensions, the Negro is widely supposed to be the mental inferior of the white. Intelligence tests, in fact, show that the mental attainments of the average colored student are far below those of the white one.

These tests, however, are so strongly influenced by factors of environment and training that psychologists do not consider them actual gauges of native intelligence. During the World war, for instance, examinations of enlisted men showed northern Negroes only slightly less advanced mentally than southern whites. Thus, there is an indication that the mental attainments of the Negro are directly dependent on his environment; potentially, he seems to be the intellectual equal of the white man.

BRICK WALL: In the paths of Negro progress, however, great obstacles remain. Chief of these is the color line. Composed of fear, prejudice and misunderstanding, it is almost as solid as a brick wall.

Race prejudice is strongest in the South among the so-called "poor whites," and in the north among low-salaried workers—both of whom com-

(Continued on page 21)

THE NATIONAL SCENE

President: "Dutch" Up

Those who have believed that the strengthening of the anti-New Deal faction in the 76th Congress would cause Franklin Roosevelt to accept it without a fight, had reason to think otherwise last week. For with stern words, a surprise request, and a sharp letter, he indicated that his "Dutch" was up against both Congress and individual Congressmen.

The stern words were directed at those Senators who had created an international stir over his foreign policy by reporting that he had "placed America's frontier in France." The report, he said bluntly, was "a deliberate lie" (see page 5). The request, making clear his displeasure with Congress, was that it immediately restore the $150,000,000 lopped from his original relief demand (see col. 3).

Coming in for strong censure in the letter—sent to Floyd H. Roberts of Virginia—were Senators Glass and Byrd of Virginia for engineering the Senate's overwhelming rejection of the President's appointment of Roberts to a Federal judgeship in Virginia.

As the principal spokesman against Roberts, Glass had charged: (1) that the President had given Governor Price of Virginia, an Administration supporter, the veto power over nominations for Federal posts made by Glass and Byrd, and (2) that the U. S. Attorney General had given no consideration to their recommendations for the judgeship, for which they had suggested two other men. "Neither of these statements," said the President flatly, "is true."

Principal reason why the Senate had rejected Roberts, however, was that Glass and Byrd had termed him "personally obnoxious." This appeal to "Senatorial courtesy," the President said, in effect vested "in individual Senators . . . the power of nomination," since it enabled them to squelch any nominee not to their liking, regardless of the nominee's qualifications. The Constitution, he pointed out, gave the President the power of nomination, and the right of veto belonged not to a "Senator or two Senators" but to the entire Senate.

Harris & Ewing

Roberts' Rejection Brought a Retort

Himself angry, the 81-year-old Glass challenged the President in an answering statement. He asserted not only that his original charges were true but added another: that the President was planning to "purge" Byrd in 1940 and himself later "should I live longer than the intriguers hope." In addition, he said the President had written to him reserving the right to consult "Nancy Astor, the Duchess of Windsor, the WPA, a Virginia moonshiner, Gov. Price or Charlie McCarthy" on Virginia appointments, but that none was consulted "except Price." Whether the President would reopen the issue with another anti-Glass appointment was not immediately apparent; at a press conference he said he had not thought about it.

Although the President's Congressional troubles attracted the greatest interest, he also dipped into foreign affairs by conferring with Mexican Ambassador Castillo Najera and Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles in connection with the controversy arising from Mexico's expropriation of American-owned oil lands. That the Administration was still not ready to take a definite stand was indicated in a subsequent statement by Najera. "The matter," he said, "is still between the oil companies and the Mexican government—not between the two governments" (see page 9).

Congress: Personalities

On the Congressional stage last week, the player, rather than the play, was the thing. A young Representative and an old Senator, a Virginia judge and a Wisconsin "radical," a lady Cabinet member and the President of the United States—such were the diverse personalities shaping the legislative drama.

Franklin Roosevelt, in a thoroughly characteristic move, sprung the week's big surprise over the still simmering issue of relief vs. economy. While slashing 150 million dollars from the WPA deficiency appropriation, Congress had sought to soften its frugality by suggesting that the President ask for more money "in case of emergency." Accordingly, Roosevelt signed the bill and then promptly accepted the invitation. In a pithy message, he told Congress:

Full maintenance of relief rolls till April 1 would leave WPA two alternatives after that date: (1) to discharge "abruptly" a million workers, a number that "cannot possibly be absorbed by private industry in time to prevent

(Continued from page 4)

pete with Negro labor. In both regions, America's 4,000,000 employed Negroes have been kept in the lowest economic brackets.

About half of Negro workers are farm tenants or farm hands, kept by the color line from advancing into more gainful occupations. Another 30 per cent make up the largest servant class in America. When depression struck, Negroes were the first to lose their jobs. Today, fully 1,500,000 colored adults are unemployed. About one-third of colored families receive some form of government relief, as compared with one-fifth of white.

In the South, where economic competition between Negroes and whites is greatest, funds for Negro schools are skimped. All of the southern states have enacted property or residence qualifications to keep the Negro away from the ballot box; not much more than 10 per cent of southern Negroes ever go to the polls.

Poorly paid and poorly educated, the nation's "10th man" has low standards of living. In the South, like the white sharecroppers, Negroes live in shacks without screens, toilets or electric lights. In the cities, colored families are crowded together more densely than any other part of the population. Yet rents for Negroes are higher than for whites.

Partly because of these factors, the Negro crime rate is twice that of other Americans. Because of environment, also, the colored man is critically exposed to disease. On the average, he dies about 10 years sooner than the white man. The proportion of Negroes in the general population is slowly diminishing.

NICHE: Despite these handicaps, the Negro has carved himself a niche in America. Barred from most institutions, he patronizes colored theaters, restaurants, banks, insurance companies and stores. Negro-owned enterprises of this kind have existed since the Civil war. Compared with white, however, Negro-owned business is generally so inefficient and so meager in capital that it handles only a small part of the two billion dollars colored persons spend every year.

In literature, art and music, the Negro has had a tremendous influence on American life. On the plantations, slaves took twin solace for their servitude in religion and song. Out of the two grew the melodious spirituals. Out of other Negro music grew ragtime, then jazz.

Beginning in the war era and flowering most in the 1920s, moreover, there was a Negro renaissance, when colored novelists, playwrights and poets attracted wide attention. Young Langston Hughes had a play produced in New York; novelist Claude McKay's *Home to Harlem* was admired by critics. Last year, in nation-wide competition with white short story authors, Charles Wright, a WPA writer, won a first and a second prize.

Scurlock, Irwin & Langen, International

America's 12,500,000 Negroes Look to Jones, White and Randolph (l. to r.) for Leadership

To the stage, the Negro has contributed abundantly. A colored presentation of *Macbeth* was a sensation in the theater season of 1936. Negro actors, dancers and singers—like Ethel Waters, Josephine Baker and Bill Robinson, who taught Shirley Temple how to dance—are famous. On the concert stage, baritone Paul Robeson, once an All-American football end, and contralto Marion Anderson have two of the finest voices in America.

Perhaps even more by inspiration than by authorship, the Negro has enriched America's art and literature. The Afro-American has often been the subject for white creations, beginning perhaps with Stephen Foster's ballads and continuing through *Mamba's Daughters*, a play enjoying considerable success on Broadway this week.

To his cultural institutions, the Negro looks for leadership. About Baptist and Methodist churches, to which the Negro has belonged ever since before the Revolution, revolves much of colored social life.

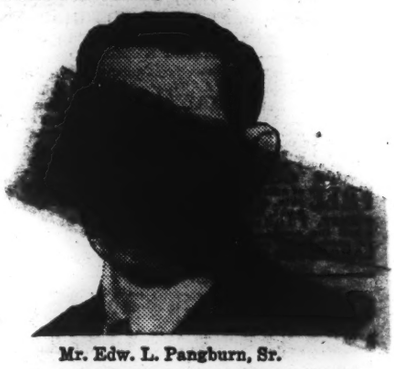
For leadership in political and economic thought, the Negro also looks to his cultural institutions, and his men of culture—his educators, his

PILES

Don't Suffer Needlessly!

Try this Wonderful Treatment for Pile Suffering FREE!

Those discomforting symptoms of Piles — pain, itching or bleeding — may be treated privately and conveniently *at home*. Thousands are enthusiastic about this amazing Combination Treatment. Read the statement below:



Mr. Edw. L. Pangburn, Sr.

"I can never thank you enough. Before taking your treatment, I could not stoop to do my work. I could not walk without great discomfort. I have not noticed pain since taking your treatment."

EDW. L. PANGBURN, SR.
316 E. Pine St. Millville, N. J.

If you suffer from itching, bleeding or protruding piles, you may have a generous supply of this good treatment *absolutely free* for the asking. Don't delay; don't suffer needlessly. Mail this coupon RIGHT NOW!

FREE TRIAL COUPON. To prove all we claim, we will send you promptly in plain package, a generous supply of this treatment. Don't wait; mail coupon TODAY.

E. R. Page Co., Dept. 300-D4, Marshall, Mich.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

WA[redacted]
500 M[redacted]

A REVOLUTIONA[redacted] invented that cle[redacted] like magic. Also [redacted] rugs, etc. Ends clea[redacted] about it. *Approved* [redacted]

The inventor wants 500 men and women at once to help him introduce this strange chemical sponge. He offers to send samples ON TRIAL to the first person in each locality who writes him. No obligation. Get details. Be first—*send in your name to* THE KRISTEE CO., 846 BAR ST., AKRON, O.

PIPE SMOKERS

can have a cool, clear, dry, sweet smoke of all the tobacco. No clogging, no waste, no wet heel. Will last a life time. *Send 25c.* Will forward postpaid.
B. B. BROWN, 271 Fifth St., NEWARK, N. J.

There's a CRYING NEED for NEW Writers!

Leading magazines pay as high as 10c per word. Send your best short story with $1.00 for intelligent criticism and advice on revision. We always endeavor to find a ready market for your stories.
SHORT STORY WRITERS' GUILD
1614 N. Sherman Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

15 DAYS' TRIAL

SEND ONLY 20 CENTS with name, age and address, and by return mail **RECEIVE** a set of **14 TRIAL GLASSES** to select from to fit your eyes **NOTHING MORE TO PAY** until you can see perfectly far and near. Then the above **Beautiful Style** will cost you only $3.90, no more; other styles $1.95 and up.

We only handle **High Grade** Single Vision and **DOUBLE VISION** or **KRYPTOK BIFOCAL** toric lenses, ground into **ONE SOLID PIECE of GLASS. DOCTOR H. E. BAKER**, O.D., with over 30 years' experience, **GUARANTEES** to give you **Perfect Fit** or **NO COST.** Circular with latest styles and lowest prices **FREE.**

MODERN SPECTACLE CO., Dept. 92-N1
5125 Pensacola Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BOYS GIRLS MEN WOMEN Youth

Prize 'Get Acquainted' Contest. 131 other cash prizes which are given ... tion to each ... Prize winner.

Sta. 43 Paradise, Pa.

SKIN TROUBLE

FREE TRIAL If you have a skin trouble that (1) itches or burns, (2) oozes or scales, (3) gets better then worse, let us send you a **FREE TEST** of the one thing found best by our Medical Advisor, Dr. Cannaday, who has specialized on Eczema alone, for over 38 years, treating thousands. It is by far the best he has found for the above conditions, and is usually mild, clean and comforting, no more visible than water. You, too, may find your "first real night's rest." Write today, a postal will do. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. J. H. CANNADAY CO., 941 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

ACID STOMACH ULCERS

If you suffer from acid stomach, write today for FREE ... Co., Dept. ...

ASTHMA **TREATMENT** mailed on Free Trial. If satisfied, send $1; if not, it's **Free.** Write me for your treatment today.

W. K. STERLINE, 817 Ohio Ave, Sidney, Ohio

Given Away

10 lovely Pencils with 5 your Name in gold foil ... selling 4 boxes ... Salve at 25c ... Send No Money. ... MARYLAND.

FOR
Too Much Acid
Read Our Offer DO THIS

Thousands report relief from **Stiff Joints; Sore Muscles; Rheumatic Pains; Neuritis; Neuralgia.**

Bladder weak? Kidney irritation? Up many times at night? "Worn out"? "Acid" stomach? "Catch cold" easily? Skin itchy? No "pep"? Nervous?

WANT A 75c BOTTLE?
(Regular Prescription Quantity)

For more than 46 years The Williams Treatment has been helping others to more comfortable days and restful nights.. YOU try it!

We will give uric acid sufferers who send this advertisement, home address and ten cents (stamps or coin) one full size 75c bottle (32 doses) of **THE WILLIAMS TREATMENT** and booklet with DIET and other helpful suggestions. No obligation. No C. O. D. Only one bottle given same person, family or address. Sold since 1892.

This adv't and 10c must be sent
THE DR. D. A. WILLIAMS COMPANY,
Offer RF-12 East Hampton, Conn.

writers, and his 100 colleges and universities. Typically, three of the most prominent Negro leaders today are a teacher and two authors.

AMBITION: The ambition of each of these three men is to widen the niche occupied by the Afro-American. The first is Eugene Kinckle Jones, once a teacher in a Louisville high school. He is head of the National Urban League, founded in 1910 to help Negroes adjust themselves to city life. Composed of Negroes and civic-minded whites, it is now active in more than 40 cities. It helps Negroes with vocational training and occupational advice. More strikingly, it compels stores with Negro patronage to employ Negro workers, and promotes participation by Negroes in city government.

Second Negro leader, and the best-known to white men, is himself only 1/64th Negro. He is 45-year-old Walter White, writer and executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He travels 25,000 miles a year presenting the views of the 1,000,000 white and Negro members of his Association. Briefly, his group wants an end to lynching in the South; improved education for the Negro; more voting by the Negro; and the end of economic discrimination against the Negro.

Third colored leader is Asa Philip Randolph. As editor of a Negro weekly, he early advocated the unionization of colored labor, despite the cold attitude of the A. F. of L. In 1925, he founded the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. In 1937, the 8,000 members of his union won pay increases amounting to $1,250,000 a year—a feat which made him, next to boxing champion Joe Louis, the Negro most admired by Negroes.

Today, Randolph is head of a new organization—the three-year-old National Negro Congress for coordinating the work of country-wide Negro groups. He is typical of the willingness of the colored man to accept new ideas. Unionized Negro laborers now belong almost exclusively to the C. I. O. Important in the 1936 elections, most voting Negroes supported the New Deal. Arthur Mitchell, only Negro Congressman, is a Chicago Democrat.

At the present time, the Negro is progressing, with the help and understanding of whites, as he has done ever since his first arrival in America. Negro schools in the South are improving from year to year. A substantial minority of Negroes do not live in slums, nor do they receive mere subsistence wages or less.

Even after remarkable advancement, however, the Afro-American is still part of a submerged race. His leaders are convinced that not until the Negro can be as well educated as the white; not until he can vote as freely; and not until he can work beside and receive the same consideration as the white, will he receive his just due as a human being. That the bettering of the Negro would mean the betterment of the nation and of all races within it, they think, is obvious.

PASTIME, SMILES

Brain Teaser

The following was contributed by Albert E. Schaefer of St. Louis, Mo.: A neighborhood movie proprietor decided to give a bargain show with prices to be five cents for men, two cents for ladies and one mill for children. At the close of business he found his gross receipts to be $1 and that exactly 100 persons had attended his bargain offering. How many men, ladies and children attended the show? Answer next week.

Answer to Last Week's—The bouncing ball will have traveled 3,100 feet before coming to rest.

Smiles

Boogy—Do any of the good things you hope for come to pass?

Woogy—They all come to pass; but they come and pass so swiftly I can't grab any of 'em.

Tweedlepunch—It takes some brains to succeed in high society.

Defuniak—Why? You always seem to get on well enough.

Farmer Goober—I believe a horse understands more than a dog.

Farmer Brokaw—I don't.

Farmer Goober—Well, I wouldn't tell that to everybody.

Surveyor—What is your husband's average income?

Mrs. Sharp—Oh, about one a. m.

Scallop—When Fanny married Nathan she called him the light of her life.

Stingo—Did she?

Scallop—Yes, and evidently she meant it, for he's never allowed to go out.

Pahson—Bruddah Pick, yo' been fightin', I hears.

Pick—Yass, pahson, Ah wuz.

Pahson—Doan yo' 'member whut de good book sez 'bout turnin' de odder cheek?

Pick—Yass, pahson, but he hit me on mah nose, an' Ah's only got one.

SAN ANTONIO REGISTER

RIGHT • JUSTICE • PROGRESS

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1939

Taken by Death

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, a life-long resident of San Antonio, and pioneer and fearless worker in the interest of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who died Wednesday afternoon, following an illness of five months.

Smallwood served as secretary-treasurer of the San Antonio branch of the brotherhood for more than 14 years. He was also president of the San Antonio council of the National Negro Congress, and president of the Negro Voters League of Bexar county.

Funeral rites will be conducted tomorrow afternoon—Saturday, September 16—from St. Paul M.E. church, at three o'clock, the Rev. Dr. G. A. Deslandes officiating.

Wm. Smallwood Is Taken by Death

1939

WEDNESDAY afternoon, September 13, death cut down one of San Antonio's most colorful and widely known figures, when William Smallwood, active in civic, labor, and political circles, succumbed, at his home, 517 North Centre street, to an illness he had suffered some five months. The decedent had been confined to bed from the ninth of April until August 9, when he seemed to show decided improvement, and was allowed to leave the sick bed. He suffered a relapse on September 1, from which he was unable to rally. The end came at three o'clock.

Smallwood is probably best known for his untiring, militant, fearless efforts in behalf of the organization of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, at a time when most porters—fearful of losing their jobs—were afraid to admit affiliation with, or sympathy for, the struggling union. Smallwood was in the employ of the Pullman company for 21 years, being discharged in 1929 because of his courageous activities in behalf of the brotherhood. For more than 14 years the decedent served the San Antonio division of the brotherhood as secretary-treasurer.

Smallwood's efforts in the development of the organization brought him national attention.

At the time of his death, Smallwood was president of the San Antonio council of the National Negro congress, and president of the Negro Voters League of Bexar county. He was particularly efficacious in developing the local council of the National Negro Congress from a weak, ineffective organization to its present position of being one of the most powerful bodies in Bexar county.

A native of San Antonio, Smallwood was born here 59 years ago, February 11, 1880, was educated here, and had lived in San Antonio all his life, throughout which he took a foremost part in all activities for Race and community progressiveness, and for economic freedom and development for the Negro.

On April 15, 1903, Smallwood and Miss Willie Morrison, of Victoria, were married, the ceremonies being performed in Cuero, Texas. One child, a daughter, resulted from this union.

The decedent was a member of St. Paul M. E. church, from which final rites will be conducted tomorrow (Saturday, September 16) afternoon, at three o'clock, the Rev. Dr. G. A. Deslandes officiating, Sutton and Sutton Funeral home in charge. Services will be under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Surviving are—widow, Mrs. Willie Smallwood; one daughter, Miss Geraldine Smallwood; three brothers, James and Abraham Smallwood, of San Antonio, and Alfred Smallwood of Los Angeles, California; one sister, Mrs. L. A. Alexander of San Antonio, and other relatives.

In The Shadow

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our many friends for their sympathetic thoughts, cards, telegrams and beautiful floral offerings during the illness and death of our husband, father and brother, William Smallwood, who departed this life September 13, 1939. We especially thank Rev. G. A. Deslandes for his words of consolation and the various organizations for their consoling remarks and the Sutton and Sutton funeral directors for their efficient and splendid service.

Mrs. W. Smallwood, widow.
Geraldine Smallwood, daughter.
Mrs. Lenora Alexander, sister.
James, Alfred, Abraham, Smallwood, brothers.
And other relatives.

THE OMAHA STAR

Dedicated to the Service of the People That No Good Cause Shall Lack a Champion, and That Evil Shall Not Thrive Unopposed

THE OMAHA STAR, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1939

Vol. II, No. 11

Price 5 cents

Renowned Labor Leader To Speak Here Thursday

NOTICE

Don't forget the Annual Charity Ball sponsored by the Elks Monday evening, December 4, at the Rainbow Ball Room.

NOTICE

The N A A C P will sponsor its Annual Minstrel Show at the Theatre tonight, Saturday, December 2, at 11:45 P. M.

Mass Meeting Orator

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

For Twelve Years Made History Through Sacrifice for His Race

Unfaltering Fight Climaxed with an Increase In Wages of $2,000,000 Annually

A. Phillip Randolph, who is to be presented as the principle speaker by the Omaha Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Thursday evening, December 7th at a mammoth mass meeting to be held at Zion Baptist Church, 2215 Grant Street, stepped from the position of Editor, of the Messenger Magazine in 1925, destined to become the greatest labor leader in the history of our country.

Meeting with about a half dozen porters in the city of New York in 1925, plans were laid by this small group of crusaders, with better working conditions and higher wages as their goal. Realizing that confronting them in the Pullman Company was literally the Rock of Gibraltar, they sought to put their best foot forward with that in mind. They chose A. Philip Randolph, at that time a young militant editor, to lead them in what developed to have been a 12 year struggle, climaxing in 1937 in victory, and bringing to the coffers of black America, an increase in wages of $2,000,000 annually. Encroached in this history-making contract signed by the Pullman Company, was an all important clause calling for better working conditions, all of which played a great part in raising the moral of approximately 8,020 porters thruout the world.

Mr. Randolph is recognized as one of the foremost orators of America, so much so that he was selected to speak on a program with ex-Presidnt Herbert Hoover and Secretary of State Kellog in 1925 as the representative of the Negro people at the opening of the Susquicentennial at Philadelphia, Pa. His appearance is constantly being sought by colleges and universities from coast to coast with requests to speak on subjects of economics, politics, sociology and labor, all of which he is a student of rare ability.

Appearing on this same program as a speaker will be the Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Webster, who has proven to be a most valuable assistant in the fight which has and is still being carried on in behalf of the Negro race.

Music will be furnished by the St. John A. N. E. church choir, under the direction of Mrs. Pearl Gibson. The meeting will start promptly at 8:00 P. M. You are urged to come early if you wish to get a seat, as an overflow crowd is expected.

Saturday, July 29, 1939

Voluntary Health Insurance Aids Many Wage Earners and Farmers

Industrial Workers Get Complete Medical Care for $3 Per Month; Hospitalization for An Entire Family Costs Farmers $25 Per Year.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Editor's Note.—This is the fifth of a series of six articles on "The Wage Earners' Stake in Health," sponsored by the Educational Service of the Workers Education Bureau of America, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y. The articles have been carefully scrutinized by Dr. Michael M. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Research in Medical Economics, for their accuracy.

By CONSTANCE KENT

In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, there are about 2000 wage earners and their families who do not have to worry about oncoming and unexpected sickness costs because they pay for them every year in advance.

Fourteen years ago, the white employes of the Baton Rouge plant of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, set up their medical service organization, the "Stanocola Employes Medical and Hospital Association." Since then they have built a clinic with laboratory and other facilities; they have selected their own medical staff by vote of their membership from among the physicians practicing in Baton Rouge. Three dollars per month, per member, provides almost complete medical care (except dentistry) for all these wage earners and their families.

Managed by Workers

No employe of the company is compelled to join, but about eighty per cent of the white employes have done so. The monthly payments are made through payroll deductions, the company cooperating in this respect; but the workers manage the Association. There are seven doctors, including five general practitioners, a surgeon and a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat work. These doctors spend daily time at the clinic and also look after patients at home or in any one of the local hospitals where any member or one of his family may go when hospital care is recommended by one of the physicians. The only limit is that not more than $250 may be spent for any single illness.

Voluntary Plans Benefit Millions

The Stanocola Association has weathered the depression and the original opposition of the local medical society. This is one of many voluntary health insurance plans organized by or for wage earners and their families. About two and one-half million people now secure their medical care in this way, although many of the plans are not as complete or as satisfactory as the one at Baton Rouge. Most of the industrial plans are in railroads, lumbering and mining. Some of these have been running for many years. More lately, organizations of wage earners or of consumers in several cities have started plans of voluntary health insurance, selecting their doctors or cooperating with an already organized group of doctors. Examples are in Los Angeles, Chicago, Milwaukee, Washington, D. C., and elsewhere.

Farmers Operate Their Own Hospital

In Western Oklahoma the farmers have likewise set up voluntary health insurance for themselves. Six years ago, one of the local physicians started the idea with several cooperatively-minded farm people. Two thousand farm families have subscribed $50 apiece to set their plan under way. They have built their own hospital in Elk City, have a staff of doctors and have twice enlarged the hospital since it was started. Some members live as far as fifty miles away, but most are within a few miles of the center. Their organization is known as the Farmers Union Cooperative Hospital Association. It is not for profit. Each member is a stockholder with one vote—no more. They elect a board of five directors who manage the Association's affairs, and who employ a physician director for the medical staff, and a business manager for the hospital.

What does it cost? A member without dependents pays $12 a year. With one dependent, the rate is $18. For a whole family, no matter how large, the annual charge is $25.

Home Medical Service Provided

What do they get for their money? Members can get all medical service they need from the doctors at the hospital. If they need it at home they must pay $1.50 for call, plus 25 cents per mile one way. If an ambulance is needed, it will be sent to the house for $1 plus 10 cents a mile one way. If they must stay in the hospital for a serious sickness or an operation, they are charged $1 per day for room, board and general nursing in the hospital up to 30 days for any one sickness, $2 per day thereafter.

Scope of Hospital Service

A charge is made for anaesthetics and operating room supplies. No extra charge is made for consultations, physical or laboratory examinations, surgical operations, or obstetrical care. Private nursing is provided for three days in the hospital without extra charge on recommendation of the attending physician. Dental examinations, X-rays, and extractions are free. There are eight physicians on the staff and two dentists.

Non-members who live in the locality may use the service of the doctors and hospitals, but must pay the usual fees charged by other physicians in the county. The local medical society and the State Medical Society of Oklahoma have fought the Farmers Cooperative Hospital Association, but without success. The Association is now building an enlargement to its hospital.

A number of other farmers' cooperatives are now trying to work out medical-care insurance plans of their own.

Reprinted from
THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST
August, 1939

THE CRISIS OF NEGRO RAILROAD WORKERS*

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Problem

THE first and primary problem of the railroad workers today, black and white, is the loss of jobs.

What are the causes?

The causes may be listed as follows:

1. Reduced traffic volume of goods for more than seven years.
2. Reduced number of passengers carried.

These causes, however, are effects of deeper causes, namely,

(a) The business and industrial depression.

(b) Technological revolution or the introduction of labor-saving devices, such as high-powered locomotives and long trains.

(c) Consolidations, mergers, reorganizations and bankers' manipulation of railroad properties, stocks and bonds.

(d) Competition by other modes of transportation which has the advantage of less government regulation.

It is a commonplace fact that Negro railroad workers are victims of the general conditions that affect all railroad workers, and they must share in the general program of which all railroad workers are a part, to find and apply a remedy.

Loss of Jobs

A word, now, about the main problem—the loss of jobs.

This problem looms up in the form of a million jobs in the last twenty years. While there are no accurate figures indicating the number of Negroes that have lost jobs, roughly speaking, thirty or more years ago, there were probably more than a quarter of a million (250,000) Negro railroad workers in the railroad industry. Today, there are probably a hundred and fifty thousand, more or less, now at work on steam railroads. This means that some 100,000 jobs on railroads passed out of the hands of black workers in the last quarter of a century or more.

When one considers the fact that the Negro is a marginal worker in American industry, being the last hired and the first fired, the loss of one hundred thousand jobs is one of the Negro's major economic blows.

Stating this problem in the form of the computation of wage loss to Negro railroad workers, we have the staggering figure of one billion dollars, if 100,000 Negro railroad workers are only allowed an average of $500 a year for twenty years.

Put in more understandable terms, the probable loss in wages to this group of Negro workers is ten times greater, without a doubt, than the total amount of money in charity and philanthropy that has been contributed to the Negro people for educa-

* An address before the National Conference of Negro Railroad Workers which met in Washington, D. C., at the Twelfth Street Branch Y. M. C. A., May 19 and 20, 1939.

tion, churches and hospitals since the Civil War to the present time.

But, of course, Negroes are not the only workers who have lost jobs on the railroads. White workers have lost jobs, too. And the general causes for the loss of jobs of both black and white railroad workers are the same.

Effects of the Loss of Jobs

In the large, the loss of jobs among black and white workers creates similar general social effects, such as undernutrition and malnutrition, broken families, child delinquency, more frequent illness, lower cultural standards, increase in criminal tendencies, and the vanishing of social hope and individual ambitions.

But in addition to the devastating moral and economic effects of the loss of jobs upon any workers, there is an additional demoralizing condition that arises out of the industrial fact that Negro workers are not only the last hired and first fired, but large sections of the race are confined to blind-alley jobs, where there is no opportunity for promotion, such as Pullman porters, dining-car employees, train porters, brakemen, firemen, hostlers, etc.

In fact, Negro workers are frozen into their class of employment on the railroad, and, in very truth, in most industries they are now in.

Blind-Alley Jobs

Concretely speaking, Pullman porters may run in charge of one car at a small differential in wages above the standard rate, but they are not promoted to the rank of conductors.

Dining-car waiters and cooks may run in charge at a small differential above the standard rate of pay for a waiter, but they don't become stewards. The reason is that these jobs —conductors and stewards—are considered, traditionally, as the white men's jobs.

Permit me to pause here to state that Negro sleeping-car porters and waiters have nothing to gain by running in charge except an inequitable differential in wages. These in-charge jobs only serve to displace a Pullman conductor or dining-car steward, thereby bestowing an unfair economic advantage to the carriers. This does not mean that Pullman porters should not desire to be promoted to conductors or that dining-car waiters should not aspire to become dining-car stewards. This is their right. But it does mean that these hyphenated occupational honors and advantages are more apparent than real.

The same thing applies to red caps. Negro red caps do not rise to the position of station master because station masters are supposed to be white.

Train porters are also blind-alley workers, although they perform the same work as brakemen, by carrying switch keys, coupling and uncoupling cars, fastening hose, attending to hot boxes, taking train orders, in addition to the porters' work of keeping the coaches clean and assisting passengers with bags, etc., they do not travel up to the status of brakemen.

While train porters do the same work as brakemen, they only draw the same wages in exceptional cases, such as on the Santa Fe Railroad. Generally, train porters draw from one-half to two-thirds of the wages paid to brakemen.

Train porters perform the work of two jobs, a brakeman and porter for pay which is less than the wages of

one job—the brakeman's. And, again, it is well to stress that train porters are never granted the normal right of promotion to the next higher rank, the job of brakeman. The rule is, once a train porter, always a train porter, if he is not forced downward into a lower rank of chair car porter with lower pay, performing few of the duties of the brakeman, being deprived of switch keys.

The few Negro brakemen that now remain on railroads, if they don't receive lower pay, are without the right of promotion to the status of train conductors, although practically all train conductors were once brakemen or some form of trainman.

Negro firemen, though competent to drive the engine as an engineer, must remain firemen, if they are not sacrificed and displaced as a result of the introduction of automatic stokers on steam engines, and the use of Diesel or a different kind of motor power. Firemen are normally subject to promotion to engineers. White firemen are promoted to the jobs of engineers. Engineers are always former firemen. The job of fireman is the logical vocational stepping stone to the job of engineer. A fireman normally evolves into an engineer. The knowledge and experience of the former are essential to development of a necessary type of knowledge, skill and experience of the latter. But the knowledge, skill and experience of a black fireman find no reward in promotion, but he is constantly harassed and beset by fear of demotion or displacement.

While the jobs of brakeman and fireman are not blind alley in nature, they are tantamount to the same thing when held by Negroes.

In the shops, Negro workers have been reduced from boilermakers' jobs once held, if but in rare instances, to boilermakers' helpers and from boilermakers' helpers to common laborers.

Although this steady declension in industrial status, with consequent correlative pay-roll reduction, applies to white and black workers alike as a result of technological changes, the supersession and abolition of skills, the liquidation of the Negro's vocational status as skilled worker is partly ascribable to the operation of race and color discrimination.

Displacement of Negro Railroad Workers

In the main, the jobs of train porters were created by the desire of railroad managements to reduce costs of operation, since train porters receive less pay than brakemen. But with the loss of jobs by white brakemen, pressure is being brought to bear upon carriers to displace train porters and put white brakemen on the head end of the trains, and permit them to perform both the job of the brakeman and porter. Nor are Negro railroad workers alone required to perform compound jobs. This year on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, a Negro train porter was displaced and a white brakeman took over the job as a brakeman-porter, performing both the work of the brakeman and the porter. This white brakeman got off the extra board of the brakemen's roster and bid in on the roster of train porters for work, but train porters are not allowed to bid in on the brakemen's roster for jobs. In other words, the seniority rights of Negro train porters are sharply limited in

application, whereas the seniority rights of white trainmen are unlimited.

Negro switchmen are steadily losing their hiring rights. To cite two instances. In the terminal yards at Houston, Texas, while Negro switchmen were once holding a strategic position, they have now lost 85 per cent of their hiring rights, which is steadily making for the eventual elimination of the Negro switchmen from this terminal. And this condition in Houston is practically typical of the trend with Negro railroad workers throughout the country. In Florence, S. C., Negro switchmen once held 100 per cent of the jobs. Today there are no Negro switchmen at all in the terminal.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Negro firemen are continuously facing a drastic abridgement of their hiring rights on all roads. The percentage of Negro firemen is going down and of white firemen, going up. On the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line, Negro firemen are supposed to have 49 per cent of the jobs. No Negro firemen, however, know whether they have them or not.

Negro railroad workers are being dispossessed of their hiring rights by wage agreements and extra agreements, and confidential memoranda of understanding between the carriers and some of the standard railroad unions. For certain concessions made by the standard railway unions to the railway companies, the companies, in turn, make the concession of reducing the hiring rights of Negro railroad workers, such as firemen, switchmen, brakemen, etc., to the railroad unions.

The carriers find themselves incapable of resisting the tremendous power of the standard railroad unions, especially in view of the absence of effective organization on the part of the Negro firemen, switchmen and brakemen, etc.

Such are the problems of the Negro railroad workers. If they are dark, discouraging, and, in certain aspects, unique, they are so because they are conditioned by the prejudice of color and race. But, fundamentally, let us ever bear in mind, fellow brothers, that the problem of the white railroad workers is the problem of the black railroad workers. The task of the black railroad workers is the same as the task of the white railroad workers, except more difficult and perplexing and distressing because of the addition of the difficulties and problems of race to the problems and difficulties of class.

Causes

What are the causes?

It is eminently timely, proper and fitting that this conference address itself to the causes of the problems of the railroads and their employees since before one can prescribe a proper cure of a malady, he must diagnose its cause.

Now, the stakes of the 100,000 or more Negro railroad workers in the rehabilitation, stability and healthy growth of the 26-billion-dollar railroad industry are great and significant. Negro workers are interested in and deeply concerned about both immediate and ultimate causes of the present plight of the country's railroads. The fact that one-third of the nation's railroads are in bankruptcy and another third on the verge of bankruptcy, pressing hard upon the heels of receiverships, is a matter of

primary and fundamental importance to black and white workers who have invested their labor and lives in the building up of the transportation arteries of the United States of America.

A word now as to the immediate reasons for the existing industrial and financial position of the railroads.

Reduction in Car Loadings

(a) A reduction in car loadings and number of passengers carried, flows directly from generally bad business conditions over a period of seven or more years. These unfavorable business years grew out of the general financial and industrial depression which is a sort of periodic and cyclical phenomenon considered to be inherent in our present profit system. These periods of business depression and recession are marked by drastic declines in purchasing power of the masses of the people resulting from unemployment. Unemployment in turn is increased and accentuated by the continuous curtailment of purchasing power. The closing of factories, mills and mines and other phases of our industrial machinery, the introduction of various forms of relief to assuage and ameliorate these periods of economic stress and strain, naturally have their effect upon every major industry including the railway systems.

Technological Revolution

(b) In addition to widespread business upset and uncertainty, which are reflected in all forms of transportation, a veritable industrial revolution in the form of the introduction of labor-saving devices on railroads, such as high-powered locomotives, has been going on. Whereas a quarter of a century ago, trains with more than thirty cars were a rarity, today not infrequently a hundred and fifty cars may be seen hauled by these giant engines. Despite this enormous increase in cars hauled, the operating crew of railroad workers has remained static. A few decades ago, some twenty-five or thirty men would have been required to operate the movement of so large a number of cars. But today, a crew of four, not even a full crew, handles the longest trains.

Of course the march of the technological revolution which changes the processes of our industrial life without regard to the human element can not be halted. Nor do the workers seek to set a limitation upon the refinement and elaboration of our modern industrial mechanism, except that they are concerned that their interests as workers be not sacrificed for the profit and well-being of absentee stock and bond holders and bankers that manipulate the capital structures of railroad properties.

Consolidations and Mergers or Business Revolution

(c) Even some of our liberal economists and government leaders seem ready to accept the formulae of the captains of the railroad industry which are designed to institute a wholesale wave of consolidations and mergers of railroad properties throughout the nation as a panacea for the sickness of this industry. Little thought is given to the fact that consolidations and mergers are certain to work irreparable hardships in the form of displacements upon railway employees. The business argument that duplication of service in ex-

isting roadbeds and terminals and shops is uneconomic and plays havoc with the ability of the roads to earn a necessary return upon invested capital leaves wholly out of consideration the fact that the railroad workers who have invested their labor and lives in this industry are also entitled to a proper return in the form of wages that are not only adequate but continuous. Any system for the rehabilitation of the railway properties which throws thousands of railway workers upon the human scrap heap, in the interest of a callous principle of profit and efficiency, is both unsound and unworkable.

Albeit, Negro workers not only face this menace of displacement as a result of a drive for the economic sufficiency of railroad companies, but in addition are the victims of the operation of a blind-alley vocational set up, together with an unequal competition from the powerful standard railroad unions that deny them membership because of race and color.

Competition with Railroads by Other Modes of Transportation

(d) Committees appointed by President Roosevelt and the Interstate Commerce Commission have consistently suggested the unequal competition between the railways and other modes of transportation such as the highways and waterways. The claim is set forth that the highways and waterways mode of transporting goods represent unfair competitors of railroads since there is not equal regulation by government agencies of waterways and highways transportation with the consequent impost of tax burdens. It is also claimed that these forms of transportation have inordinately benefited from government subsidies. Undoubtedly, this is true and plays no little part in conditioning the railroad enterprise.

Overfinanciering

(e) Probably one of the most outstanding causal factors of the present debilitated condition of American railways is overcapitalization and the reckless rigging of capital structures without regard either to the interest of stockholders, the workers or the traveling public. Bankers, not industrial railway managers, have bandied with railroads like pawns upon a checkerboard. Who has not heard of the amazingly fanciful financial manipulations of railway properties by the Van Swerigen brothers? Theirs was the hapless business of building financial, instead of industrial, railroad structures. Physical properties and workers were only important as they served as forms around which astronomical financial operations could be projected.

Remedies

While the analysis of causes of the present status of the railroads and the precarious position of railway workers, black and white, is necessary in order that effective remedies may be applied, the problem of remedies is of vast and surpassing importance as well as difficult and perplexing. The application of remedies is important to the workers both from the point of view of the business stability and progress of railroads and the security of jobs for the employees. Unless the railway industry is healthy and continues to grow, it offers a future for the workers which is dark and forbidding. Railroads must

make money to provide employment for railway wage-earners and railway wage-earners must have employment if the railway industry is to preserve its health and go forward.

Many recommendations have been made to cure the malady of railroads. One basic remedy is better business. Congressman Lee E. Geyer of California suggests a four-point plan:

1. Improvement of railroad properties.
2. Elimination of grade crossings.
3. Better conditions for railroad workers.
4. New methods of financing and control.

These are basic immediate remedies. The execution of this plan, however, is the rub. Well did he state that the need for greatly increased railroad expenditures for rehabilitation work and equipment, repairs and maintenance, both for the sake of the railroads and for the good of the whole national economy, has been recognized repeatedly by the various government bodies which have been investigating the railroad situation in recent months. He continued that the focus of attention of railroad managements in recent years has been almost exclusively on an attempt to maintain payment of their capital charges at all cost. In pursuit of this policy, railroad management has laid off a million or more of their employees in the past years. It has attempted to cut wages, it has increased freight and passenger rates, it has drastically curtailed capital expenditures for maintenance work and for needed equipment and supplies. It has gravely neglected the maintenance of its physical properties. This is a sound and correct indictment of the management of the railroad industry of the nation.

Government Ownership

While, undoubtedly, the elimination of grade crossings and the inauguration of a general rehabilitation program on railroads will have a beneficent effect by way of the revival of this important industry, there seem to be numerous economic signs that the only eventual solution of the problem of the railroad industry is government ownership. Under government control, the public, the employees and expert and technical railroad management would contribute their coordinated intelligences and experiences to the stability and progressive well-being of this enterprise. Although this remedy may be largely in the ultimate, it has an important bearing upon the immediate proposals for the solution of the railroad problem. Railroads have long since ceased to be pure and simple private properties. They are properties public in nature. Even now they require government regulation in the interest of sound public policy. The Interstate Commerce Commission determines freight and passenger rates and myriad other conditions essential to the operation of American railways. Now, the government, if railroads are to be brought back to life and taken out of the hands of receiverships and moved back from the precipice of bankruptcy, must pour millions of money into them for their rehabilitation. Federal loans are now being made and must continue to be made to the railroads. These loans are the people's money. They must be properly handled. Rigid guarantees should be as-

sured that they will be employed for the rebuilding of the physical railroads and not for the payment of fixed charges and dividends such as has been the case in the past.

From the point of view of the workers, government ownership is of paramount importance. It offers greater job security and less higgling over wage adjustments. The human element is recognized and accepted. Negro workers, especially, can expect greater opportunities for job placement as well as for promotion.

Expert and technical managerial supervisors of railroads under government ownership could look forward to the future with greater hope. The results of science and talent in effecting the advancement and development of the railroads would not be reflected in the concentration of profits into the hands of the few financial manipulators, but would be distributed among the workers and the public in higher wages and better service at lower rates.

Organization—Real Remedy

But it were well that it be understood that of all the remedies for the ills of the railroad workers, there is none as fundamental as the remedy of organization, bona-fide trade-union organization.

Even though the water be squeezed out of the capitalization of America's railroad properties and a sound and scientific principle of valuation be adopted; even if new capital is put into the rehabilitation of the transportation system, and bankers' control is eliminated; yes, even if government ownership is established over railroads, the solution of the problems of the railroad workers, black or white, will not have been effected without the selforganization of the railroad employees into legitimate trade unions, national in scope.

No type of legislation is a substitute for labor organization. The Government does not possess the power or the will to do for the railroad workers that which they must do for themselves. The Government can not give the railroad workers, black or white, freedom. It must be won. The Government can not bestow justice upon the railroad workers. They must exact it themselves. "How can this be done?" comes the query. The answer is, "Only through organization."

Railroad Labor and Legislation

Legislation sets forth and defines rights to which railroad workers are entitled, such as exists in the Railway Labor Act, but the workers can not secure, exercise or enjoy them unless they organize.

Neither the President of the United States, the Congress nor the Courts can win Labor's battles for it. Labor must win them itself.

But this does not mean that the workers should not fight to secure the enactment of labor and social legislation that is favorable to the workers. Not at all. More and more, our complex industrial and business order renders it necessary that the workers work for the adoption of certain forms of legislation to protect and safeguard their rights from invasion and abridgment by the powerful reactionary forces of the country. For instance, it was labor, organized labor, if you will, that placed the Railway Labor Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Railroad Retire-

ment Act, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and various state workmen's compensation laws on the statute books. The laws definitely set forth certain rights of the workers, such as self-organization, the selection and designation of representatives of their own choosing without interference, intimidation or coercion and collective bargaining. But these laws do not execute themselves. They must be set into motion by parties that seek benefits under them. This can best be done by organized groups. In fact, the Railway Labor Act and the National Labor Relations Act were not designed to serve the interests of individuals, except as members of organized bodies. The process and task of utilizing these Acts are too complicated and expensive for individual workers.

Nor do the railway carriers act alone under the aforementioned labor laws. They function through organized bodies, such as the Association of Railway Executives. This fact proves that the railway workers, black and white, do not only need organization into bona-fide labor unions, but their unions need organization into larger federated bodies such as the American Federation of Labor, the Association of Railway Labor Executives and the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L.

Not only is it difficult and practically futile for individual railroad workers to act alone, but it is no little problem for individual unions to act alone. Verily, we are not only living in an age of organization, but an age of organizations' organization, such as the American Federation of Labor, the National Manufacturers Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Negro railroad workers, especially, must sense this fact. Organization is their only hope and salvation. Either they band themselves into powerful labor organizations, national in scope, or they perish.

Negro Railroad Organizations

What is the present status of Negro Railroad Workers' organizations. The story is pathetic.

Exclusive of the sleeping car porters, dining car employees and red caps, I am willing to hazard the statement that there are not many more than 500 Negro railroad workers of the 100,000 or more who pay dues regularly into any organization. Yet there are numerous organizations of Negro railroad workers, such as many and sundry federal labor unions that have a high mortality rate and a variety of independent groups.

These organizations are isolated, distinct and unrelated. They are small, weak and helpless. They lack both numbers and money of any consequence. They are not much more effective than company unions. Their usual policy is to go along with the railway managements, because they have no power. They mean well, but they are ineffective. Some of these Negro railroad organizations have official staffs much more imposing than their membership. Most of them are not even aware of the existing body of railroad legislation or government agencies that might serve them. The rights of their small membership are ignored and trampled upon, because they can not fight.

Price of Organization

While in San Antonio recently, in a conference of train porters, the fact was brought out that not a member of a certain train porters' union was paying dues, including even the secretary and other officials. This condition is fairly typical of the condition of Negro railroad workers' organizations.

Is there any wonder that Negro railroad workers are gradually disappearing from the railroad industry?

White railroad workers have spent millions to build up powerful trade unions to protect their rights. Can Negro railroad workers protect their rights and do less than organize, fight and pay the price in money and sacrifice? If white railroad workers must organize and fight to get their rights from railroads that are owned and controlled by persons who are white, how can Negro railroad workers expect to secure justice unless they organize and fight when Negroes are not liked anyway, because of color and race?

But Negro workers on the railroads and in other industries have been discouraged from organizing by Negro leadership on the grounds that they may be displaced, if they fight and organize, since they are the victims of race prejudice. And if they have not counseled timidity on the part of Negro workers at all times, they have told Negro workers to stay out of the American Federation of Labor, because, as they say, Negro workers are discriminated against. Here is a contradiction, for if Negro workers are discriminated against and barred from joining the A. F. of L., why advise them to remain out? Apparently, discrimination would keep them out.

However, let me hasten to add that I do not apologize for the race discrimination in certain international and national unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. But lest emotion and not reason sway our judgments, it is well to state, in the interest of the truth, that the American Federation of Labor does not itself discriminate against Negro workers. The A. F. of L. proper does not turn down the membership of Negro workers. If Negro workers are denied the right to join a national or international union governing the industry in which Negro workers are employed, the American Federation of Labor has sought to organize these Negro workers into federal labor unions. Of course, these federal labor unions are not as effective as national or international unions, but they do serve to bring the Negro workers into the fold of organized labor where they may fight for their rights.

Race and Class

It is important to point out here that the Negro workers' place, at the bottom rung of the industrial ladder in the railroad and other industries, is not due solely to the fact of race and color. Race and color play some part, but not an insuperable one in the determination of the economic destiny of the Negro people. Negroes are down at the bottom of the industrial world primarily because they are weak, and they are weak because they lack organization—trade union organization.

It may not be amiss, in this connection, to observe that white railroad

workers at one time were not allowed even to cross the threshold of the doors of the railroad Managements. White railroad workers are not where they are because they are white and railroad Managements or owners love them. No, not at all. The basic difference between white and black railroad workers is the difference of organization, bona-fide organization. White railroad workers are strong because they are organized, not because of their color or race. Negro railroad workers are weak, because they are unorganized, not because of their race or color. White workers on the railroads have been organized for over fifty years. Black workers have just begun. Black railroad workers want all of the rights of white railroad workers, but they, the black workers, don't want to organize, fight and pay for them, and their leaders, like the generals of the Haitian army of old, are content with titles without followers.

Full Crew Law

Negro workers have always opposed Full Crew Law Bills which have been introduced every year in the state legislatures of the South by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The purpose of this law is to place a brakeman on the headend of the train. This would operate to eliminate Negro train porters, who, while doing the work of brakemen, are not recognized as brakemen, either in vocational status or pay roll compensation.

Of course, there would be no sound reasons for opposing the Full Crew Law in principle, if it did not exclude train porters. The chief intention of the bill is to increase the operating force known as the crew on trains. This is a worthy objective, since it is designed to increase employment among railroad workers. But Negro train porters have no alternative, save to oppose the Full Crew Law as a matter of self-preservation, unless provision in the law is made for their retention on the roads.

Because of the tendency of railroads to eliminate Negro brakemen, the Full Crew Law will not operate to increase the employment of Negro brakemen. And since there are thousands of white brakemen who have been laid off along with the million of railroad workers that lost jobs since 1920, the Full Crew Bill is intended to provide employment for some of these white brakemen who are now furloughed. We agree with this. White railroad workers that have been laid off should be restored to service, but not at the expense of Negro train porters or other Negro railroad workers. One worker can not rise permanently by pushing another worker down. This is an axiomatic truth that all workers should know and recognize.

The probabilities are that, if the Full Crew Bill was enacted as federal legislation, Negro train porters that now operate on the headend of trains, would be reduced to the status of chair car porters without switch keys and the right to perform the duties of brakemen, together with the duties of a porter. It is also possible that the train porters may be eliminated altogether and not even demoted to the position of chair car porters, since, in the interest of alleged economy, railroads may compel the white brakemen, not only to perform the work of a brakeman on the headend of the

train, but to take on the additional duties of a porter. At the present time, railroad companies are fighting Full Crew Bills in the various states, primarily on the basis of economy and not because of any interest in Negro train porters. However, it is possible that constant propaganda for the enactment of Full Crew Laws in various states, if not as a federal measure, may eventually prevail. To prevent this, Negro train porters are faced with the problem of constant vigilance to guard their interests, which such a measure threatens.

Minority Representation and Race

One of the baffling problems that faces the Negro railroad workers, such as brakemen, flagmen, firemen, hostlers, shop craftsmen, is that of securing representation for the protection of their rights as workers in the railway industry. Agitation has gone forward, largely among Negro leaders, in the interest of the amendment of the Railway Labor Act for the purpose of providing that either railroad unions that exclude Negro workers on account of color and race, be denied the benefits of the law, or that minority representation be recognized. This same position is taken by Negro leaders on the National Labor Relations Act. The purpose of minority representation is to give the Negro workers in the railroad industry a voice in the determination of wage rates and the conditions of work that affect them. While this seems to be fair, superficially it is fundamentally unsound. Minority representation in industry would sound the death knell of the principle of democracy which the trade union movement is seeking to establish in the various industries in the nation. It would serve to stimulate the growth of Company Unionism and institute widespread chaos and confusion among the workers on the railroads, since a multitude of railroad workers would seek to exercise the right to negotiate agreements with railway Managements, concerning wages and working conditions. This would bring about the eventual disruption of every trade union in the railroad industry, because the Managements would, through spies and agents provacateur, create divisions in the ranks of their employees with a view to multiplying minority groups who would attempt to bring about a variety of agreements of working conditions and wage rates that would militate to the profit and power of railroad companies. Such a condition would be directly against the interest of all Negro railroad workers, because it would operate to reduce both black and white railroad workers to a condition of economic serfdom. Therefore, minority representation in the railway industry, or any other industry, strikes at the heart of industrial democracy and creates the basis for industrial autocracy and the intensification of the exploitation of the workers, white and black. The solution of the problems of Negro railroad workers does not consist in increasing the power of railroad managements to oppress railroad workers white and black, but by increasing the power of railroad workers, black and white, to resist oppression. Minority representation will hamstring railroad labor and serve as a boon to Managements.

Under the principle of majority rule, which is recognized in the Railway Labor Act and the National

Labor Relations Act, a trade union which embraces fifty-one per cent of the class of workers which it seeks to represent, is regarded as the duly authorized agent for negotiating agreements for all of the workers of that class of industry. Even the other forty-nine per cent has no voice in the determination of wages and working conditions. But this makes for stabilization of employment and the orderly adjustment of problems that arise between the employers and employees. There would be no more justification to provide for minority representation in industrial government set up through collective bargaining between trade unions and the employers, than there would be to recognize minority representation in political government. Negro railroad workers must meet and fight to solve their problems within the labor movement through organization, education and agitation. They can not legislate themselves into trade unions either on railroads or in general industry.

The Negro Workers' Alternative

The question arises, "What is the alternative of the Negro Workers in the railroad industry, who are excluded from the right of agreement making, and probably from raising claims and grievances for settlement before the National Railroad Adjustment Board, that government body which is recognized as the supreme court for the adjustment of this class of problems. It seems to be apparent, from an analysis of the conditions of the Negroes in the railroad industry, that their only alternative is self-organization into a coordinated body for the purpose, not for amending the Railway Labor Act, but to win entrance into the standard railroad unions through the employment of constant propaganda to this end. Where Negro workers represent a majority on any particular road in a given class, they may win the right to make the agreement regulating the relationships between the carriers and their employees, and also fight for their maintenance on the job, through the mobilization of public opinion. The fact that Negro railroad workers have helped throughout the decades to make this enterprise what it is today, gives them the moral and economic right to present their case to the people, against their elimination from railroad jobs. The bar of public opinion will hear them. But the task of awakening public sentiment to the right of Negro railroad workers to stay in the industry, except where Negro railroad workers along with white workers are removed from jobs as a consequence of the operation of general economic processes and technological changes, is the task of the Negro railroad worker, himself.

The Purpose of This Conference

Before pointing out the specific purpose for which this conference is called, I wish to say a few words about what are not some of its purposes.

1. It is not for the purpose of creating one big Negro railroad organization. This would be impractical because of jurisdictional questions and the fact of varying affiliations. Some Negro railroad organizations are affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor. Others are independent. For instance, the Dining Car Employees is affiliated

with the A. F. of L. through an international union of the A. F. of L.

2. It is not for the purpose of creating any new movement among Negro railroad workers.

3. Its main object is to awaken Negro railroad workers to the danger and uncertainty of their position and stimulate organization into railroad unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or independent organizations that may be able to serve effectively the interest of black rail employees.

4. It is also designed to bring together groups of Negro railroad workers of different crafts and callings to review the problems of the Negro railway workers, take stock and exchange opinions thereon, so that this class of employees may become aware of trends in this industry that affect their industrial destiny.

5. To establish a precedent for bringing Negro railroad workers together, periodically, so that they may recognize the value of pooling their power economically, morally and educationally to grapple with crises in this industry that are certain to confront them from time to time.

6. To impress the standard railroad unions, leadership and membership, with the fact that Negro railroad workers are unalterably opposed to the color bar and will never cease fighting until it is abolished.

7. To inform the American Public of the fact that Negro railroad workers have a right to employment in the railroad industry by virtue of the sweat, blood, tears, toil and hardships expressed in thousands of maimed and killed black men who have been and are engaged in building and maintaining this industry for the service of the nation.

In conclusion, may I say that because of the inspiration, hope and help President Roosevelt has been and is to the railroad employee, we hail him. We hail him for the appointment of an Emergency Fact Finding Committee which halted the 15 per cent wage cut proposed by railroad Managements, a year ago. We hail him for his creation of a special committee to plan the rehabilitation of railroads. We hail him as the world's greatest leader for peace, democracy and good-will.

We hail President William Green for his statesmanlike letter to all national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., to eliminate the color bar. We hail his willing support and cooperation for the cause of justice for the Negro people.

We hail the splendid and aggressive fight the Red Caps are waging to organize for economic liberation. Black labor must back them with their moral and financial might.

We hail the new spirit to organize and fight for economic, social and political justice on the part of Negro workers. We hail the growing spirit of solidarity and cooperation between the black and white workers in America.

In the final reckoning, if salvation is to come to the Negro railroad workers, it must and will come from within. They can not rely upon outside forces. They must exercise their mass power upon legislation and government agencies, but they should avoid all entangling political alliances, regardless of political party, for the introduction of political controversies

within the ranks of railroad unions can only make for disruption, chaos and confusion.

The future of Negro railroad workers lies with the Negro railroad workers, themselves, but marching forward with the advance guard of the organized workers of America under the banner of the A. F. of L., for practically all organized railroad workers are within the framework of the American Federation of Labor, or have friendly relations with it.

Brothers, let us ever remember that the greatest fear of the oppressors is the unity of the oppressed. Forward!

TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1939.

POLL FINDS YOUTH GLOOMY ON JOBS

Y. M. C. A. Study Shows 80% in City Think Ability No Longer Is Assurance of Success

MANY IN DEAD-END POSTS

Artificial Employment Is Not Popular—Individuality of Thought Found Greater

Because of present-day conditions, ability no longer offers assurance of success, in the view of 80 per cent of a cross-section of the young men and women of New York City, according to the results of a poll conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association, made public yesterday. Twenty per cent believe that young people with ability are finding it no more difficult today than at other times to get ahead.

The association said it made the inquiry with a scientific sampling technique which, it believed, limited probable error to a margin of 5 per cent. Covered in the poll were sample groups of the employed and unemployed, those at school and not, the upper, middle and lower economic classes, Protestants, Jews and Catholics, white persons and Negroes—all young men and women from 15 to 34.

In its effort to determine the drift of thought among the young generation, the association found that 65 per cent think that expert advice on how to choose and get a job would be more valuable to unemployed young people or those in dead-end jobs than more school or college or government-made jobs to help until better times. It also learned that 80 per cent were guided less by religion than were their parents, and that 87 per cent put less store by their parents' opinions on political, social and economic matters than did their elders.

The association explained that its questions were formulated in the light of the previous inquiry made by the National Youth Commission, which revealed that almost 5,000,000 of the 21,000,000 young people in America between 16 and 25 were out of school and out of work, and that 43 per cent of those who did have work felt they were in dead-end jobs.

Saying that responses convinced the association that it had a real task before it to meet the changing needs and problems of youth, "particularly at this time when war may present a fascination to youth whose position is not certain," the association continued:

"Certain conclusions are inescapable. Foremost is that the state of mind of these youths in itself presents a pressing problem.

"A cardinal principle of democracy is equality of opportunity, and that means that individual ability shall determine individual success. It is obvious that when any considerable number of young citizens find that is no longer true, we face a serious situation. The state of mind of these young people represents a challeneg to us of this generation, to create conditions which will restore youth's faith in its future.

"It is reassuring to find that these representative youths, in spite of widespread unemployment, lack of confidence in ability and wrestling with dead-end jobs, believe so overwhelmingly in vocational guidance. Such belief manifests a willingness to be shown—a desire to be helped.

"The needs of youth, as indicated by these responses, emphasize the urgency of increased activities by organizations offering vocational guidance."

NEW YORK TIMES
OCTOBER 20, 1939

LABORITES EXTEND DRIVE TO OUST REDS

10 New Official Clubs Formed in Districts Now Said to Be Dominated by Communists

3 ON COMMITTEE DROPPED

They Were Active in Leading the Irregular Meeting That 'Elected' Marcantonio

Leaders of the American Labor party moved farther yesterday in their efforts to rid the party of Communists and Communist sympathizers.

The administrative committee approved the formation of ten new Labor party Assembly District clubs in New York County which it will recognize as the official party groups instead of the present clubs in these districts, which are alleged to be dominated by Communists and their "fellow travelers."

The New York County executive committee expelled from its membership Eugene P. Connolly, director of the taxicab division of the Transport Workers Union; Hyman Glickstein, lawyer, and Arthur Schutzer and adopted a resolution asking the State executive committee to expel them from membership in the party. These were the three men who wr active in directing the irregular meeting of part of the members of the New York County Committee that purported to elect Representative Vito Marcantonio chairman and Mr. Connolly secretary, which was not recognized as a valid meeting by the Board of Elections.

The county executive committee's action was on recommendation of its grievance committee, headed by John F. Sullivan, and on complaint of Rufus S. Paret, a county committee member. Mr. Connolly, Mr. Glickstein and Mr. Schutzer were charged with disloyalty to the Labor party in undertaking unlawfully to hold a "rump" meeting and elect officers. They did not appear at a meeting of the grievance committee Monday night.

The list of the new Assembly District clubs and their officers, as announced by Alex Rose, State secretary, follows:

First District—Henry Margolies and W. Charley Vladeck, son of the late B. Charney Vladeck, co-chairmen.

Third District—Julius Hochman, chairman; Allen Scott, secretary.

Seventh District—Emil Schlesinger, chairman; Henry Apotheker, executive secretary.

Ninth District—Nathan Spector, chairman.

Tenth District North—Louis Schaffer, chairman.

Tenth District South—Joseph V. O'Leary and Harry Greenberg, co-chairmen; Dr. Alfred S. Asgis, treasurer.

Eleventh District, West—Dr. Manus Ornstein and Walter Fried, co-chairmen.

Eleventh District, East—Gerald Allen, chairman.

Twelfth District—John F. Sullivan, chairman.

Sixteenth District—Usher Solomon and Samuel Messer, co-chairmen.

Twenty-first District—Noah Walter, chairman.

Twenty-second District—Mrs. A. Philip Randolph, chairman.

"These new clubs are headed by prominent leaders of the Labor party and reflect the determination of the leadership of the party to erase any influence of disloyal elements in the New York County organization," Mr. Rose said. "Every district in New York County will soon have an alive, functioning district club that will be unswerving in its loyalty to the principles and ideals for which this party was organized."

LABOR
OCTOBER 3. 1939

BOARD SLATED TO CONTROL INDUSTRY DITCHED BY "F. D."

President Seeks to Offset Bad Impression Made by Exposure of M Plan

WAR CHIEFTAIN REBUKED

Book With Johnson's Blessing Stirs Washington and Provokes Sharp Repudiation

The most significant development of the week was a decision by President Roosevelt to junk—temporarily, at least—the War Resources Board set up last month to prepare plans to mobilize and control industry and labor in a war or an "emergency."

Unquestionably, the President's action was designed to offset the bad impression made by the so-called M plan. The disclosure by LABOR in its last two issues that militarists had cooked up a scheme to draft labor, nullify all labor legislation and set aside all Federal agencies safeguarding workers created a furore on Capitol Hill and throughout the country.

Imperilled Neutrality Fight

The President was warned by his advisers that the scheme might be used with telling effect by the opponents of his neutrality program.

When the War Resources Board was created it was understood it was to become a permanent agency, with powers much broader than those given the War Industries Board during the World War.

The new board was headed by Edward R. Stettinus, Jr., chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and the other members are big industrialists or economists who have served Big Business. Labor and agriculture have been ignored.

Johnson Repudiated

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, who is head of the section that drafted the M plan, said: "We are now preparing for mobilization of our material resources for war."

The President and Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring emphatically disavowed any such intention. The President insisted the board's work is done and that it will be disbanded within two weeks, while Woodring, contending there never was any intention of setting up a permanent agency, added:

"We are not setting up any war boards or machinery. As far as I am concerned, I hope we never will."

Book Forces Issue

The matter came to a head when Woodring called the President's attention to a book recently put out by the Tax Research Institute of America, composed mainly of large industrial concerns, most of which have bad labor records.

The book shows how the M plan will work out for business and carries an approving "foreword" by Johnson.

The book and Johnson's indorsement were repudiated by the President at a press conference. He said they did not represent administration views, and that the authors "knew less than nothing" about the subject.

The incident emphasized the friction between Woodring and Johnson, and if the latter is sensitive the only course the President has left open to him is to resign.

Undermining Woodring

For months Johnson's friends have been "plugging" him to head the War Department and have been re-

NEW YORK TIMES
NOVEMBER 19, 1939

JOBLESS PROBLEM IS HELD UNSOLVED

Millions to Be Unemployed Despite Trade Recovery, Economist Forecasts

TALKS ON FUTURE TREND

He Fears War Might Disrupt Steady Upbuilding Noted in Last Few Years

A. F. Hinrichs, chief economist of the Bureau of Labor statistics, told 300 members of the seventh Metropolitan Conference on Employment Guidance, in session at the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday morning, that the United States would continue to "count its unemployed in terms of millions" regardless of recovery.

Discussing the probable future trends in employment at the conference held under the auspices of the section on Employment and Vocational Guidance of the Welfare Council of New York City, Mr. Hinrichs made it clear that he expressed only his personal views. He substituted on the program for Isador Lubin, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, who was confined in Washington by illness.

Mr. Hinrichs suggested that it was difficult to visualize what impact the war now threatening the world would have on underlying economic trends.

"The course of business over the next few months can't be accurately forecast," he said. "During the last few months we have been accumulating inventory. During the next few months it seems logical to assume there will be increased industrial activity and employment.

"Irrespective of the volume of employment one may anticipate for the coming year, the problems of those who find employment for the unemployed is not solved. We are still going to count our unemployed in terms of millions."

Citing the Federal Reserve index of industrial production, Mr. Hinrichs said that while the volume of industrial activity was as great as in 1937 and 1929 the volume of employment was about 1,500,000 less than that of 1929.

Mr. Hinrichs further suggested that "we still face the world with our unemployed millions," among other reasons because of a yearly increment of some 500,000 new workers who come forward to look for jobs.

"It is therefore completely unsatisfactory for the picture of unemployment to fasten our eyes on a certain decade as a level which we should achieve," Mr. Hinrichs added.

Mr. Hinrichs also suggested that while the effect of orders for war materials would be temporarily to accelerate industry and employment it also might disrupt the steady upbuilding of industry over the last few years.

"Are we to have equilibrium or a first-class fever with the necessity of our national economy again going to the hospital as it did after the last war?" Mr. Hinrichs asked.

[illegible] House is "fed up" on Wo[illegible] intends to save him out.

At the same time, Johnson ha[illegible] grabbing the spotlight, delivering [illegible] noisily speeches that left the impr[illegible]sion that if he had his way troopships would now be on their way across the Atlantic.

The institute's book assured business men they had nothing to fear from the War Department. The mobilization plan, the author said, was not a New Deal "accomplishment," and it was gleefully pointed out that not one member of the War Resources Board was a New Dealer.

Shocking Letter

In an effort to obtain members, the institute first sent a letter to business men presenting the advantages of the M plan. In a few days the letter was recalled and an "over-enthusiastic advertising writer" blamed for its appearance.

However, in a subsequent letter, business men were again told that the institute would show them what to do in order to turn the mobilization p[illegible] to their advantage.

The "advice" came in the form of the book, carrying Johnson's official blessing, and it was that little volume which caused the President to issue his sweeping repudiation.

LABOR

January 18, 1940

Pioneers in Empire Building

Christopher Columbus

Columbus launched the period of modern imperialism by discovering there were new worlds to conquer, and by encouraging daring men to find new roads to old worlds.

He was born at Genoa in Italy about 1450. Became a sailor at 14. Spent 13 years trying to find a ruler ready to furnish him money, ships, and sailors for a voyage to China. April 17, 1492 the Spanish sovereigns concluded an agreement with him and gave him a letter of introduction to the Emperor of China. Friday, August 3, 8 a. m., Columbus sailed away with three little ships and 88 sailors. On another Friday, Oct. 12, at two in the morning, he sighted land—not China, but a little island east of Florida.

Vasco da Gama

Da Gama, Portuguese (1450-1524), made a voyage of more immediate practical benefit than that of Columbus. He first sailed around Africa and found a waterway to the riches of the East. With four vessels and 160 men he left Lisbon on July 8, 1497 and reached Calcutta May 20, 1498. He opened the road to spices, gold, and silken garments, to fables and to dreams.

Ferdinand Magellan

Magellan, a Portuguese (1480-1521), found the sea road Columbus sought, but it proved vastly longer than he anticipated. On Sept. 20, 1519, with five vessels, this Portuguese in service of the Spanish Emperor, left Spain on the greatest voyage of all the sailors of all the seas. A year and a day later he entered the strait leading around South America. It took him 38 days to get through it; speed 10 miles a day. Nov. 28 he pointed his fleet, now only three vessels, into the unknown Pacific, and kept on sailing for 100 days, lacking two, when exhausted and almost starved, he reached Guam. The intrepid sailor was killed a little later in the Philippines, but one of his ships, Victoria, completed the voyage, arriving in Spain three years, lacking two weeks, after it had left. It was the first ship to circumnavigate the earth.

Our Guest Speaker

Gilbert Murray, our guest today, is among the foremost scholars in England. Born in Australia, he left there aged 11 for England. He has been a professor at Oxford and Harvard Universities, is an outstanding liberal and a leader of the intellectual group which seeks collective security. An expert on empire and international government, he is a direct and vigorous commentator. Quickly responding to a cable from the Fireside Chairman, he sent his comment on Fireside page 23 by Press Wireless in time for today's discussion.

Robert Clive

Of the many noted Britishers, responsible for giving England control over India, the most spectacular was Baron Robert Clive of Plassey (1725-1774).

Clive was a genius, both as a soldier and organizer. Fighting both the French and the Indians, always against enormous odds, he won a vast empire for his country.

Henry Stanley

Sir Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904), a noted journalist, who might almost be said to have launched modern imperialism in Africa.

At 26 he greatly distinguished himself as war correspondent in Abyssinia. He added to his fame by discovering Livingstone in Africa. He went back and explored the Congo. He soon became representative of King Leopold of Belgium and his activity enabled Belgium to obtain control of a territory 80 times as large as the home country.

Cecil Rhodes

Cecil John Rhodes (1853-1902), was one of the greatest of great English adventurers, statesmen, colonizers. At 17 he went to Africa. At [illegible] millionaire. He returned to [illegible], but soon settled permanently in South Africa, to which he gave his [illegible] devotion, rich imagination, and vast energy. Forming a colonizing company, he eventually obtained control over a territory nearly five times as large as the United Kingdom, now called Rhodesia. He did more than any one man to provide a solid Cape-to-Cairo area, joining South Africa by an inland route with the Mediterranean.

Jean Marchand

Major Jean Baptiste Marchand (1863-1934), a very bold and gallant Frenchman, who was disappointed. One of the most appealing of all imperial explorers.

As Rhodes and other Britishers worked with all their might to create a north-south road for Britain through Africa, Marchand and other Frenchmen worked to create an east-west road. Naturally, the rival groups had to clash some place. It was in the center, at the tiny town of Fashoda. Marchand, after traveling at remarkable speed through unexplored jungles, got there first, 1898, and hoisted the French flag. He showed a red light to the English explorers. France had its corridor.

But Kitchener was not far away and he had a big army. Behind him, also, was England. London peremptorily told Paris to withdraw the doughty major. A world war seemed imminent. But Paris appeased. And Marchand sadly marched home. In spite of that, France holds more of Africa than Great Britain.

Imperial Notes

	Square miles of land
The whole world	51,116,000
Self-governing areas	35,827,000
Colonies	14,311,000
International areas	978,000

Imperialism is not exclusively a modern development and is by no means due to capitalism. It has existed from the beginning of recorded history.

Almost every religion, every economic system, every form of government has adapted itself to imperialism. Republican Athens was once as imperialistic as Absolutist Persia; Christian England as Mohammedan Turkey; Protestant Holland as Clerical Spain; revolutionary Napoleon as reactionary Louis; Comrade Stalin may make their Majesties, the Romanoffs, seem modest.

Who Controls What?

Today's empires. How large are they, and how many persons do they include? A Foreign Policy Association Headline Book provides the following table, with small variations to include Germany's recent acquisitions, which answers these questions:

	Area sq. mi.	Population	Area of Colonies	Population of Colonies
U. Kingdom	94,000	46,500,000	13,100,000	470,000,000
France	212,600	42,000,000	4,300,000	65,000,000
Italy	120,000	43,800,000	1,400,000	10,000,000
Japan	148,00	70,000,000	576,000	59,000,000
Netherlands	13,200	8,500,000	790,000	66,000,000
Belgium	11,800	8,300,000	940,000	13,000,000
Portugal	35,000	7,200,000	810,000	9,200,000
Germany	350,000	104,600,000	None	None
Pre-war Ger	210,000	67,500,000	1,100,000	13,000,000
Un States	3,000,000	130,000,000	712,000	15,700,000

Read On—

Readers of this course will find the following list of books useful as sources of detailed information on this current topic.

Books

Imperialism and World Politics—By Parket T. Moon, 1926.
A valuable work on the effect of imperial policies on world politics and international relations.

The Balance Sheet of Imperialism—By Gover Clark, 1936.
An indispensable work of reference, filled with valuable data on colonies.

The Diplomacy of Imperialism—William L. Langer, 1935.
An authoritative and scholarly work on the subject in two volumes.

Atlas of Empire—J. F. Horrabin, 1939.
A basic primer for students of imperialism, containing maps showing the colonial possessions of the great powers.

LABOR

January 18, 1940

ONTARIO CRIMINAL CODE IS DECLARED LABOR SAFEGUARD

Attorney General Says He'll Act if Bargaining Rights Are Flouted

1940

GREED OF BOSSES SHOCKS

Trades and Labor Congress Leader Asks That Pension System Be Broadened

By J. A. P. HAYDON
("Labor's" Canadian Representative)

TORONTO, Can., Jan. 18.—"The provisions of the Criminal Code, which respect the right to organize, may be applied in Ontario, and if any responsible person brings a case to our attention where an employer interferes with a worker who wishes to join a trade union, we will see that the provisions of the code are invoked."

So declared Hon. Gordon Conant, Attorney General of Ontario, in response to a suggestion by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, that in the matter of safeguarding workers' rights Ontario is lagging behind other provinces.

The Federal government has acted, Mr. Moore pointed out, but during the debate in Parliament, it was contended that the provinces must enact similar legislation.

Ontario Only Laggard

As the matter stands now, the labor chief contended, Ontario is the only one of the eight industrial provinces which lacks the necessary legislation to make the Dominion act effective.

"Therefore," he continued, "we again urge that action be taken at the present session of the legislature."

It was in response to this that Mr. Conant declared that the Criminal Code was sufficient, and that Ontario was prepared to enforce it.

It was the largest delegation that has met the Ontario government in many years. There was some criticism because the Prime Minister did not attend. However, it is recalled that since his election in 1935, Premier Hepburn, for reasons best known to himself, has never met a delegation of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Bosses Shock Hipel

Hon. N. O. Hipel, who received the delegation in the absence of the Premier, surprised and shocked the labor leaders when he declared that his department is besieged with requests from employers to extend the hours of labor. The labor leaders evidenced their satisfaction, however, when Mr. Hipel added:

"Instead of granting permits for longer working hours, we have suggested that these industries work two or three shifts, to the end that all available employment be shared by a greater number of workers."

All through the proceedings Mr. Hipel was extremely courteous and concluded by congratulating the delegation "for the moderation and reasonableness of the presentation."

Wider Age Pensions

President Moore struck a new note when he requested that the old age pension law be amended so as to become a retirement scheme "whereby all who withdraw from industry or commerce at the age of 60 or over will be entitled to receive benefits."

He said labor would not object if the scheme were made contributory.

Finally, the delegation urged that organized labor be given adequate representation on all important government boards, especially those which directly or indirectly affect the workers.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, PIONEER OF ORGANIZED NEGRO LABOR IN U.S.A.

TAMPA BULLETIN 3/16/40

"Let Us Build A United Front Of All Negro Organizations"

(By CHARLES ALEXANDER)
Crusader News Agency

At the National Negro Congress convention two years ago, a tall and commanding Negro rose to speak. A thunder of applause greeted him Then there was complete silence. Three thousand persons, black and white, eagerly awaited his message." . . . Let us build a united front of all Negro organizations, of varying strata, purpose and outlook. Let us build a united front in cooperation with the progressive and liberal agencies of the nation whose interests are common with Black America . . . . "

The throng cheered, whistled, stamped. They were paying tribute to A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, pioneer in the struggle for Negro equality and the rights of black wage earners.

Taught in the hard school of experience, A. Philip Randolph has had intimate knowledge of the intolerance and discrimination that confront his people. As a youth he worked at all kinds of menial occupations, thus he early knew what "Negro Jobs" meant, as well as the lot of black workers. His first attempt to improve conditions for Negro wage earners occurred a few years before the last war, when, as a waiter on a Fall River Line ship he organized a protest against the miserable living quarters which the waiters called the "Glory Hole." He was promptly fired. The experience was invaluable to young Randolph though it meant temporary worry over the problem of eating regularly.

America's declaration of war lifted Randolph to leadership. Then as now opposition to reaction called for courage and fortitude, and Randlph had both. He proposed common action of black and white workers against the war, and urged his people to take full advantage of their position in the mass-production industries and in the army to force correction of their worst abuses, even if it meant strikes and resistance to the draft. Seizing upon the "democratic aims" for which the war was supposedly waged, he insisted the government begin its rescue work at home, and called for an end to the intolerable conditions which submerged his people.

The militant views of the young "revolutionist" clashed with the doctrines of the "old, reactionary leaders" While they conditioned social political and economic equality. He was branded a "radical" and forced to resign the editorship of "The Hotel Messenger," organ of the Headwaiters and Sidewaiters Society of New York.

Arrested in 1918

Undaunted, Randolph together with Chandler Owens launched a new magazine, "The Messenger." The Luck Committee later declared the journal "by far the most dangerous of all Negro publictations." Under Randolph's leadership the magazine became a potent factor in stirring the Negro people. Through its pages he lashed out at the war, demanded for the Negro people, "the full product of his toil", and urged black workers to join trade unions wherever possible. His firm stand led to his arrest in Cleveland, June, 1918, by the Department of Justice, but after serving a few days in the city jail he was released. He continued to oppose the war and to fight for full equality.

In addition to editing "The Messenger" Randolph devoted much time to the labor movement. In 1917 he organized a union of Negro elevators operators and starters which later disintegrated. He also attempted to unionize shipyard workers in the tide water area of Virginia but the ruthless intimidation of the Negro workers by the ship owners prevented success. The daring young leader refused to be discouraged; his resolution to lift black wage earners from economic morass had become an obsession. He launched several campaigns chiefly among laundry workers, motion picture operators, garment and building workers, bakers and confectioners.

These early efforts were but the preliminaries before the main bout which Randolph undertook in 1925 when he moved to organize the Pullman porters. In August of that year he and a small group of men met at a dingy hall in Harlem. All except Randolph were employees of the Pullman Company. Nevertheless by speaking to dozens of porters and by studying their problems he was quite familiar with their needs. The men showed their confidence when they elected him president and general organizer of the union which as yet existed only on paper. "The Messenger" now became the organ of the embryonic organization.

The condition of the porters were unbearable. They worked from 300 to 400 hours a month for wages of about $100 a month. They received less pay for overtime than for straight work, and they were required to buy their own uniforms, shoe polish and incidentials. Tips which were generous in the lush days had dwindled considerably.

Despite discouraging predictions of critics who considered the Pullman Company an unbeatable foe, Randolph's patience, tenacity and hard work welded the porters together. As the union grew the common plotted to smash it. First, it announced a wage increase then it began to replace Negroes with Filipinos, and finally the corporation brought up its Big Bertha. It declared it would deal with the Brotherhood if the men would oust Randolph, "known socialist."

The porters were not swayed by the company's "offers" and Randolph assisted by Ashley Totten, M. P. Webster, Bennie Smith, C. L. Dellums and others—all porters who were fired for union activity—worked day and night to build the Brotherhood.

By 1928 the Brotherhood was ready to call a strike if the corporation refused to negotiate. But William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who up to that time had looked upon the porters campaign with apathy and had refused to grant the union an international charter, "advised" against it. Simultaneously the Order of Sleeping Car Conductions frowned upon the Brotherhood's activities. Though cancellation of the strike temporarily set back the union Randolph drove ahead, and by 1934 he forced inclusion of the porters in the new provisions that were written in the Railway Act of 1926.

Randolph now called for a vote to be supervised by the National Mediation Board to determine whether the porters desired the Brotherhood to represent them for collective bargaining purposes. The vote was a huge victory for the Brotherhood; 5,931 as against 1,422 for the company union. Randolph had achieved the "impossible."

Armed with this mandate A. Philip Randolph demanded a contract of the Pullman Company. Their terms included a 20 per cent wage increase, reduction in the monthly mileage requirements from 11,000 to 7,000 miles and 240 hour work month. The company fumed and gathered its high-priced lawyers, but Randolph was adamant and the porters won.

But while Randolph's dream was fulfilled, his work was unfinished. He now blistered the A. F. of L.'s jim-crow policy and launched a vigorous campaign for admission of Negroes to all its locals. He hailed the birth of the Congress for Industrial Organization in 1937, as heralding a new day for Negro wage earners.

As head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and president of the National Negro Congress, he is firmly convinced that "only solidarity can save the black and white workers of America, and this solidarity must be developed in mixed unions composed of black and white, Jew and Gentile, native and foreign-born."

MARCH 22

AMSTERDAM NEWS

AFL LEADER GI[illegible] 3RD NEGRO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—The National Negro Congress was in receipt this week of a check from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor as a contribution to the Third National Negro Congress and a letter from President Green congratulating the Congress on its work.

NEW. YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1940.

TELLS TNEC DIALS AID PHONE SERVICE

Official Says A. T. & T. Could Not Meet Present Volume if It Used Manual Method

MINIMIZES LOSS OF JOBS

Labor Opportunities Are Held Greater—Union Spokesman Calls Change Anti-Social

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 17—Introduction of the dial system and other technological advances in the communications industry has resulted in increased over-all employment opportunities, higher wages and shorter hours, W. H. Harrison, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, told the Temporary National Economic Committee today.

Although the dial system of telephone operation had displaced some operators, he said, such displacements had not been large in relation to the operating force as a whole, and every effort had been made to lessen the impact of the change. It would be impossible, he explained, to give service of present-day scope, quality and price under the manual system of operation.

From several of Mr. Harrison's contentions Miss Rose S. Sullivan of the Commercial Telegraphers Union took dissent.

Some Operators Retained

The A. T. & T. vice president told the monopoly committee, which is conducting hearings on the employment effects of technological changes, that the dial system had not ended the jobs of all operators, as many still were required for the handling of changes, toll and long-distance calls and information requests. The system also required additional men of greater skill and higher wage standards than under the manual system, he stated.

Mr. Harrison presented a table showing the present average weekly earnings of all A. T. & T. employes to be about $37 a week.

Not only were wages higher than under the old system, he said, but the Bell System (A. T. & T.) had saved the jobs of about 60,000 employes during the depression by spreading work and providing "made work."

The witness explained at length how his company has endeavored to cushion the effect of dialing on employment by reassigning employes, assigning to other areas, paying dismissal wages and by long-term planning, including the slowing up of installation in depression periods.

The depression was one of the main reasons why telephone companies' employment had not expanded in recent years, Mr. Harrison said. One result of it, he said, was to reduce the number of telephones and therefore the number of persons needed to service them. Another was that it created considerable excess plant capacity, which made unnecessary an annual plant construction program comparable to that in the last few pre-depression years.

He added, however, that the A. T. & T. companies now had more telephones in operation than ever before and looked forward with hope to steadily expanding business which would provide more employment.

Miss Sullivan for Old Method

Presenting labor's side of the story, Miss Sullivan contended that it was entirely practicable to handle the present volume of telephone service or any enlargement of it with a manually operated system, and to give far better service than did the dial system. She estimated that introduction of dials on about 9,000,000 of the 17,000,000 telephones in the Bell System had abolished 150,000 operator jobs in the last fifteen years.

Development of unionism among operators, besides the NRA and the National Labor Relations Act, she asserted, had much to do with the adoption of dialing.

Declaring that Mr. Harrison's picture of wage increases did not tell the whole story, she stated:

"Wages have gone up somewhat largely because no new employes, who naturally get the lowest rates, have been taken on for years."

MONOPOLY WITNESS
Rose S. Sullivan
Times Wide World

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1108, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1940.

Randolph Renounces Negro Congress For Taking Aid From Reds and CIO

Washington, D. C.—A. Philip Randolph, gifted Negro leader, repudiated the National Negro Congress and refused re-election as its president because the organization accepted financial aid from the Communist Party and the CIO.

Mr. Randolph, who is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an A. F. of L. affiliate, warned the National Negro Congress that it would surrender control of its policies and affairs to the Communists and the CIO if it continued to accept help from them.

In confirmation of this warning, the Negro Congress proceeded before adjourning to adopt a resolution condemning President Roosevelt and the "imperialistic war," a direct echo of Communist Party propaganda.

Furthermore, the Congress surrendered its independence by voting, over the opposition of Mr. Randolph, to enter into a political alliance with the CIO Non-Partisan League.

These actions, Mr. Randolph predicted, would split the "mass action of this Congress." His attitude was fully endorsed by Cornelius Maiden, Negro A. F. of L. organizer in the South, who condemned the policy of the congress and resigned.

Of Goodwill

E. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Farther Left than NAACP's Spingarn, but no Red, "Phil" Randolph heads the strong and growing Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. . . For a decade fought the unpopular cause of raising the standard of the "Pullman Porter" from that of a menial to a place of actual importance in the railroad industry. . . Head of the National Negro Congress for five years, he left that unit when he no longer could stomach its definite trend toward Stalin's Red banners. . . Suave and cultured, believed in and trusted for the basics to which he clings, Philip Randolph is one of the vanguard of younger Negroes who day after day are striving and . . . Working for a Greater America!

Nat'l Conference of R. R. Firemen to D.C.

THE WASHINGTON TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1940

RAILROAD FIREMEN FIGHT BIASED UNION

By JAMES H. PURDY, Jr.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Ed. Teague, firemen on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad filed suit last Monday in the Federal District Court for an injunction and $50,000 damages against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, white, for making a secret contract with the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad whereby senior Negro firemen were replaced by junior white firemen on stoker-fired engines.

The white brotherhood has claimed the right to make all contracts for the firemen on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad because the majority of the firemen are white and members of the Brotherhood.

The Railroad Labor Act gives the majority of the workers in any class or shop on the railroads power to name bargaining representatives for all the workers on the ralroad in the same class or shop. The white Brotherhood excludes Negroes from membership, but still claims the right to represent them under the Railroad Labor Act.

The action by Teague claims that the action by the white Brotherhood was not representative of the Negro firemen. He states that the law requires the Brotherhood to give the Negro firemen notice and a chance to be heard and vote before any contracts can be made by the Brotherhood under the Railroad Labor

Teague's case is being financed by the Negro National Organizations of the Negro Railway Workers; The International Association of Railway Employees and the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has already endorsed the suit

Teague is represented by Attorney J. T. Settle of Memphis, Charles H. Houston, J. Henry Clay of Roanoke, Va., Joseph O. Waddy, of Washington, D. C., Thurgood Marshall, New York City.

EYES MOVE TO OUST COLORED IN ENGINE CABS

Many "Bumped" by Whites with Fewer Years of Seniority

NEW YORK—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters through its president, A. Phillip Randolph, announced this week, that the organization plans to call a national conference of colored firemen on all railroads throughout the country for the purpose of formulating a "long range program of organization and legislation in the interest of the relief of this class of railroad workers from the present state of job insecurity."

According to Mr. Randolph, reports from colored firemen on railroads in the Sotuheast and Southwest reveal an alarming and serious state of affairs with respect to the continuance of colored firemen in the engine cabin. Many are losing their right of seniority and are being "bumped" and displaced by white firemen despite the fact that colored firemen may have 10 or 20 years of service above that of the white firemen, according to Mr. Randolph.

Confab in March

The conference will be held in Washington, D.C., sometime in March, the specific date to be announced later.

Regulations by the Interstate Commerce Commission require that in the next few years coal burning engines be equipped with stokers or replaced by Diesel power.

As a result of this change, and through the organized strength of the white firemen, definite confidential understandings have and are being developed that provide for the elimination of the colored Fremen by various subtle and devious means—one of which is that railway carriers shall not hire firemen to fill vacancies caused by the death of colored fire men, who are not promotable, and the refusal to give colored firemen training in the operation of the Diesel engine. Colored firemen are not promoted because they cannot become engineers.

The Brotherhood statement adds:

No Colored Members

"Since the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, which controls the bargaining rights on most railway properties by virtue of the possession of the majority of the firemen in the employ of the carriers, will not accept colored firemen as members and hence they are deprived of representation before federal agencies regulating the relationships between carriers and their employees, colored firemen face the necessity of devising some program to meet this situation

"At the Washington conference, colored firemen will tell their own story about their problems and representatives of various national organizations will come to bring their messages of greeting and cooperation in the fight to save the jobs for colored firemen."

N. Y. AMSTERDAM NEWS

June 29, 1940

RANDOLPH ACCUSED OF CHANGING STAND ON PULLMAN BILL

Porters' Chief Ran Out On Promise, Says Report Of Rail Labor Leaders

ANSWER TO PROPAGANDA

Legislation Introduced After Pledge of Non-Interference Had Been Given

President M. S. Warfield of the Pullman Conductors has sent to Senators and Congressmen copies of a report by the Railway Labor Executives' Association's special committee which has been campaigning for passage of the bill to require the Pullman Company to employ conductors on all-night runs, instead of using "porters-in-charge."

The members of the committee are J. A. Phillips, president of the Railway Conductors and chairman of the association; B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes' Department, A. F. of L.; S. J. Hogan, president of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and Warfield.

The report charges that A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, broke his promise not to oppose the bill, and thus blocked its progress through Congress after it had been approved by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Doesn't Injure Porters

Warfield's letter pointed out that "the opponents of this bill sought to create the impression that it discriminates against porters because they are black. There is no foundation for this suggestion, as is shown in the record of the hearings before the Senate subcommittee on May 15, 16 and 17.

"It is the conductors, not the porters, who are the victims of discrimination under the present operating conditions. The bill would correct that discrimination by putting conductors back on the runs from which they have been removed. The porters would not lose a single job; they would simply be relieved of the burden of doing two men's work for the wages of one."

Answer to Propaganda

Warfield explained to the legislators that he sent them the letter and the report "to clear the atmosphere of all false propaganda concerning this bill, so that it may receive the consideration it deserves from Congress."

The report first reviews the long and patient efforts made by the Pullman Conductors to settle this dispute with the company by negotiation. Finally, "having no other course open to them, the Sleeping Car Conductors decided to seek a national law to compel the Pullman Company to employ conductors on all-night runs, as a safety measure as well as protection against unemployment."

Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana and Congressman Robert Crosser of Ohio agreed to introduce the bill, the report said, if Randolph would not oppose it.

Randolph's First Position

At a meeting in Chicago, on March 30, 1940, Randolph "refused to put anything in writing," but "he referred to his article in the 'American Federationist' of August, 1939, as sufficient evidence that he would not oppose our bill." In his article, Randolph said:

"These porter-in-charge jobs only serve to displace a Pullman conductor or dining car steward, thereby bolstering up unfair conditions [illegible]

They Are Prominent In Field of Labor

Pres. Willard Townsend of the Red Caps (top, left), Chr. Frank Crosswaith of the Harlem Labor Committee and Vice-Pres. Ashley Totten of the Sleeping Car Porters are among ranking Negro labor leaders.

"The committee [illegible] "Randolph said he [illegible] out of the picture, [illegible] oppose the bill, and [illegible] member of his organization [illegible] oppose it.

"With this positive assurance of non-interference, the committee obtained the cooperation of Minton and Crosser, and the bill was introduced. A representative of the Sleeping Car Porters attended the Senate subcommittee hearings. He did not register any opposition."

Makes Sudden "Switch"

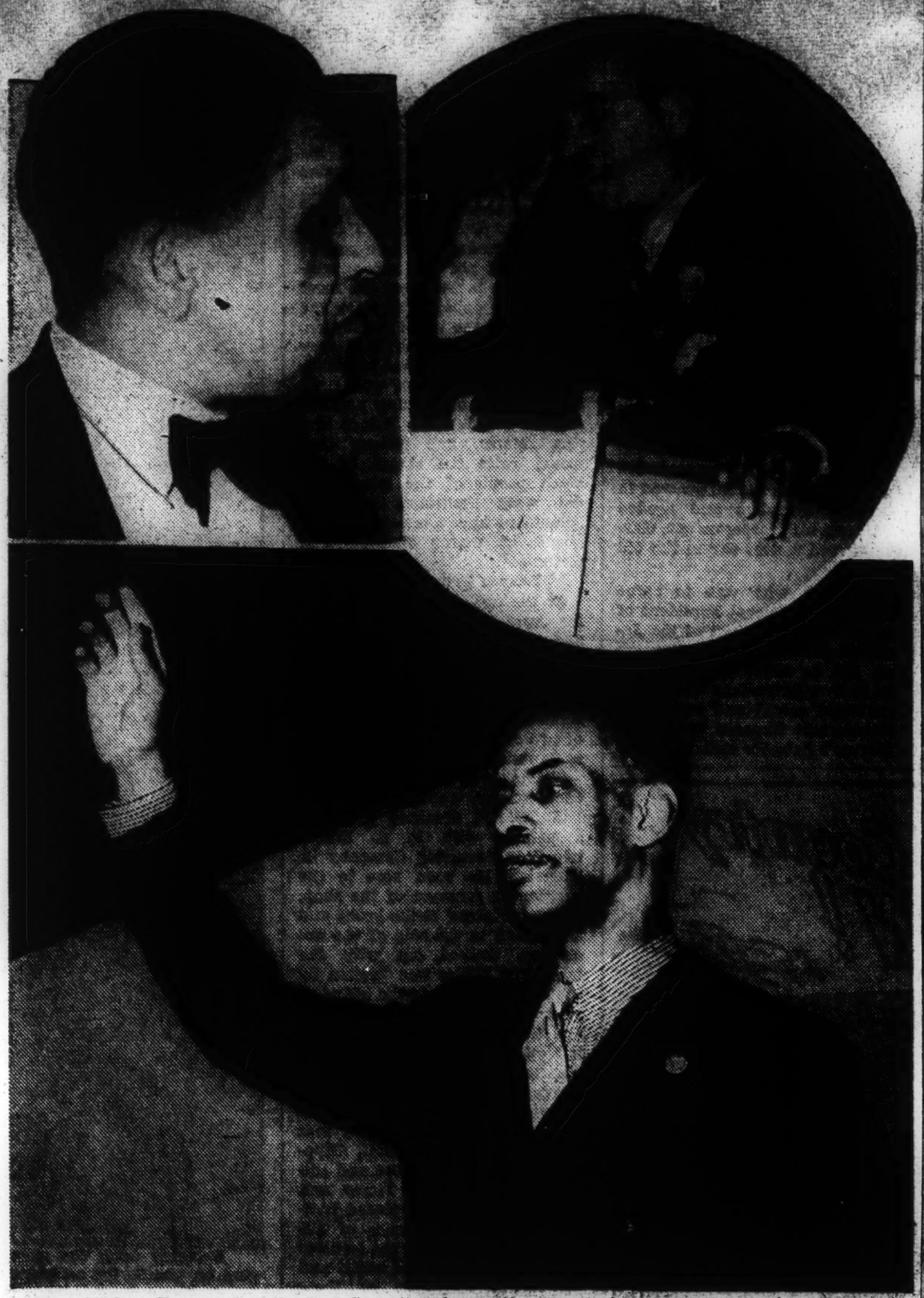
So far, Randolph had kept his promise, but now, the report recalls, came a sudden change.

"On June 3, President Warfield called on Senator Minton and was told that Randolph had wired opposition to the bill, and was sending two of his officers to Washington to ask for another hearing by the Senate committee. The Senator said that, under these circumstances, there would be no chance of progressing the bill further at this session.

"Warfield immediately asked President William Green of the A. F. of L. to call Randolph to Washington for a conference to learn the cause of his actions." The conference was held on June 7, and Randolph "offered nothing to justify his conduct. He said simply that he had changed his mind."

"In view of these facts, and the serious damage to the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors," the report concludes, "this committee recommends that appropriate action be taken by the Railway Labor Executives' Association, and that it be referred to the American Federation of Labor for investigation and action."

They Are Prominent In Field of Labor



Pres. Willard Townsend of the Red Caps (top, left), Chr. Frank Crosswaith of the Harlem Labor Committee and Vice-Pres. Ashley Totten of the Sleeping Car Porters are among ranking Negro labor leaders.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

VOLUME XX | JULY 1, 1940 | NUMBER 1

Citations by President Johnson

During the 73rd Commencement Exercises as Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred upon Myles A. Paige, A. Phillip Randolph, and John W. Davis.

ASA PHILLIP RANDOLPH

For fifteen years you have worked to organize Negro labor in one of the most difficult of all fields, and to get your organization recognized by employers and by the law. This you have done, not for Negroes alone, but in pursuance of your deep-rooted conviction of the necessity of the wide-spread organization of American labor for the purpose of securing the establishment of economic conditions favorable to the continuance and further development of American political democracy, civil liberty and spiritual freedom.

During the greater part of this period neither employers nor the law, nor public opinion supported your objectives.

Against lethargy, opposition and every form of discouragement you have maintained unswerving loyalty to your cause, indefatigable effort and a poise and restraint which have commanded the respect of all.

You have lived to see your organization established, recognized and constructively functioning to afford improved working conditions, shorter hours and greatly increased income for one of the most disadvantaged groups of American labor.

You have lived to see a basic change in the law and in public opinion and to see the labor movement day by day increasing in its strength and in fundamental understanding of its necessitous solidarity across the lines of race.

You are entitled to the crown of honor which comes to him who has fought successfully for the recognition of an unpopular cause of basic importance to his people and his nation; and, by reason of your rich experience, the central strength and poise of your mind, you are entitled to stand among the trusted leaders of your country.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

VOLUME XX | JULY 1, 1940 | NUMBER 1

Citations by President Johnson

During the 73rd Commencement Exercises as Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred upon Myles A. Paige, A. Phillip Randolph, and John W. Davis.

ASA PHILLIP RANDOLPH

For fifteen years you have worked to organize Negro labor in one of the most difficult of all fields, and to get your organization recognized by employers and by the law. This you have done, not for Negroes alone, but in pursuance of your deep-rooted conviction of the necessity of the wide-spread organization of American labor for the purpose of securing the establishment of economic conditions favorable to the continuance and further development of American political democracy, civil liberty and spiritual freedom.

During the greater part of this period neither employers nor the law, nor public opinion supported your objectives.

Against lethargy, opposition and every form of discouragement you have maintained unswerving loyalty to your cause, indefatigable effort and a poise and restraint which have commanded the respect of all.

You have lived to see your organization established, recognized and constructively functioning to afford improved working conditions, shorter hours and greatly increased income for one of the most disadvantaged groups of American labor.

You have lived to see a basic change in the law and in public opinion and to see the labor movement day by day increasing in its strength and in fundamental understanding of its necessitous solidarity across the lines of race.

You are entitled to the crown of honor which comes to him who has fought successfully for the recognition of an unpopular cause of basic importance to his people and his nation; and, by reason of your rich experience, the central strength and poise of your mind, you are entitled to stand among the trusted leaders of your country.

OPPORTUNITY
Journal of Negro Life

The Case For Socialized Medicine

● By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

SOCIALIZED medicine is a controversial question. Some doctors are for it. Others are against it. It is opposed on the one hand because it is alleged to be Socialism, on the other because it is said not to benefit either patient or doctor, and not to contribute to the progress of medicine as a science or art. There are also men of medicine and laymen who state that socialized medicine is simply not necessary. None of these positions is entirely correct.

First, let us determine what socialized medicine *is not*. It is not Socialism. Socialism means the social ownership and democratic operation of the social tools and natural resources of production and exchange for service. There is no intention to establish social ownership of doctors. Socialism does not mean the socialization of all property. It is concerned with social property which is socially necessary for social use. Socialized medicine will not compel a patient to accept a particular doctor, but will prevent a patient with smallpox or any harmful disease from refusing medical aid.

It is not the object of socialized medicine to exclude the practice of private medicine. Persons with large means will have the right and privilege of purchasing medical skill at as high a price as they wish to pay for it.

Socialized medicine does mean that no person who is sick will be permitted to go without proper and adequate medical attention, though moneyless and poor.

Socialized medicine, then, would provide compulsory medical attention to the needy sick at the cost of the government. Of course this implies that physicians, dentists and nurses would be regarded as public servants who would be required to minister to the needy sick for fees provided by the State. However, it does not mean that all doctors would become agents of the State and would be denied the right to conduct private practice. The theory behind this position is that preserving the health of the people is a paramount duty of the State.

Well has Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Associate Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, said that "The health of our people is our greatest wealth, and what is true in this regard of the nation as a whole, is true of the family and the individual. . . . It is self-evident that without physical and mental health freedom has but limited meaning, and the pursuit of happiness becomes but the shadow of its own substance."

There is more prejudice against the word "socialization" than against the fact of its existence. Elementary and high school education is socialized in the public school system today. It is financed and maintained by the municipal, State and Federal governments.

Public schools are available to the rich and the poor. They came into existence largely as the result of the demands of the working men's associations in the early part of the nineteenth century, for the early schools of the country were private and were only accessible to the children of the rich.

The government—whose purpose and function is the accommodation of the public needs of the population, among which is the maintenance of law and order—is itself socialized. It is maintained out of the public's funds, raised through taxation. And all of the people in the State pay taxes directly or indirectly. For if the mass of the people are not taxpayers, they are still tax makers since they are workers or consumers. While the government is not all we may wish it to be, without it there would be chaos and anarchy.

In the Middle Ages, "the government" was the strongest baron or lord. All power belonged to him. He used it for his private interest and profit. The maintenance of law and order depended upon the whim or caprice of the baron. Government was not yet socialized. Indeed, like land or cattle or women, it was the personal property of the baron who had the

and BI-ENNIAL CONVENTION

of the BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

AN INTERNATIONAL UNION

AFFILIATED WITH A. F. of L.

SEPT. 15th–20 1940

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

HEADQUARTERS . . . 217 WEST 125th STREET

A STATEMENT FROM THE CHAIRMAN

For the first time since our struggle began in 1925, we are holding our Convention in New York City. Representatives and delegates from our fifty-nine divisions throughout the nation, Canada and Mexico have come to participate in our program of this our Second Biennial Convention and 15th Anniversary Celebration.

The Officers and Members of the Brotherhood wish to thank all Fraternal, Benevolent, Civic and Labor Organizations participating in our Program, including our "America First" Parade. We thank Rev. Cullen and the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church and Chairman of our Citizens' Committee, and Rev. Paul E. West of the Lutheran Church of the Transfiguration most especially for their untiring efforts and devotion to our cause.

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN,

FOREWORD

THE Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was organized in 1925 in New York City. It has had fifteen years of hard and difficult struggle. During this period, many Porters have lost their jobs. Nevertheless, groups of Porters and Divisions throughout the country have remained loyal to the cause of the Brotherhood.

Because of this loyalty on the part of the Porters, Attendants and Maids, even though in small numbers in the various Divisions from coast to coast, the Brotherhood was able to sign an Agreement with the Pullman Company in Chicago in 1937.

That Agreement brought recognition to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as the duly authorized bargaining agency for the negotiation of agreements concerning rates of pay and rules governing working conditions for Porters, Maids and Attendants.

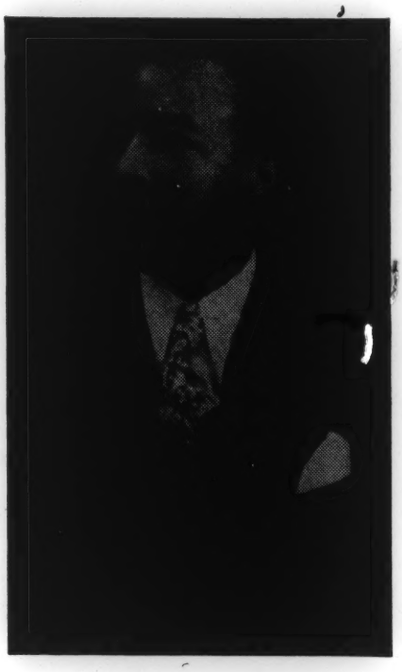
During the early days of the struggle of the Brotherhood, opposition was bitter and determined, not only from the Pullman Company, but also from some Negro leaders in the press, church and politics. Despite this fact, the Porters never quit. They fought tenaciously on.

Today, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is an outstanding symbol of the capacity, will and spirit of the Negro people to stand on their own feet, for the Porters in the Brotherhood paid the price of their victory. They endured privation and suffered incident to the loss of jobs.

Thus, the officials and members of the Brotherhood consider that the most important contribution the struggle of the Porters has made to the life of the Negro people is the record of self-reliance.

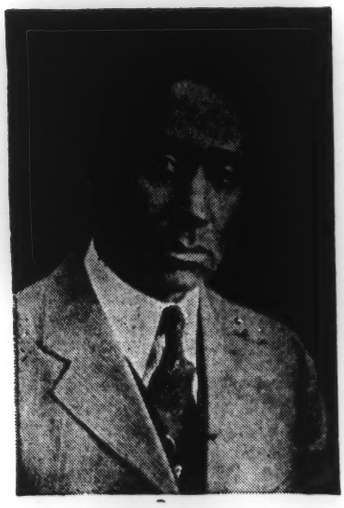
INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

M. P. WEBSTER
First International Vice-President

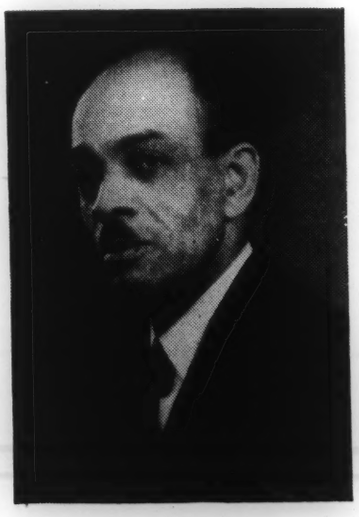


A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer



BENNIE SMITH
Second International Vice-President



E. J. BRADLEY
Third International Vice-President

C. L. DELLUMS
Fourth International Vice-President

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

KATHERINE LASSITER
First International Vice-President

HELENA WILSON
International President, Ladies' Auxiliary

R. TUCKER
International Secretary-Treasurer

MAE DAILEY
Second International Vice-President

J. B. CAVINISS
Third International Vice-President

LETITIA MURRAY
Fourth International Vice-President

Compliments of

GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM

"Harlem's Million Dollar Ballroom"

LENOX AVE. and 142nd ST.

New York City

(Now Booking for Club Affairs)

Compliments of

HOTEL MACEO

"The Transient Tourists' Home"

108 WEST 116th STREET
New York City

•

UNiversity 4-8539

WELCOME, CONVENTION DELEGATES!

If you are asked by a man: "Where is the best place in Harlem to live"? he is seeking your help.

Recommend
Harlem Branch Y.M.C.A.

and the Board of Managers and Staff will do their best to make the man realize that your recommendation was a service.

Special Rates to Railroad Men.

•

TWO BUILDINGS

180 WEST 135th STREET
181 WEST 135th STREET
New York, N. Y.

DON'T BE LOST IN THE CROWD

wear a YOUNG'S

Individualized Hat

Take your choice of any one of 25 different colored detachable hatbands when you buy your Young's hat and STANDOUT as a fashion leader. You choose *you own* band to suit *you own* taste.

DOEFELT
$2.95
MELOFELT*
$3.50
STETSONS
$5 up

Young's

HARLEM STORE:
201 West 125th Street

Largest Retailers of Stetson Hats

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PROGRAMME

OF THE

Biennial Convention and Fifteenth Anniversary Celebration of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

•

MASS MEETING

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1940, 3 P. M.

INVOCATION ..... REV. F. A. CULLEN
Pastor, Salem M. E. Church

SINGING—"Lift Every Voice and Sing" ..... CHOIR and AUDIENCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ..... CHAIRMAN

ADDRESS ..... M. P. WEBSTER
First International Vice-President, Brotherhoodof Sleeping Car Porters

SOLO ..... MISS HELEN DOWDY

ADDRESS ..... U. S. SENATOR JAMES M. MEAD

SINGING—"Hold the Fort" ..... CHOIR
and Audience

ADDRESS ..... MAYOR FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA

SINGING ..... CHOIR

ADDRESS ..... WILLIAM GREEN
President, A. F. of L.

SOLO ..... MISS ALBERTHA JACKSON

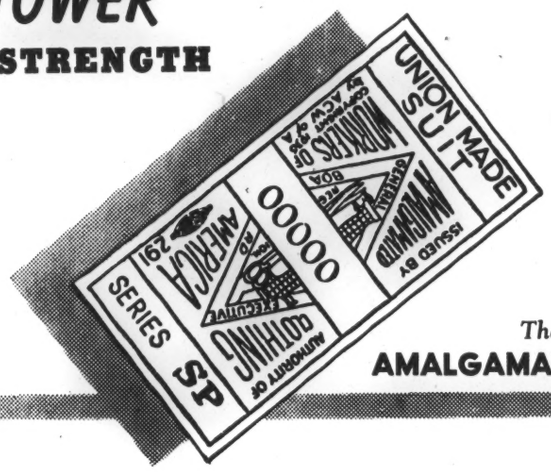
ADDRESS ..... A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

SINGING—"John Brown's Body" ..... CHOIR and AUDIENCE

Chairman—ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
and General Chairman Convention

A Parade of the members of the Brotherhood, other unions and organizations in uniform and the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary will precede the Mass Meeting.

A TOWER
OF STRENGTH



The
AMALGAMATED LABEL

The Amalgamated label is the trade mark of --

1 -- High standards of work
2 -- American standard of living

Your demand for the union label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will lend added strength to the cause of organized labor.

WORK UNION AND BUY UNION

The Amalgamated label appears on all men's wearing apparel--men's and boys' clothing, shirts, work clothes and overalls, gloves, neckwear, sport clothing, pajamas and underwear.

The union label is a tower of strength for workers.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

IT is a privilege to be able to greet the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters on the occasion of its Fifteenth Anniversary celebration. During a period of vast social and economic changes, your organization has contributed much toward better working conditions of the men and women in the Pullman car service industry and in this way helped to advance the position of labor generally.

The delegates gathered in New York City and representing workers throughout the country will be faced with many urgent problems that concern all Americans deeply. I feel confident that this great Convention will help to further strengthen the position of American workers irrespective of race or color, and help to defend and promote our democratic institutions.

I am happy to extend the good wishes of the organization I represent to the delegates, officers and members of your great International Union.

JACOB S. POTOFSKY
General Secretary-Treasurer

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 Union Square New York City

Greetings from

"32K"

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION

George J. Troy, President
Joseph Moore, Secy.-Treas.

Fraternal Greetings

BUTCHERS UNION of GREATER NEW YORK

LOCAL L-74

119 EAST 18th STREET
New York City

Greetings from

BLASTERS AND DRILLRUNNERS UNION

LOCAL No. 29

162 EAST 23rd STREET
New York City

GRamercy 3-1842

BOOKBINDERS AND MACHINE OPERATORS

LOCAL UNION No. 25

63 PARK ROW
New York City

"Best Wishes for Continued Success"

GREATER NEW YORK CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE for EMPLOYMENT

Officers

Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Chairman
Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes, Co-Chairman
Mrs. Chester Chinn, Treasurer
Arnold P. Johnson, Exec. Secretary

The League for Industrial Democracy extends to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters — Fraternal Greetings and Hearty Congratulations on the Brotherhood's Fifteen Years of magnificent labor achievement.

John Dewey, President, L.I.D.

Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director
112 East 19th Street
New York City

Compliments of

PRIVATE CHAUFFEURS UNION

Local 800

202 EAST 83rd STREET
New York City

Fraternal Greetings and Best Wishes

WINDOW CLEANERS UNION

LOCAL No. 2

B.S.E.I.U. **A. F. of L.**

217 EAST 6th STREET
New York City

Your organization has won the respect of the American labor movement for the courageous uphi.l fight it has waged for fourteen years in defense of the economic rights of a badly exploited group. Your present eminence is a high tribute to the ability and resourcefulness of your leadership.

Thirty thousand dressmakers join with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in pledging a relentless campaign against those reactionary enemies of labor and democracy who sow intolerance and foster racial antagonisms. Congratulations to your entire membership on this significant Fifteenth Anniversary Celebration.

Minnie Lurye, Chairlady

Charles S. Zimmerman,
Secretary-Manager
Dressmakers Union
Local 22,, ILGWU.

STOP AT A UNION HOTEL!

Fair wages and fair work standards advance America's health and prosperity. Write for free list of Union Hotels with fair conditions.

•

HOTEL & CLUB EMPLOYEES UNION, Local 6, A. F. of L.

701 EIGHTH AVENUE
New York City

Trades Council
Affiliated with New York Hotel

Greetings:

FROM THE LAUNDRY WORKERS JOINT BOARD, AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

•

HYMAN BLUMBERG, Manager
NOAH C. A. WALTER, Asst. Mgr.
ROGER F. DOUGLAS, President
LOUIS SIMON, Secy.-Treas.

Fraternal Greetings, Best Wishes and Continues Success from

Officers and Members

Dining Car Employees Union, Local 370

and Ladies' Auxiliary

•

200 WEST 135th STREET
New York City

Theodore A. Jackson, President
Claude H. Mason, Secy.-Treas.
George E. Brown, General Chairman

PROGRAMME

SESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1940

First Session

Registration of Delegates at Brotherhood Headquarters

OFFICES, 217 West 125th Street, Room 301 ..... 9 A. M.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER ..... 10 A. M.
Report of International President
Report of Credentials Committee

ADDRESS—"What the Railway Retirement Act Means to the Railway Employees" ..... HON. MURRAY W. LATIMER
Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board

ADDRESS ..... FRANK R. CROSSWAITH
International Organizer, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union

ADDRESS ..... DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
Director, National Religion and Labor Foundation

ADDRESS ..... HON. OTTO S. BEYER
Chairman National Mediation Board

Subject: "What the Railway Labor Act has done for better Relations between Carriers and their Employees."

Recess—12:30 P. M. to 2:00 P. M.

Second Session

2:00 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.

●

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1940

Third Session

9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.
Recess—12:30 P. M. to 2:00 P. M.

Fourth Session

2:00 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Supper—5:30 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.

Fifth Session

7:30 P. M. to 9:30 P.M.

(Continued)

GREETINGS

from

SIGN-PICTORIAL AND DISPLAY UNION

LOCAL No. 230

22 EAST 17th STREET
New York City

GREETINGS

from

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

LOUIS HOLLANDER
JOSEPH CATALANOTTI

ABRAHAM MILLER
Secretary-Treasurer

The Negro Labor Committee shares with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters the Fraternal and Spiritual joy of fifteen years of unprecedented Negro progress, years that indicate the path over which our race and class must tread toward our next emancipation.

BLACK AND WHITE WORKERS UNITE!

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH,
Chairman.

RETAIL CLERKS
COUNCIL
of GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY, R.C.I.P.A.
American Federation of Labor

•

NATHAN WERTHEIMER, President
GEORGE BARASCH, Secretary
AL GREENBERG, Manager

Greetings

FROM COLORED EMPLOYEES OF THE KATY LINES

M. K. L. R. R.

The Railroad Which Serves the Southwest

Member A.F.O.E. 20940 — WI 7-1220

Greetings

E. G. FORD
Accountant and Auditor
140 WEST 42nd STREET
New York City
Specializing in
International and Local Unions

Greetings
To a Pioneer American Trade Union
from a
Pioneer Labor Political Movement

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF U. S. A.
and
THE 1940 LABOR, LEAGUE FOR THOMAS AND KRUEGER

Co-Chairmen
Nicholas A. Zonarick
A. Philip Randolph

Secretary
Arthur G. McDowell
549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

GREETINGS *and* CONGRATULATIONS
to the
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
on the occasion of their
Biennial Convention and Fifteenth Anniversary
Celebration

May your deliberations and decisions strengthen your Organization and bring added happiness to your membership.

•

UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY
WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
M. ZARITSKY, President

BUILDING & ALLIED TRADES
COMPENSATION SERVICE BUREAU
of Greater New York and Vicinity
2 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

•

THOMAS J. CURTIS
Executive Director

—

Hearing Representatives
WILLIAM E. CURTIS
MICHAEL MADONNA

Medical Director
SAUL P. LEHV, M.D.

Advisory Board
JOHN F. DALTON

—

Chairman
ADOLPH GERSH

Vice-Chairman
ALBERT F. DAY
HARRY EILERT
MOE ROSEN
THOS. F. MURPHY

PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1940
Sixth Session

9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.
Recess—12:30 P. M. to 2:00 P. M.

Seventh Session
2:00 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Supper—5:30 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.

Eighth Session

7:30 P. M. to 9:30 P. M.

Adjournment

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, at 7:30 P. M.

at MECCA TEMPLE

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS BIENNIAL CONVENTION LABOR DINNER

INVOCATION ..... DR. WILLIAM LLOYD IMES

SINGING—"Lift Every Voice and Sing."

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ..... CHAIRMAN

ARRANGED SELECTION ..... THE THREE NATURAL ALABAMANS
1. "Who's That Callin' "
2. "De Train Is Comin' "

ADDRESS ..... C. L. DELLUMS
Fourth International Vice-President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

ADDRESS ..... JAMES C. QUINN
Secretary-Treasurer, Central Trades and Labor Council

SOLOS ..... PROF. FURMAN FORDHAM
1. "For You Alone" (*by Geehl*)
2. "L'Amour Toujours l'Amour" (*by Friml*)

INTRODUCTION OF MRS. ROOSEVELT ..... DR. MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE
Dirctor Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration

ADDRESS ..... MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

SOLOS ..... MISS NADINE WATERS
"O Ceil Azzure Avia Aida" (*Verdi*)

ADDRESS ..... SPENCER MILLER, JR.
Director, Workers Education Bureau of America, A. F. of L.

ADDRESS ..... AUBREY WILLIAMS
Director, National Youth Administration

ADDRESS ..... WALTER WHITE
Secretary, National Association For The Advancement of Colored People

SOLO—"Invictus" ..... PROF. FURMAN FORDHAM

Greetings

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION

JULIUS HOCHMAN, General Manager
BEN EVRY, President
N. M. MINKOFF, Secretary-Treasurer

AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10
Isidore Nagler, Manager

DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION, Local No. 22
Chas. S. Zimmerman, Manager-Secretary

DRESS PRESSERS' UNION, Local No. 60
Max Cohen, Manager

ITALIAN DRESSMAKERS' UNION, Local No. 89
Luigi Antonini, General Secretary-Manager

THE RAILROAD MEN'S ASSOCIATION

To Promote Goodwill, Higher Ideals and Social Recognition for Railroad Men in the Industry

N. W. GRACE ..... President
JOHN PONZIE ..... Vice-President
P. L. BURTON ..... Secretary
H. F. BUFORD ..... Treasurer
GEORGE CAMPBELL ..... Steward
FITZROY JOSEPHS ..... Parliamentarian and Club Photographer

FITZROY JOSEPHS

Finance Committee

W. J. DONALDSON
CLARENCE MARTIN
J. W. MURRY
A. D. NOBLES
J. E. WILSON

Welfare Committee

W. J. MITCHELL
JAMES MOTT
WILLIAM MUSTEN
A. J. HARRIS
RICHARD MALLETTE

Entertainment Committee

BENNY BURLEIGH
CHARLES LOWE
RICHARD HOLMES
LLOYD MERRICK
JULIAN PRICE

BERNELL CLOTHING CO.

149 FIFTH AVENUE

Cor. 21st Street 2nd Floor

New York City

ALL GARMENTS $17.75

WELCOME TO

HARLEM'S FINEST SHOP

FLORSHEIM SHOES

New Fall Shoes

273 WEST 125th STREET
New York City

ED 4-3535

SELMA DAY

ART FOR INDUSTRY

LETTERING DESIGN

DECORATIONS

232 WEST 135th STREET
New York City

Brause Bros., Inc.

STATIONERS PRINTERS

70 EAST 125th STREET

New York City

Compliments of

TOWN'S HATS

149 WEST 125th STREET

New York City

STETSON HATS

CAthedral 8-1472-1473

UPTOWN GARAGE
TRANSIENTS

Harlem's Largest Garage
Courtesy - Safety - Cleanliness

154-160 WEST 124th STREET
New York City

TRAVELING?

You Will Need a Guide.

THE NEGRO MOTORIST GREEN BOOK

(Cooperating with the United States Travel Bureau)
PRICE 25c

VICTOR H. GREEN, Publisher
938 St. Nicholas Ave. New York City

AUdubon 3-9604

COLONIAL CRAZY HOUSE

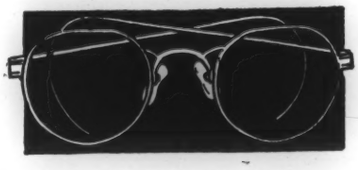
Restaurant — Excellent Cuisine
Beers - Wines - Liquors

116 BRADHURST AVE.

At 148th St. New York City

David Francois, Manager

BLUMSTEIN'S WEST 125th ST.
NEW YORK CITY



invites you to visit the Optical Dept. located on the balcony in a quiet, dignified office which has every facility for complete Optometric service. Dr. S. Strugates, our Optometrist, is always in attendance.

Easy payment terms if desired.

Compliments of

OLD COLONY RESTAURANT

Fine Foods - Wines - Liquors

354 LENOX AVENUE

New York City

LUCILLE
HARLEM'S HOUSE OF FLOWERS

Fresh Cut Party, Wedding and Floral Designs a Specialty

Telegraph Orders—City-Wide Delivery

2306 SEVENTH AVENUE
Bet. 135th and 136th Streets
AU 3-9293 New York City

Compliments of

PEARL'S DRESS SHOPPE

4077 TIREMAN AVENUE

Detroit, Michigan

Mrs. Bennie Smith, Prop.

WILLIAM S. BERKOFF

Fine Wines and Liquors

ERNEST HUTCHINSON, Manager

30 WEST 125th STREET

New York City

Greetings

MAX'S GROCERY

AGNES and MICHIGAN STS.

Indianapolis, Indiana

FLORIDA'S FAVORITE REFRESHMENT

•

Makes You Glad You're Thirsty.

•

SOUTHERN BREWING CO.
Tampa, Florida

PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 10 P. M. UNTIL?

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS COCKTAIL PARTY

at LIDO POOL

•

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1940

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS WORLD'S FAIR DAY

PROGRAM

INVOCATION ..... BROTHER R. R. MATTHEWS
Chairman, Executive Board New York Division

SELECTION—"God Bless America" ..... Y.M.C.A. ALL GIRLS GLEE CLUB and AUDIENCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ..... CHAIRMAN

SINGING—"Lift Every Voice and Sing."

ADDRESS ..... M. P. WEBSTER
First International Vice-President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

SOLO—"Homing" (*by Del Reigo*) ..... MISS BEATRICE ALLEN

SELECTION ..... Y.M.C.A. ALL GIRLS GLEE CLUB

ADDRESS ..... HONORABLE HERBERT LEHMAN
Governor, The State of New York

SOLO ..... PROF. FURMAN FORDHAM, *Lyric Baritone*

ADDRESS ..... HONORABLE FRANCES PERKINS
Secretary, U. S. Department of Labor

SOLO ..... MISS MAYE HOOPER, *Mezzo Soprano*

ADDRESS ..... A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

•

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1940

10 P. M. Until ?

BIENNIAL CONVENTION BALL

GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM

142nd Street and Lenox Avenue

Greetings

from an Honorary Member who has been a friend from the beginning when friends were few.

JAMES A. (Billboard) JACKSON

"THE ESSO MAN"

who meets many of the members while traveling and wants the others to know as they do, that I am proud of my card.

Compliments of

HI-HAT BAR AND GRILL, Inc.

For Discriminating Pleasure Seekers

2394 SEVENTH AVENUE

New York City

Greetings from

HY GRADE

STORES CO INC

Clothing for Men, Women & Children

Radios - Wrist Watches - Haberdashery

131 W. 125th St. New York City

CA 8-2800

Compliments of the

HOTEL THERESA

When in New York for the day, the week, or permanently, for exquisite living.

WALTER W. SCOTT, Manager

7th Avenue at 125th Street

New York City

MO 2-1700

LUCAS & SONS CANDY STORES

Candy - Tobacco - Stationery - Sodas

100 W. 137th ST., at Lenox Ave.

100 W. 138th ST., at Lenox Ave.

548 LENOX AVE., bet. 137th-138th Streets, New York City

NEW YORKER SERVICE STATION, Inc.

CITIES SERVICE

(Service is our middle name)

GAS — OIL

155th St. & St. Nicholas Pl.

AU 3-1807

(On the Hill)

238 West 145th Street

AU 3-9085

(In the Valley)

Greetings from

BELSTRAT LAUNDRY, Inc.

18 years' satisfactory service

Fine Workmanship for the Most Discriminating.

51 W. 140th St. ED 4-7646

New York City D. Doles, Prop.

Greetings from

MADISON CLOTHING COMPANY

1733 AMSTERDAM AVENUE

(Bet. 145th and 146th Sts.)

New York City

●

AUdubon 3-4545

BEST WISHES

for a

SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION

Judge James S. Watson

117 WEST 120th STREET

New York City

New Features of Perkin's Services — Continuous Music from the Grand Console

210 WEST 145th STREET AU 3-3984

WELCOME

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

LAGOS BAR & GRILL

2496 SEVENTH AVE.
S.W. Cor. 145th St. New York City

AUdubon 3-9815

Welcome — and Best Wishes

SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

DANIEL'S RESTAURANT

BAR AND GRILL, Inc.

2461 SEVENTH AVENUE
AUdubon 3-8973 New York City

C. A. Daniel, Manager

Little Jock and Luther's

MODERN BARBECUE

Open Day and Night

250 EIGHTH AVENUE
Bet. 133rd and 134th Sts.
New York City

BELL & TUCKER, Inc.

MEN'S SHOP

2296 SEVENTH AVENUE

Near 15th Street

New York City

RAILWAY BAR & RESTAURANT, *Inc.*

414 EIGHTH AVENUE
New York City
(Near Pennsylvania Terminal)

A Favorite Meeting Place for All Railroad Men.

•

Pay checks cashed upon identification.

Meals served at all hours.

Compliments of

Jacob Goodman & Co.

Inc.

Real Estate and Insurance

•

217 WEST 125th STREET
New York City

MAin 2-0536

DILLARD
FUNERAL HOME
468 JEFFERSON AVENUE

Cor. Jefferson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUdubon 3-1242

WILEY & THOMAS
FUNERAL HOME

2303 SEVENTH AVENUE
New York City

Walter H. Wiley
Charles W. Thomas

Compliments of
3 ROSES BAR & GRILL

330 LENOX AVENUE

LE 4-9245

Hymie Orgel, Prop.
David A. Gaines, Bar Attendant

An Outstanding Statesman

•

MAYOR MAURY MAVERICK

of San Antonio, Texas, is an institution in American political life. He is the only Southerner who supported the Anti-Lynching Bill in Congress. For this position he was condemned and viciously fought, but he never surrendered his principles.

Now, public sentiment is turned toward him again, recognizing his great worth and value to American public life. In every important struggle in the Congress involving a great social issue, he was found on the side of the oppressed and exploited, whether they be workers or minority groups.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in its Biennial Convention, takes this opportunity to salute him.

Compliments of

EDWIN CRAIG RESTAURANTEUR
55 St. Nicholas Pl.
New York City

Greetings from

GOTHAM BAR & GRILL
2440 SEVENTH AVE.
New York City

CHICK'S, Inc.
Restaurant - Bar - Grill
"Rendezvous of the Smarter Set"
2556 Seventh Ave. New York City
Cor. 148th St. AU 3-9802

FLASH INN BAR AND GRILL
Fine Food, Wine, Beer and Liquors
2621 Seventh Ave., New York City
At 151st St. AU 3-7560

The MOONGLOW BAR & GRILL, Inc.
Entertainment Above the Average
220 WEST 145th STREET
New York City
LEhigh 4-8752 Eddie Roosevelt

COUNTY BEVERAGE
Largest Wholesale Distributors
424 E. 110th St. New York City

Greeting from

MRS. ALICE DUNLAP
Private Dining Room - Southern Cooking
166 W. 136th St. New York City

RUTH'S BARBECUE INN
(Home of Southern Barbecue)
105 Lenox Ave. New York City
Ruth Johnson, Prop.

MOnument 2-8187
MARVIN CASSELL
Retail LIQUOR Store
213 WEST 125th STREET
New York City

Compliments of

R. H. KING
Wine and Liquor Store
2622 Seventh Ave., New York City
EDgecombe 4-7946 License 753

ED 4-8810-1
M. FRIEDLAND
New York State Retail Liquor Store
605-7 LENOX AVENUE
New York City

AUdubon 3-9703 V. Burton, Prop.

When in New York Visit

VICKY'S BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in Marcel Waving, Etc.
2905 Eighth Ave. New York City

Greetings To You
On Your
FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

S. P. DAVIS BARBER SHOP
69 W. 138th St. New York City

ELDORADO BARBER SHOP
203 WEST 116th STREET
Nr. St. Nicholas Ave. New York City

TESSIE'S HAIR BEAUTIFYING SYSTEM
For Growth - Itchy Scalp - Dandruff
301 WEST 120th STREET
New York City

Compliments of

LA PRINCESSE BEAUTY SALON
143 WEST 135th STREET
New York City
●
AUdubon 3-7722

JA 6-8045

JOHN H. KLUGH
Expert Tailors - Cleaners - Dyers
109-05 Union Hall Street
Jamaica, N. Y.

RE 9-0191
McCLESTER FUNERAL HOME
Devoted to a Sacred Service Since 1927
109-52 New York Blvd.
Jamaica, N. Y.

Greetings from the
PIONEER LAUNDRY
146-61 107th AVENUE
Jamaica, N. Y.

Congratulations to Your Brotherhood
from Your Tailor
LEVON
110-31 N. Y. BOULEVARD
Jamaica, L. I.

Compliments of
J. FOSTER PHILLIPS
Funeral Director
163-01 SOUTH ROAD
Jamaica, N. Y.

Compliments of
"THE CLAYTON"
(The Porter's Barber)
42-16 28th STREET
Long Island City

Compliments of
MERRITT GREEN
Funeral Director
419 GATES AVENUE
Nr. Nostrand Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN GENERAL AGENCY
"A Representative of Negro Insurers"
H. J. Smith, General Agent
425 SUMNER AVENUE
GL 5-0417 Brooklyn, N. Y.

Compliments of
DR. R. C. WORMLEY
1155 Prospect Avenue
Bronx, N. Y.

Compliments of
M. MARSHBURN'S BEAUTY SALON
1012 BROOK AVENUE
Bronx, N. Y.

Compliments of
HUBB RESTAURANT
Finest Home Cooked Food
Ladies Invited
1070 Union Ave. Bronx, N. Y.
KI 5-9509

KI 5-9248
E. A. JACKSON'S FUNERAL HOME
815 EAST 167th STREET
Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith Jackson, Prop.

BRONXWOOD FUNERAL CHAPEL
Inc.
3959 BRONXWOOD AVE.
Bronx, N. Y.

Compliments of
COOK'S BILLIARD PARLOR
2904 Northern Boulevard
Long Island City, N. Y.

Compliments of
SAM EINSIDLER
Wines - Liquors
28-28 Jackson Avenue
Long Island City, N. Y.

BADIAN'S
Men's Furnishings - Shoes - Hats
Sportswear
Jackson Ave. and Queens Blvd.
Long Island City, N. Y.

MAin 2-1913

DR. C. N. LASTIQUE

Dentist

446 Franklin Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greetings from

A FRIEND

Greetings from

ASHLAND PLACE Y. W. C. A.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Anna A. Hedgmen, Executive Secretary

STAR MILLINERY SHOP

32 East 125th Street

New York City

Compliments of

W. S. GREEN'S CANDY STORE

37 WEST 120th STREET

New York City

Greetings from

GENERAL MARKET

2216 SEVENTH AVENUE

New York City

E. Steadman, Prop.

Compliments of

Ladies' Aid Society of the American Virgin Islands, Inc.

149 W. 136th St. New York City

NEvins 8-1990 P. O. Sta. No. 22

THE ACTIVE PHARMACY

Bedford and Greene Aves.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

LE 4-0989

ANDREWS & STEVENS

Attorneys and Counsellors At Law

44 WEST 125th STREET

New York City

Compliments of

DR. AND MRS. JESSE MILLER

935 St. Nicholas Ave.

New York City

Greetings from

MISS THELMA BRUNDER

133 WEST 129th STREET

New York City

MR. & MRS. LEON S. ADGER

Teachers of Piano, Voice & Pipe Organ

255 WEST 111th STREET

New York City

Greetings from

VERNON & KING

Photo Studio

135 W. 135th St. New York City

Compliments of

WAIN WRIGHT & SON

Funeral Home

162 W. 135th St. New York City

Compliments of

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS, Inc.

149 WEST 136th STREET

New York City

Greetings from

ALVIN PHARMACY

2560 Seventh Ave. New York City
At 148th St. AU 3-9539-9621

Compliments of

LEA'S HOME BAKERY

Hot Milk Rolls Twice Daily

Butter Bread - Spice Buns

2504 Seventh Ave. - 276 W. 141st St.
New York City

Greetings from

ALLEN'S TIRE AND BATTERY SERVICE

147 WEST 145th STREET
New York City

DAVID STEIN FURNITURE CO.

1619 Seventh Avenue
New York City

EDgecombe 4-3535

J. T. HAILSTALK'S LINEN SUPPLY Co., Inc.

Coats and Aprons and Hoovers

232 W. 135th St. New York City

Compliments of

SHIRT HOSPITAL

Dressmaking - Tailoring - Cleaners

126 W. 135th St. New York City
AUdubon 3-0343

J. BERNARD DENT

Tailoring Establishment

157 WEST 144th STREET
New York City

Greetings from

A. GORDON

Tailor to Men

2361 Seventh Ave. New York City

AU 3-2080

TURNER ELECTRIC & AUTOMATIC HEATING CORP.

2555 EIGHTH AVENUE
New York City

Compliments of

D. SURLES

Locksmith

2377 Seventh Ave., New York City
Nr. 144th St. AU 3-9169

Compliments of

GENERAL 5c and 10c STORE

196 LENOX AVENUE
Cor. 120th St. New York City

AU 3-2424-2641

MARGOLIN BROTHERS

Wholesale and Retail Hardware - Paint

2453 Eighth Ave. New York City

Compliments of

BERT BUTLER

The Tailor

304 LENOX AVENUE
New York City

Compliments of

HOWARD HATS

217 WEST 125th STREET
New York City

LEhigh 4-1410 Open Evenings

WESTIN CLOTHES

312 LENOX AVENUE
Bet. 125th-126th Sts. New York

Greetings from

EMPIRE CREDIT CLOTHING

Radios - Jewelry - Men's Clothing

133 WEST 125th STREET

MOnument 2-9600 New York City

Congratulations from the

Angelus Funeral Home

to the Brotherhood of Sleeping

Car Porters on Their 15th Anniversary Celebration

J. L. Hill, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

1030 E. Jefferson Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif.

HERE'S A TIP

Tell your traveling public about the most interesting city in the country —where the old world charm mingles with the progress of the new.

There are things to see in San Antonio

La Villita
The Alamo
The Missions
Randolph Field
Ft. Sam Houston

SAN ANTONIO

The Pan-American Center

of the Western Hemisphere

The Conner-Johnson Co. congratulates the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters upon their 15th year of organization and their **2nd BIENNIAL CONVENTION.**

The senior member of the Conner-Johnson Co., Mr. Chas. Conner (now deceased) was for many years a Sleeping Car Porter carrying a card until his death, and the present President of the company, Mr. S. P. Johnson, having managed the labor organization of Los Angeles for twenty-five years, and served as General Secretary for seventeen years, can fully appreciate your problems, and knowing the cause for which you are fighting is just, wish for this splendid Organiation the greatest success. Service and Dependability is the motto of our Organization.

CONNER-JOHNSON CO., Morticians
1400 E. 17th St. Los Angeles, Cal.

A Name That Stands for the Finest in Entertainment

Lichtman Theatres

America's Foremost

District of Columbia
Howard - Lincoln - Republic - Booker T
Broadway - Raphael - Rosalia - Mott

Virginia
Regal, Norfolk - Booker T, Norfolk - Carver, Norfolk - Manhattan, Norfolk - Capitol, Portsmouth - Jefferson, Newport News - Booker T, Richmond - Walker, Richmond - Globe, Richmond - Hippodrome, Richmond - Robinson, Regal, Norfolk - Booker T, Norfolk - son, Lynchburg.

North Carolina
Booker T - Rocky Mount

Comfort Service Entertainment

LITTLE SAVORY BAR
Liquor, Beer and Wine

(Visit Our Tropical Room)

Central & Scott St. Tampa, Fla.

Greetings from
SUNSET GROCERY & MEAT MARKET

1301-1303 Nebraska Avenue
Tampa, Fla.

HONEY DEW INN
Bar and Restaurant
115 Front St. New Orleans, La.
L. & N. Employers Headquarters
Mike & Toney, Props.

Good Wishes from

ADELAIDE SCHULKIND
Executive Secretary of League for Mutual Aid
New York City

KARE FULL SERVICE BUREAU
Staffed to Complete
The Small Job **Shopping Catering Clerical**
2070 Seventh Ave. New York City
MO 2-1700

We receive, hold or forward your
Mail and Phone Messages
$1.50 Monthly
CORLEY'S MAIL ADVERTISING SERVICE
217 W. 125th St. New York City

Compliments of

DR. S. P. HARRIS
505 4th Ave., N. Phone: 6-7480
Nashville, Tenn.

Greetings

DR. C. C. HARWELL

505 4th Ave., N. Phone: 76-7480
Nashville, Tenn.

Greetings
J. HOWARD HALE
Funeral Director - Embalmer
916-922 Wide St. Norfolk, Va.

Res. Phone 22415 - Office Phone 22321

BAKERS CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Local No. 507 - Westchester Branch
1258 Boston Road Bronx, N. Y.

HOTEL CURRIE
101 WEST 145th STREET
New York City

●

AUdubon 3-7841

AUdubon 3-7730 F. C. Fane, Prop.

HOTEL FANE
205 WEST 135th STREET
New York City
Rooms $1.50 up

Greetings to the Brotherhood
From **"THE CRISIS"**
(Official Organ N.A.A.C.P.)
69 FIFTH AVENUE
New York City

Greetings from
RAND SCHOOL

7 EAST 15th STREET
New York City

Greetings from

HARLEM COMMUNITY ART CENTER

290 LENOX AVENUE
New York City

The Colored Bricklayers, members of the Bricklayers Progressive Association, pledge our support to all organized labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.
209 W. 135th St. New York City

GRANBERRY SERVICE

Mortuary and Ambulance

2800 Downing St. Denver, Colo.

ARTEX PRINTING SERVICE

1435 EAST 26th AVENUE

Denver, Colo.

DOUGLASS UNDERTAKING CO., Inc.

2745 WELTON STREET

Denver, Colo.

Annie L. Gaines, Sec.-Treas.

ST. LOUIS BARBECUE

2856 Welton Street Denver, Colo.

Where good fellows get together and have ribs and good things to eat.

DOUGLASS CAFE

Open All Night

121 MONROE STREET
Montgomery, Ala.

BONNIE'S CASINO

Our Sandwiches Prove That Good Taste Has No Substitute.

390 W. Jeff Davis Ave.
Montgomery, Ala.

YORK HOTEL

We Are Always Glad to Remember Any Member of the Brotherhood.

1200 Madison Ave. Baltimore, Md.

Congratulations from the

EX-SERVICE MEN'S CLUB

2627 WELTON AVE.
Denver, Colo.

FIVE P'TS SOCIAL CLUB

2729 Welton St. Denver, Colo.

Friends and Members Always Welcome

When in Denver, Colo.

EAT AT THE RITZ

2721 Welton Street

Call TA 6328-6329 for Ritz Cabs

THE ROSSONIAN HOTEL & GRILL

2640-50 WELTON STREET
Denver, Colo.

"You are always welcome at the Rossonian"

You Are Always Welcome At

ANDERSON'S GRILL

Fine Liquors - Fine Food

715 E. 26th Ave. Denver, Colo.

Compliments of

HARRY T. JEFFERSON

One Day Laundry Service

1109 Hopkins Street
Cincinnati, O.

TRAVELERS' TAVERN

Headquarters for All Brotherhood Men

Beer and Meals

1115 Hopkins Street
Cincinnati, O.

VISIT SAM THE TAILOR

With Barber Shop Connections

Around the Corner from Terminal Hotel

TERMINAL HOTEL

Railroad Men's Headquarters

Wines and Liquors of All Kinds

1103 Hopkins St. Cincinnati, O.

Compliments of

DIXIE LUNCH ROOM
Good Home Cooking — Beer and Wine
Sea Foods in Season

1510 Nebraska Ave. Tampa, Fla.

Phone M56-102

OLD GOLD GROCERY

1508 Nebraska Avenue
Tampa, Fla.

Compliments of

JOE'S & SON
Grocery and Meat Market

1614 Nebraska Avenue
Phone M-1742 Tampa, Fla.

BRUCE'S COZY LOUNGE

Beer - Lunches - Dinners
Music and Dancing

813 Scott Steet Tampa, Fla.

THE AUGUSTUS R. JOHNSON
HIGH SCHOOL
Augusta, Ga.

C. W. Johnson, Principal

For Quick - Courteous - Service
Dial 2-9282
McKINLEY'S SHOE REPAIR
1205 Gwinnett Street
Augusta, Ga.

Stop In — Let Us Serve You

MRS. ANNIE BALDWIN'S
BAR-B. Q. PIT
AUGUSTA, GA.
Annie Baldwin, Prop. Phone 2-7149

Let Us Clean and Press for You
(Tailoring Our Specialty)

I. J. JENNING — DRY CLEANING
1352 12th St., Augusta, Ga.

I. W. Williams, Mgr. Phone: 2-9136

Compliments of the

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET
Cor. Madison Ave. and Mosher St.
Baltimore, Md.
Phone Madison 6282

Compliments of
CAPLAN'S DRUG STORE
Protected Prescriptions
Cor. Carey and Edmondson Ave.
Baltimore, Md. Phone Gilmore 0520

Compliments of

WEAVER'S PHARMACY
1944 DRUIDHILL AVE.
Baltimore, Maryland

Broadway 2210

ROBERT L. YOUNG

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Lady Attendant
804 N. Caroline Ct. Baltimore, Md.

Congratulations

ATLANTA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

912 Gwinnett St. H. C. Kickson
Augusta, Ga. Manager

Congratulations from

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Augusta, Ga.

McKINLEY ALEXANDER

Electric Shoe Repair

1712 E. Eager St. Baltimore, Md.

WM. KAUFMAN & CO.

Dependable Furniture and Clothing Stores
556-60 N. Gay St.—559-61 N. Gay St.
Broadway 6500 Baltimore, Md.

BERNARD HARRIS, M.D.

Surgeon

1207 N. Caroline St. Baltimore, Md.

JOHN L. BERRY

District Manager, E. Baltimore District

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL

703 N. Gay St. Baltimore, Md.

Phone Fre. 9696

CARTMELL & SMITH

Grill and Tap Room
Cocktails Our Specialty

2335 Berks Street Phila., Pa.

INDEX CONFECTIONERY

Cigars, Tobacco, Candy, Soft Drinks
Ice Cream, Newspapers, Shoe Shines

1534 Church Street Norfolk, Va.

D. & S. CLOTHIERS

Foll Line of Ladies', Men's and Children's Clothing
(We Invite Charge Accoonts)

437 CHURCH STREET

Phone 41604 Norfolk, Va.

MYERS BERLIN CO.

(We Invite Charge Accounts)
Clothing for the Family

411 CHURCH STREET

Phone 23801 Norfolk, Va.

C O O P E R ' S

Radios - Jewelry - Glasses

641 CHURCH STREET
Norfolk, Va.

W. T. MASON & CO.

Fire, Auto & Plate Glass Insurance

704 CHURCH STREET
Norfolk, Va.

PRospect 7-9319

CLARK HOTEL & ANNEX

Modernly Equipped
Service DeLuxxe

1820-24 SO. CENTRAL

Cor. Washington Los Angeles, Cal.

Phone: Blvd. 6993

W R I G H T ' S

PURE FOOD RESTAURANT

(The Best Place to Eat)

3753 SO. WABASH AVE.

•

(Next to Porters' Quarters)
Chicago, Ill.

S. B. BEES CO.

•

1306 Grand Central Ave.

Tampa, Fla.

Brotherhood Banner Builders

ALBANY DIVISION

BASON, R.
BENJAMIN, T.
BERRINGS, E.
BLASSENGALE, H.
BOLLING, A.
BRONK, J.
DEBOE, J. R.
DEBOE, J. B.
DUDLEY, G.
HODGES, W.
JEFFERSON, M.
JOHNSON, J.
MOORE, B.
RANDOLPH, F.
RAULLERSON, C.
RANSOM, R.
ROBINSON, B.
POTTS, J.
THOMPSON, S.
TONEY, E.
WYATT, J.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., DIVISION

BERTHA, J.
GREENLEE, W.
GARY, E.
HUNTER, J.
LITTLEJOHN, W.
NORMAN, C.
PORTER, B.
ROGERS, R.
STRICKLAND, M.
SHELTALL, C.
JOHNSON, J. I.
HARPER, J. H.
KELLY, W. O.
McMAHAN, F.

AUGUSTA DIVISION

ANDERSON, P. D.
JOHNSON, A.
LAMAR, P.
MARION, D.
McBOWMAN, A.
McCLADDY, C.
RICE, L. J.
SMITH, T.
THOMPSON, W.

BALTIMORE DIVISION

BAILEY, G.
HALL, C.
JOHNSON, W.
MAXWELL, U.
MORROW, C.
PETERS, J.
TATE, J.
WATKINS, R.
WHITAKER, J. C.
WILLIAMS, R.

BOSTON DIVISION

ATKINS, D. C.
BARCO, T.
BECKWITH, J. M.
BLACKBURN, J. S.
BLACK, R. A.
CAIN, S.
CARNEY, H. F.
CHARLES, W. E.
COLES, W. C.
EASTERLING, J. D.
EVANS, O. L.
FISHER, J. M.

BOSTON—*Continued*

FUBLER, W. J.
GARDNER, J. L.
GRAVES, J. H.
HASKINS, S.
HOLLY, H. E.
HOOD, G. W.
HUFF, J. H.
JOHNSON, H. A.
JONES, HENRY
JONES, R. F.
LEATHERBURY, W. H.
LYCURGUS, C. W.
NELSON F. D.
OGLESBY, M. C.
PEARSON, T. M.
PERRINEAU, W. A.
PRICE, J. W.
RILEY, H.
ROBINSON, J. M.
RUSSELL, W.
SHARP, J. L.
STONE, L. D.
SUMMERS, R. L.
TAYLOR, F.
TOWNES, J.
WALKER, W. A.
WATKINS, J. E.
WEBB, T. T.
WILLIAMS, J. L.

CHARLESTON-SAVANNAH DIVISION

GRAVES, J.
HOLLOWAY, C.
LEAK, J.
MATTHEWS, C.
McCOTTRY, A.
MIDDLETON, W.
SKIPPER, H.
TRESCOTT, L.

CHATTANOOGA DIVISION

CARLOSS, S.
MOORE, M.
STAPLES, V.
WHITAKER, O. L.
WOOD, S.

DENVER DIVISION

BENOIT, R.
McBRIDE, J.
McCOY, E.
SLATER, B.
WELLS, G.

DETROIT DIVISION

BRITT, M.
BUCKNER, C.
DAVIS, C.
DYER, C.
HAWKINS, S.
LATIMORE, C.
LATIMORE, H.
ROBERTS, H.
ROBINSON, M.
SMITH, J.
STEVENSON, C.

FORT WORTH DIVISION

BATTIE, H.
BELL, D.
BOLDEN, S.
BROWN, L.
GRAHAM, S.
HUDNALL, W.
HUDSON, E.
JONES, J.
PERPENER, L.
RAGSDALE, F.
REDMON, M.
SHEPPARD, H.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

BENNETT, S. L.
BROWN, EUGENE H.
BURWELL, A.
BUTLER, B.
CARSWELL, W.
DARBY, J. W.
DEBOSE, E. A.
DOWDELL, W. M.
FAULK, ED.
HARPER, S.
HARRIS, E. G.
JACKSON, J. F.
KINNON, ED.
NELSON, W.
PRESTON, J. L.
SATTERWHITE, C.
SCRIVEN, T. E.
THOMPSON, T.

JERSEY CITY DIVISION

ADAMS, W. W.
BARBER, C.
BRASWELL, F.
BURNEY, J. D.
CUNNINGHAM, W.
COOPER, R.
DAVIS, E.
DANIELS, C.
DIXSON, W.
DWIGHT, A.
FORD, M.
GARNER, F.
HALL, W.
HARRIS, J.
HOLLOWAY, W.
JOHNSON, J. A.
KEARNEY, V. L.
LAWTON, E.
LEWIS, M.
MATTHEWS, H.
MORGAN, R.
MORRIS, O.
MILTEER, W. W.
NEAL, C.
PARKER, P.
PENDERGRASS, E.
RAVENAL, P.
SHELTON, J.
TERRY, J.
UPPMAN, W.
WALLACE, W.

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

Men's Auxiliary

ARMSTRONG, H. L.
ARMSTRONG, O.
BELL, J.
BRAZLEY, M.
BROCK, F. D.
BROWN, J. E.
CAMPBELL, C. R.
CLARK, W. A.
DAVIS, F.
DAVIS, T.
FULLEYLOVE, H.
GLENN, W.
HAMMOND, F.
HAWKINS, B.
HENDERSON, G.
JOHNSON, K.
JOHNSON, O.
JONES, A.
LEE, A. S.
MINGLETON, H.
MURRAY, R.
NOEL, A.
PRESCOTT, H.
SMITH, F.
SOARES, O.
STAFFORD, J. E.
THREADFORD, W.
THOMPSON, L.
WALKER, W. H.
WASHINGTON, H. E.
WOODS, J. R.
WORTHAN, J.
WYNDON, W.
YOUNG, N.

Ladies' Auxiliary

BRAZLEY, M. B.
BROCK, F. D.
CAMPBELL, C. R.
CLARK, W. A.
DAVIS, E.
DAVIS, F.
FLETCHER, C.
GLENN, W.
HAMMOND, E.
HAWKINS, B. M.
HENDERSON, E.
JOHNSON, E. A.
MURRAY, L.
SMITH, F.
SOARES, T.
UPTON, T.
WALKER, W. H.
WYNDON, M.
YOUNG, H.

KANSAS CITY DIVISION

DOBBINS, D.
FULCHER, A.
HERNDON, C.
JEFFERSON, D.
LAWSON, W.
MASSEY, B.
MONTGOMERY, L.
NICKENS, W. H.
NORMAN, R.
SCHOOLEN, O.
THOMAS, L.
WILLIS, R. M.

MEMPHIS DIVISION

ANDERSON, E.
BALDRIGE, A.
BORDERS, I. R.
BRYANT, L.
COOPER, C.
CRITTENDEN, R.
FLETCHER, H.
GLOVER, W.
GOFFMAN, F.
HATCHER, C.
HAWKINS, E.
HUNTER, E.
McGAUGHEY, G.
NESBITT, T.
PATTON, H. F.
PERRY, H.
PLUMP, F.
ROGERS, C.
SMITH, R.
TAYLOR, J.
WATKINS, R.
WATSON, B. L.
WINSTON, C.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

BONE, F. H.
HOLT, L. T.
JAMES, W.
POPE, H.
ROBERTSON, S. W.
ROYSTER, WM.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HALL, S. FRANKLIN
MITCHELL, A. T.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM

NEW YORK DIVISION

ARCHER, M.
ANDERSON, W.
ASHBY, C.
ADAMS, N.
ADAMS, J.
ACOSTA, F.
BLACKMAN, W.
BREWER, G.
BOWE, W. H.
BOWLER, F.
BROWN, E.
BYNUM, O. W.
BASILAN, V.
BROWN, H.
BROWN, J.
BROWN, J. W.
BAGLON, A.
BALLARD, J.
BANTISTA, F.
BARBER, J.
BABB, C.
BAILEY, H.
BELL, J.
BARNES, J.
BONNER, L.
BACCALLA, J.
BRANCH, A.
CUNNINGHAM, M.
CARTER, R.
CARTER, L.
COOPER, W.
CAREY, M.
CRAWFORD, T.
COLES, R.
CARTER, J.
COX, S.

NEW YORK—*Continued*

COX, J.
COLEMAN, M.
CHAPMAN, F.
COLEBROOK, T.
CHADWICK, T.
CHITTICK, T.
CUNNINGHAM, M.
CHESSE, E.
COLTRANE, L.
DONNELLY, A.
DAVIS, C.
DAVIS, J.
DUCKWORTH, C.
DANIELS, E.
CONELLY, M.
DORSEY, H.
DAVIS, C. E.
DEBRICK, H. REV.
DONNELLY, M.
DURANT, R.
ELTRIDGE, J.
DARDEN, E.
EADDY, J.
GREEN, J. W.
EICHELBERGER, T.
EURE, L.
EDMONDSON, F.
ELZY, A.
FRAZIER, W.
FORD, M.
FISHER, A.
GAVIN, D.
GOODING, T.
GRIFFINS, A.
GRAHAM, R.
GOODMAN, V.
GALLIMORE, T.
GUNTER, L.
GARNER, F.
GILBERT, J.
GREGORY, W.
HENDERSON, J.
HORTON, M.
HUNT, P.
HUNTER, A.
HARISTON, H.
HILL, S.
HILL, J.
HILL, M.
HAWTHORNE, G.
HANSHAW, W.
HOGAN, F.
HAMMOND, G.
HINTAN, P.
HOWELL, W.
HAMMOND, E.
HUTCHINS, R.
JEFFERSON, S.
JAMES, W.
JOHNSON, Z.
JOHNSON, A. A.
JONES, J.
JACOBS, W.
JONES, P.
JACK, J.
JONES, R.
JACKSON, C.
JOHNSON, J. T.
JOHNSON, J.
JOSEPH, S.
JACKSON, J.
JOHNSON, W.
JOHNSON, A. B.
KEMP, J.
KNEIGHTON, C.
KING, W.
KNIGHT, W.
KING, E.
LA ROCHE, D.
LAVONG, W.
LOGAN, C.
LOGAN, C. A.
LIGGON, T.
LOMAX, J.
LAWRENCE, T.
McILVAIN, S.
McCOY, J.
MIMMS, W.
MILLS, W. C.
MATTHEWS, R.
MAPP, R. S.
MOULTRIE, H.
MIMS, W.
MILLER, T.
MARSH, C.
McCARGO, J.
MURPHY, W.
MITCHELL, C.
McMILLIAM, FRANK
MANNING, J.
MARSHRURN, M.
MARINER, H.
MURPHY, J.
McCANTS, J.
MEYERS, R.

NEW YORK—*Continued*

MITCHELL, F.
MOORE, T.
McLAURIN, B. F.
McLARIN, W.
MOULTRIE, H.
NEILSON, L.
ODOM, H.
PARTEE, J.
PREDA, F.
PATTERSON, T. T.
PENN, J.
ROSS, G.
READY, Y.
REYNOLDS, J.
RHODES, J.
RICHARDSON, A.
ROBINSON, P.
ROXBOROUGH, M.
ROBERTS, WALTER
SLEIPLEY, H.
SCHOLFIELD, B.
SMITH, H.
SMITH, J.
SMITH, A.
SIMMOND, E.
STRAYHAND, F.
SLOCUM, J.
SAVAGE, J.
STRAYHAND, R.
SANDERS, J.
SMITH, T.
STRICKLAND, J.
SIMPKINS, W. W.
SMITH, G.
SALLY, M.
SUNDERS, M.
STEADMAN, E.
SMITH, D.
SCOTT, W.
SMITH, J.
SCALES, T.
SMITH, M.
SLEDGE, R.
SMITH, C.
SAVAGE, F.
SLATER, W.
SYKES, L.
SPIRES, J.
SPIRES, M.
SMITH, J.
SCOTT, J.
STRAND, C.
SMITH, J.
TRAVERSE, W.
TURNER, J.
TAYLOR, R.
TOLENTINE, M.
TEMPLE, T.
THOMAS, B.
TURNER, W.
THOMPSON, R.
TIBBS, J.
TAYLOR, R.
TEAQUE, E.
TYSON, R.
TURNER, Mr. & Mrs.
UPPERMAN, F.
VANGART, W.
VINSON, C.
VAUGHN, J.
WILLIAMS, R.
WEBSTER, R.
WOODRUFF, J.
WATKINS, H.
WALKER, J.
WENDELL, P.
WILLIAMS, M.
WINSTON, W.
WATSON, A.
WALKER, G.
WENDELL, P.
WHEELER, C.
WINFIELD, E.
WINSTON, W.
WHEAT, C.
WILLIAMS, J.
WILSON, P.
WILSON, A.
WELTERN, A.
WALKINS, G.
WISE, E.
WORRELL, G.
WOODROW, S.
YOUNG, W. H.

NORFOLK DIVISION

BRYANT, J.
CHANCE, J.
COOPER, F.
DEBERRY, M.
FINCH, C.
FULTON, J.
HUNTLEY, J.
JOHNSON, C.
JOHNSON, S.
JONES, C.
LEAK, O.
MALLOY, W.
McIVER, C.
MOFFATT, J.
REESE, S.
SHARP, W.
TAYLOR, R.
WATERS, J. E.
WHITE, N.

OAKLAND DIVISION

ALBERT, A.
BAKER, C.
BARKSDALE, A.
BASHFUL, G.
BEANE, E.
BENJAMIN, A.
BETTS, T.
BERGERON, I.
BROUSSARD, L.
BROWN, E.
CASIMERE, C.
CLARK, E.
CRENSHAW, C.
CULBERSON, L.
DANDRIDGE, W.
DAVIS, V.
DEGGS, F.
DUBOIS, J.
DEUBERRY, B.
ENGHRAM, R.
FERNIEL, D.
GORMAN, J.
GREEN, J.
HARVEY, J.
HUDSON, H.
HUNT, E.
HUNT, T.
HUGHES, N.
INMAN, R.
JANUARY, J.
KENNEDY, W.
MARTIN, C.
MARTIN, G.

OAKLAND DIVISION (Continued)

MATTHEWS, R.
McCAINE, G.
MELTON, C.
MILLER, C.
MOORE, A.
NUTTALL, R.
PARKER, H.
PARKER, J.
PORTLOCK, D.
RICE, O.
RICHARDSON, A.
RIDLEY, H.
ROBINSON, J.
SEYMOUR, O.
SHELTON, F.
SLOAN, F. B.
SIMON, G.
SIMMONS, G.
STOVALL, J.
THOMAS, A.
TRESVILLE, F.
TRUFANT, H.
TURNER, G.
VAUGHN, G.
WARNER, C.
WEAVER, C.
WEST, H.
WHEATLEY, P.
WHITE, W.
WILLIAMS, C.
WILLIAMS, M.
WILSON, E.
WILSON, W.
WILSON, L.
WINN, C.
WINN, R.
YOUNG, C.

OMAHA DIVISION

ADAMS, G. M.
ANDERSON, P. E.
ALTHOUSE, G.
AVANT, H.
BEASLEY, H.
BEASLEY, W.
BEASLEY, E.
BRADLEY, Z.
BRADLEY, N.
CLARK, L.
COUD, F.
COMANS, N.
DECKARD, G.
DAWSON, R.
ENGLAND, L.
FOSTER, S.
HARRIS, A.
HERRON, J.
HOUSTON, L.
JOHNSON, W.
JONES, J.
JUSTUS, C.
MARTIN, H.
McDANIEL, J.
MOORER, H.
MOORE, N.
MORGAN, L.
POPPS, R.
REESE, R.
SANFORD, S.
SANDERS, J.
SIMS, B.
SIMS, W.
SMITH, G.
TAYLOR, M.
THOMAS, A.
TODD, J.
TOWLES, S.
TRUEHEART, S.
VONER, J.
YOUNG, C.
WASHINGTON, A.
WILLIAMS, A.
WESLEY, F.
WOODS, S.

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

Men's Auxiliary

ALLEN, E. F.
BAGBIE, CHARLES
BETSILL, E. C.
BILLINGSLEA, J. C.
BOTTOMS, W. A.
COLLINS, SAMUEL
COTTRELL, D. J.
DARDEN, A. G.
DORN, W. O.
FAUNTLEROY, L. B
FAULKNER, L. S.
JONES, W. S.
KENDRICK, W. M.
LANE, E. A.
LOVE, E. A.
MITCHELL, H. E.
MORRIS, WM.
MOSES, FRANK
NATHAN, JOSEPH
OLIVER, C. S.
PHILLPS, E. P.
PINNION, W. S.
ROSS, JAMES M.
SIMPSON, RAY
TAYLOR, HARRY

Ladies' Auxiliary

BILLINGSLEA, J. C.
COLLINS, S.
PHILLIPS, E.
OLIVER, S.
ROSS, J.
SIMPSON, R.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION

ATKINSON, G.
BLANKS, L.
BUCKNER, C.
CLARK, J.
EASLEY, W.
FORD, T.
FULTON, A.
HARPER, F.
HARPER, G.
HAYNES, A.
HENRY, M.
HOWARD, A.
JAMISON, W. E.
MASON, C.
MONROE, C.
MOORE, C.
MOORE, G.
MILLS, D.
NEELEY, C.
ROSE, J.
THOMAS, W.
STALLWORKTH, W
WILLIAMS, P.
WILSON, H.
WYNN, S.
YORBOROUGH, A.

PORTLAND DIVISION

ASKEY, A. A.
BESSELLER, H.
BILLINGSLEA, J.
BURKS, J. P.
CANADA, G.
CLAY, C.
COCHRAN, W.
COLLINS, D.
COULTER, F.

PORTLAND DIVISION (Continued)

CRAWFORD, E.
CULP, K.
DAVIS, J.
DAVISON, I.
DURM, E.
ERVIN, M.
EVANS, A. D.
FISHER, L.
FOSTER, K.
FREEMAN, H.
FREEMAN, T.
FRIDAY, B.
GREEN, L.
HILL, S.
JOHNS, B.
JOHNSON, M.
JOHNSON, O.
KIRLEY, W.
LABELL, W.
LAMB, C.
LAY, O.
LEE, F.
MORGAN, C.
NEELEY, W.
PARIER, P.
RANDALL, G.
RANDOLPH, G.
RAY, L.
REDMOND, S.
REDO, B.
ROBINSON, P.
SCHROPSHIRE, D.
SMITH, A.
SMITH, E.
SMITH C.
STANLEY, J.
STROWDER, E.
TINSLEY, B.
VARNER, E.
WADDY, D.
WAKLER, C. B.

SHREVEPORT DIVISION

BAKER, D. J.
DICKSON, E.
FULLER, C.
HARRIS, L.
MARTIN, H.
McADAMS
TOLIVER, D.
WHITMORE, T.
WILLIAMS, A.
WILLIAMS, J.
WILLIAMS, L.
WILSON, L.

TAMPA DIVISION

GREGORY, M.
JACKSON, J.
REDDICK, H.

TWIN CITIES DIVISION

BALL, C.
BROWN, B.
BUCK, E.
CARROLL, T.
CLARDY, F.
CLARK, A.
COMPTON, C.
FERGERSON, A.
GOODMAN, E.
GRIFFIN, L.
HARRIS, E.
JACKSON, G.
JEFFERSON, G.
JONES, J.
LARK, R.
MORRIS, B.
NORTH, A.
O'NEAL, J.
OWENS, A.
PERRY, D.
PHELEN, C.
POOLE, F.
ROBINSON, M.
SHARP, C.
SIMS, E.
SELDON, J.
VAUGHN, W.
WIMBERLEY, W.

RICHMOND DIVISION

ALLEN, J. H.
GRANDERSON, W.
GREY, G.
HARRIS, W.
LEWIS, W.
MADISON, R.
MONROE, W.
MOON, A.
McNEIL, W.
NEVILLE, J.
NEVILLE, W.
OLPHIS, J.
RALPH, A.
ROYSTER, J.
SIMMONS, J.
SMITH, J.
MADISON, R. H.

WASHINGTON DIVISION

ANCHETA, M.
ANDERSON, M.
ANDERSON, W.
ANTHONY, A.
AUSTIN, W.
BEACHMAN, R.
BEASLEY, A.
BELL, C.
BENTON, S.
BERRY, Z.
BINGHAM, J.
BLACK, A.
BLACK, F.
BLAKE, W.
BRANCH, E.
BRATTON, W.
BROWN, J.
BROWN, H.
LONG, J.
BROWN, T.
BUNCH, L.
BURTON, B.
BURWELL, G.
BURWELL, W.
CALLOWAY, W.
CAMPBELL, L.
CARTER, J.
CLAYBORNE, J.
COOPER, T.
COOPER, R.
COTTON, F.
CRAIG, E.
CUMBER, J.
CUNNINGHAM, J.
DACUS O.
DADE K

WASHINGTON—*Continued*

DESPERT, W.
DICKSON, A.
DOUGLAS, W.
DREW, F.
ELLIOTT, B.
ELLIOT, R.
ELLIS, C.
EVANS, D.
EVANS, L.
FAIR, F.
FINLEY, J.
FINLEY, S.
FISHER, E.
FOSTER, B.
FRYE, R.
GERALD, H.
GAINOR, L.
GIBSON, F.
GILMORE, T.
GIBSON, T.
GOODWIN, R.
GREEN, J.
GREEN, W.
GRENSHAW, S.
GRIFFIN, R.
HALL, H.
HALL, J.
HALLMAN, J.
HARRIS, G.
HARRISON, C.
HARDY, W.
HOLT, W.
HUDSON, W.
HUGHES, C.
HYLTON, C.
ISBELL, A.
IZZARD, W.
IRBY, J.
JOHNS, W.
JOHNSON, C.
JONES, C.
JONES, J.
JOYNER, H.
LAMB, J.
LANE, J.
LAXAMANA, M.
LEE, E.
LEWIS, JOHN
LEWIS, J.
LEWIS, J. T.
LOMAX, H.
LONG, A.
LONG, J.
LONG, L.
LOVING, H.
LUCAS, H. No. 2
LYTTLETON, H.
MASSEY, B.
MITCHELL, C.
MITCHELL, S.
MOORE, T.
MOORE, W.
MORGAN, W.
MORRISON, J.
McCOTTREY, S.
McDAVID, O.
McNEIL, B.
NEWTON, W.
OVERTSTREET, E.
PATTERSON, B.
PATTERSON, G.
PERRY, A.
PERRY, B.
PHOENIX, G.
PORTTEE, A.
QUIMADO, S.
RAMOS, T.
REYNOLDS, J.
REID, W.
RIDLEY, J.
ROBBINS, M.
ROBINSON, R.
SANDLE, A.
SARTOR, J.
SHELTON, J.
SHELTON, O.
SIMMS, W.
SINKFIELD, E.
SLADE, G.
SMITH, A.
SMITH, B.
SMITH, R.
SNOW, F.
SPEIGHT, A.
STEWARD, W.
STONE, W.
SWEENEY, H.
TAYLOR, H.
TAYLOR, T.
THOMAS, F.
THOMAS, W.
THOMPSON, J.
THORPE, J.
TUCKER, B.
TURNER, F.
TURPIN, J.
ULMER, D.
WILSON, T.
WALKER, C.
WALTON, G.
WESLEY, W.
WHEELER, L.
WHITELY, W.
WILKINS, A.
WILLIAMS, H.
WILLIAMS, H. T.
WILLIAMS, Q.
WILLIAMS, W.
WILLIAMSON, W.
WILSON, O.

WINSLOW, ARIZONA, DIVISION

COLE, H.
HAYS, W.
MILLER, R.
MURDOCK, G.
JONES, J.
SCOTT, L.
SIMMONS, R.
VANN, R.

World's Fair Day and Journal Committee

B. F. McLAURIN ..... *Chairman*

W. L. ANDERSON
W. C. BLACKMAN
M. BROWN
H. BOLDEN
T. BOONE
MRS. V. BOONE
R. CARTER
MRS. E. DAVIS
MR. & MRS. V. KEAR
MRS. L. LINTON
MRS. G. LUCAS
MRS. O. MORRIS
S. MAPP
G. ROSS
J. SPIRES
L. SIMS
MRS. H. WESLEY
P. WILSON

Banquet Committee

B. F. McLAURIN ..... *Chairman*

Mrs. FANNIE BOWE	L. J. LAWRENCE	T. H. SMITH
J. BEDDINGFIELD	J. T. LAMBERT	R. STRAYHAND
MRS. G. BOONE	MRS. L. MORGAN	W. W. SIMPKINS
W. CUNNINGHAM	MRS. A. MAPP	MRS. I. YOUNG
Mr. & Mrs. W. DIXON	MRS. P. NEILSON	G. WALKER
C. A. JOHNSON	E. STEADMAN	

Transportation and Ticket Committee

D. LA ROCHE ..... *Chairman*

W. P. BARNES	C. E. DAVIS	Mrs. B. F. McLAURIN
O. W. BYNUM	L. W. HOGAN	R. MAULTSBY
R. E. COLES	MRS. HORTEN	W. ROBERTS
MRS. COAGLE	Z. JOHNSON	G. SMITH
		J. WILLIAMS

Housing Committee

W. M. BOWE ..... *Chairman*

R. COLES	A. JOHNSON	MRS. SLEDGE
S. JEFFERSON	C. MASSEY	MRS. SEWELL
S. JOSEPH	C. PERRY	F. STRAYHAND

Mass Meeting Committee

W. C. MILLS ..... *Chairman*

MRS. F. BRASWELL	Mrs. F. EDMONDSON	B. JENKINS
A. COAGLE	Mr.-Mrs. W. FRAZIER	M. McCARGO
C. DAVIS	MRS. WM. FANT	W. MURPHY
MRS. D. DE ZONG	MRS. S. HARPER	MRS. W. RANDOLPH
		E. ZACEROUT

Reception Committee

H. A. ROCK ..... *Chairman*

L. R. BROADUS	T. A. MILLER	MRS. M. WOODROW
W. E. ENGLAND	MRS. J. TOOGOOD	C. MORGAN
L. F. GOODING	W. TIMMONS	C. HEWITT
L. LIGGON	E. S. WISE	

Permit me to use this means of expression as the token of my deep appreciation for the fine and excellent cooperation you have given as members of the Convention Committee, for the fine spirit of cooperation that has made this program the tremendous success that it exemplifies.

May our efforts to coordinate this Convention's Program prepare us for greater struggles and a finer devotion and loyalty to our great Organization.

THANK YOU!

B. F. McLAURIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD — NEW YORK DIVISION

The New York Executive Board, with the cooperation of the entire New York Division, wishes to express its appreciation for the privilege of acting as host to the 1940 Anniversary Convention.

R. R. MATTHEWS ..... *Chairman*
WM. H. BOWE ..... *Vice-Chairman*
D. LA ROCHE ..... *Secretary*

W. C. MILLS	A. B. JOHNSON	C. E. DAVIS
H. A. ROCK		L. G. SIMS

Greetings

BROTHERHOOD OF
SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
ON YOUR
FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

TRADE MARK OF
ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC.
ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.

EVERYWHERE

Budweiser

THIS PROGRAM PRINTED BY IRA ROSENBERG

Mrs. Roosevelt Addresses Pullman Porters In New York

NEW YORK, Sept.—(By John H. Thompson for ANP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady of the Land, headed the largest group of celebrities ever to attend an all-colored labor convention in New York or elsewhere, when she addressed the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at their dinner at Mecca Temple, Monday night, as part of the week long 15th anniversary and biennial convention, Sept. 15-20.

Other celebrities at the speakers' table included Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, "First Colored Lady of the Land," Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City; Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti; Aubrey Williams, national director of the N. Y. A.; Dr. Channing Tobias of the UMCA; Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P.; James Quinn of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood, and other officials of the BSCP.

More than 800 persons paid the $2.50 per plate to listen to this brilliant array of speakers, who paid tribute to Randolph and the brotherhood.

Mrs. Bethune introduced Mrs. Roosevelt, who after paying tribute to the head of the colored division of the NYA, launched into her speech. Said the First Lady in part: "We have a right to improve Democracy in the U. S. . . . The Conscription Bill is the only way to make the nation really safe . . . for it is better to have young people trained for warfare than to send them into battle untrained. . . . . if they are not trained early, last minute measures may not save us from war.

"Each of us has an obligation to try in all ways to perfect the democracy of the country . . . you know what it is to struggle against handicaps . . . we can overcome them only as we work side by side. . . . The color line is gradually being broken down and becoming a thing of the past. . . We must work together and not let

(Continued from Page 4)

GUARDIAN, BOSTON, MASS., AUGUST 31, 1940

Brotherhood of S.C.P. and Auxiliary in N.Y.

The Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, affiliated with the A. F. of L. will hold its Biennial Convention in the International Headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 217 West 125th Street, New York, September 16-19, inclusive. Preliminary activitiec will include a parade followed by a mass meeting at the Salem M. E. Church, 129th Street and 7th Avenue, Sunday, September 15, at 3:00 p.m. The Ladies Auxiliary will be the guest of the Brotherhood on these two occasions which also mark the beginning of the Second Biennial Convention and the 15th Anniversary of the Brotherhood. The Brotherhood sessions will be held simultaneously with those of the Ladies Auxiliary, but will be of longer duration.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, will address the opening mass meeting. This will be the second time that President Green has spoken under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in New York City. His first appearance was some nine years ago. This time he will speak for the Brotherhood, which has successfully negtiated a wage agreement for Pullman Porters which has brought to them recognition from the powerful Pullman Company, states A. Philip Randolph, International President.

President Green will discuss the role of the American Federation of Labor in the organization of the American workers in general and the colored workers in particular.

The Ladies Auxiliary was organized August, 1925, in New York Ciy by the Brotherhood President, A. Philip Randolph, and was known at that time as The Colored Women's Economic Council. As rapidly as possible an auxiliary was set-up in each of the Brotherhood Divisions until today there are 44 such organizations throughout this country and Canada.

In July, 1938, a National Call was issued by Mr. Randolph requesting the auxiliary representatives to assemble the following September, in Chicago to be organized into an International Organization. This was to represent the first and only group of Colored women to be organized on an international scale by a duly recognized colored International Labor Organization. The following officials were elected at that time by the Convention Delegates:

Halena Wilson, Chicago, Illinois, International President; Rosina C. Tucker, Washington, D. C., International Secretary-Treasurer; Katherine Lassiter, New York City; 1st International Vice President; Mae M. Dailey, St. Louis, Missouri; 2nd International Vice President; F. J. Caviness, San Antonio, Texas; 3rd International Vice-President; Letitia Murray, Los-Angeles, California; 4th International Vice-President.

September, 1940

OPPORTUNITY
Journal of Negro Life

money to maintain the strongest private army. Thus, the State was not stable. Private property and the persons of citizens or subjects of the population were insecure. The evolution of the State has changed all of this. Today the State is no longer private but social property. It is now stable, because it is socialized, and as a consequence of its power to maintain law and order, all of the people, rich and poor, benefit—they are relatively secure.

Public streets and highways are socialized, as are the water supply and the fire and police departments. These are operated not for profit but for service.

Is there anyone who, because of the bugaboo of the word socialization, is ready to rise up and declare his desire to return to the old private, profit-making system for such social services as education, streets and highways, fire and police protection? Hardly—not even the rankest hater of Socialism.

The main issue here is not the name, but the fact. The name does not change the nature of the fact. In the words of the Bard of Avon, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

Indeed, we must realize that the logical and inevitable consequence of the scientific and industrial revolutions is the industrialization of our modern society. Whether we like it or not, if we are opposed to the socialization of medicine, we must also oppose industrialism and advocate a return to medievalism, the pre-scientific era of superstition, witchcraft, and the handtool.

During the last one hundred years, as a result of industrialization, the structure of society has profoundly changed. At the turn of the century one out of five gainfully employed persons was a wage earner, and four owned their own means of production. Today four out of five are wage earners, or salaried employees, and the number of independent producers has been reduced to a minimum. In a society in which four-fifths of the gainfully employed population depend for an income on the labor market, there is naturally a strong feeling of insecurity, and, conversely, an insistent demand for security.

Social maladjustments and economic insecurity, arising out of the stress and strain of modern, profit-making industrialism, have given birth to the demad that social insurance systems be introduced everywhere in order to spread unpredictable risks among as many people as possible and to pool resources. It is a matter of common knowledge that insecurity created by illness is merely one aspect of the general insecurity resulting from our economic system.

In this period of rapid metamorphosis and transition, an increasing number of aspects of our economic life will become socialized, and we have the choice only between two possibilities: one, to socialize gradually; two, to let things drift along aimlessly, without rhyme or reason, until the pressure becomes so strong that it bursts forth in revolution and renders constructive, systematic and orderly adjustment impossible.

But the question may be asked: Does the American public in general, and the Negro public in particular, need socialized medicine? Does not the present system of private medicine adequately take care of the health needs of the people?

Let us see.

There are about 400,000 tubercular patients undergoing treatment every year. Over a half million people are infected every year with syphilis, and over a million with gonorrhea. Annually, 60,000 children are born with the handicap of congenital syphilis, and over 50,000 persons die from the results of syphilis. In spite of the advance of medical science, 12,500 Amer-

A Doctor in a Public Health Clinic Injects a Child with an Antitoxin which will Heighten his Resistance to Disease—a Service for which the Parents Probably Could Not Pay a Private Physician.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM

THE FRATERNAL ECHO

A FRATERNAL PAPER FOR FRATERNAL PEOPLE

Vol. 5. No. 9 — FRATERNAL ECHO, SEPTEMBER, 1940 — Subscription: $1.00 a year

Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters Will Hold Monster Demonstation

In keeping with the spirit of the times, the Biennial Convention and Fifteenth Anniversary celebration of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters which takes place this month will be in the nature of a patriotic rally. Preceding the opening mass meeting, which will be held at Salem M. E. Church, 129th St. and Seventh Ave., on Sunday, September 15th, at 3 P.M., the Brotherhood will stage an "America First" parade through the principal streets and avenues of Harlem. Officers and members of all fraternal, beneolent and civic organizations have been invited to participate and the turn-out should be one of the largest in the history of Harlem. All paraders have been requested to wear red, white and blue arm bands so that the resulting general color scheme will be a gigantic and impressive display of the national colors. Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and A. Philip Randolph and M. P. Wilson, international president and vice-president respectively of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will be the principal speakers at the opening meeting. Other high-lights of the Convention will be the Labor Dinner at Mecca Temple, 135 West 55th St., on Monday, Sept. 16th, at 7 P.M., which will be addressed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Brotherhood Day at the World's Fair on Thursday, Sept. 19th, when Hon. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, will be the principal speaker. Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Governr of the State of New York, is also scheduled to appear on the Convention program, on Tuesday, Sept. 17th, at 11 A.M.

The Convention Ball will be held

(Continued on next page)

SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

tion of every fraternal, benevolent and civic organization and we know that all will rally to their side and make the event a gigantic and epoch-making success. For fifteen years the Brotherhood has been the leader in the struggle for better wages and working conditions for Negro labor throughout the world and its operations have affected the lives of every man and woman of the Race who works for a living. This is the first time its convention has been held in the Great Metropolis and the Fraterial Echo bids it a hearty welcome and Godspeed in the name of all the benevolent and fraternal organizations for which we are the mouthpiece and news organ.

The Convention Committee consists of the following: Ashley L. Totten, International Sec.-Teras. and General Chairman of Convention; Thomas T. Patterson, Vice-President, N. Y. Division; W. H. Bowe, W. C. Mills, H. A. Rock, D. LaRoche, and C. E. Davis, Assistant Committee of Arrangements.

Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations are especially invited to take part in the parade and Mass Meeting so as to add more color to the demonstration. Please bring your Banners, Flags or Pennants.

SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

at the gorgeous and spacious Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd St. and Lenox Ave., on Friday evening, Sept. 20th, where a galaxy of the leading popular dance orchestras will dispense a full variety of their musical wares from 10 P.M. to 3 A.M. (i.e. — in popular parlance, "the joint will jump from ten 'ill when").

Admission to the Convention Ball is also $1.00, boxes seating eight persons, $4.00. Lucky Millinder and Fess Finlay are the swing artists scheduled for the affair.

Tickets are on sale at the Brotherhood headquarters, 217 West 125th St., Suite 301, telephone, MOnument 2-5080. It is hardly necessary to caution our readers to secure their reservations at as early a date as possible as there is little doubt that an overflow crowd will be in attendance at all the events. Subscription to the Labor Dinner is $2.50 per plate. Admission to the World's Fair, including entrance to four concessions, will be $1.00.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters deserves the admiration, respect and whole-hearted coopera-

(continued on page 8)

Red Caps File $40,000 Suit Against Railroad

SEEK BACK PAY AND DAMAGES

Indianapolis Attorney Takes Matter to Federal Court for Action

INDIANAPOLIS.—Red Caps here asked $40,800 judgment for unpaid wages and a like amount in liquidated damages in a suit filed by their attorney, Henry J. Richardson, Jr., in Federal court recently. The Indianapolis Union Railway was named defendant. Charles A. Kelly and twenty-three of the thirty-four Red Caps employed at the local depot were represented by Willard S. Townsend of Chicago, who has been "designated" representative in bringing the action.

J. J. Liddy, Indianapolis Union Railway superintendent, declared the suit was the outgrowth of a dispute involving the Red Caps' organization and the Eastern Association of Railroads, with the question of pay for the Red Caps being the point of difference.

The suit cites provisions of the labor standards act in interstate commerce industries and alleges that the Indianapolis Union Railway should be required to pay employees not less than twenty-five cents an hour, beginning as of October 24, 1938, to October 23, 1939, and thirty cents an hour after the latter date.

Red Caps in many instances had not been paid at all, the complaint for judgment alleges, but in cases in which "wages" had been received they had amounted to one, two, three and in a few instances five cents an hour.

Under a recent agreement with large railroads, Red Caps here at the local Union station as well as those at other cities were receiving ten cents for each piece of baggage handled.

During the period October 24, 1938, to October 1, 1939, the Red Caps were put on the pay roll by the railroads through various depots took for granted that tips were meant to be a part of their salary. Contending that tips should be counted apart and not as a part of the salary, the Red Caps have disputed the railroad's position.

Under the present arrangement, which embraces eastern depots, Red Caps charge ten cents for each piece of baggage handled. [illegible] at the Indianapolis [illegible] kept [illegible] head [illegible] ent revealed [illegible]

Union Dues and Strike E[illegible]

Settlement of a brief s[illegible] AFL molders at the Ban[illegible] Company, who walked out when the company refused [illegible] a union employe who was [illegible] hind in dues, was reached [illegible] day and most of the 200 e[illegible] returned to their jobs.

Preparation was also [illegible] eight AFL building trad[illegible] ployes, who settled a nine-da[illegible] dictional strike at the new [illegible] of the Omar Tool and B[illegible] Company late Tuesday, to [illegible] to their jobs today.

DELIBERATE NONPAYM[illegible]

C. J. Anderson, attorney [illegible] Molders' Union, No. 59, at th[illegible] ner Company, said the str[illegible] called when the company [illegible] to fire a union employe wh[illegible] suspended from the unio[illegible] deliberate nonpayment of u[illegible] said the union's contract c[illegible] the company to keep men [illegible] job who are in good standin[illegible] the union.

Anderson said an agreeme[illegible] reached whereby the deli[illegible] union member was reinstate[illegible] the union by payment of bac[illegible] and the men agreed to ret[illegible] work. This agreement was r[illegible] in advance of a meeting sch[illegible] between David W. Hill, Fede[illegible] bor Conciliator, and compa[illegible] union officials.

$150,000 TOOL CASTINGS

Workers at the plant are engaged on orders for $150,000 in machine tool castings having an A-1-A priority rating. The work will be delayed two days due to the dispute, company officials said. Only a part

Randolph to speak today; okays FEPC hearings here

Arrived here Wednesday on his official visit, to be culminated this afternoon in a mass meeting at which he will speak, A. Philip Randolph, acknowledged as the Race's foremost labor leader, expressed [illegible] isfaction with the work of the Fair Employment Practice committee, formation of which he inspired and which held first hearings here last week.

Scheduled to speak this afternoon at two o'clock at the Sec[illegible] church, under aus[illegible] the Brotherhood of [illegible] Porters, which he [illegible] and heads, Randolph came from the North where he had played an active p[illegible] annual convention of the Amer[illegible] Federation of Labor, held in Seattle. He spoke before 1,600 in Oakland. His subject this afternoon will be "The Fight for World Democracy and its Meaning to the Negro People."

Four of six resolutions, proposed by himself and Milton P. Webster, first vice president of the Brotherhood, were passed by the AFL convention, which, because of tactics blocking the em[illegible]nt of Negroes in national defense industry, bore the brunt of FEPC attacks on discrimination in the local hearings, Webster is a member of the committee.

Randolph's master stroke in the conception and near-execution of a "March of 100,000 Negroes on Washington" in protest of discrimination in national defense and industry, was responsible for the issuance of Executive Order 8802 by President Roosevelt, banning discrimination in industries receiving defense contracts, and creating the six-man FEP committee. The work of the committee "thus far" has met with his approval, Randolph declared.

Although the most important resolution which he introduced on the AFL convention floor was defeated, Randolph voiced a feeling of encouragement that racial bigotry in the AFL is diminishing. Calling for a trade union commission to hold hearings into discrimination in the individual AFL trade unions, the resolution lost by the small margin of 50 out of 700 votes. Introduced last year, the resolution was defeated by a considerably wider margin, the labor leader declared.

Also defeated was a resolution condemning and seeking to eliminate auxiliary unions on grounds that they allow Negro members no voice in the national union. Formed as jim crow devices, auxiliary unions are such as that of the Negro freight handlers which is an auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks who are all white.

RAIL JOBS NOW AT DEPRESSION PEAK, SURVEY DISCLOSES

1940

Many Carriers Exhaust Furlough Lists and Send Out "SOS" Calls for More

AGE LIMIT BEING JUNKED

Shopcraft Union Officials Declare That Nearly All Members Now Have Jobs

Why Shopmen Are Needed

Expansion programs announced this week by many railroads tell the story of why shopcraft employment is zooming.

The Santa Fe said it would expend $21,000,000, part on rebuilding old rolling stock and part on new equipment. The Rock Island is spending $3,775,000, and Illinois Central, $4,000,000. New York Central and Great Northern are also among roads planning big outlays.

Meanwhile, rail traffic and profits are at new peaks. Freight loadings for the last week of September leaped to 835,000 cars, a 21,000 car jump over the previous seven days.

Nearly all carriers report revenues climbing swiftly. The Pennsylvania said its September income was 21 per cent higher than a year ago.

By RUBEN LEVIN

Highly encouraging reports of thousands of men being called back to work in railroad shops continued to flow into headquarters of A. F. of L. shopcraft unions this week. They show that employment is now at its highest level since 1931.

Many of the roads not only restored all shopmen they had laid off in recent years, but have sent out "SOS" calls for more, the unions revealed.

This "boom" trend was confirmed in checkups by several of the shopcraft organizations. One such thorough survey was made by the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, which has headquarters in Washington.

Louis M. Wicklein, vice president of the association in charge of railroad locals, sent a letter to all his system chairmen asking for full information on how members were faring as to jobs.

Furloughed Men Back

Replies indicated that nearly every member of the organization is working, and that a similar situation prevails in the other crafts, Wicklein declared.

Virtually all furloughed men are now at work, and some shops that had been on a five-day week for years are now back to the former six-day schedule, the responses showed. This means thousands of men are earning an extra day's pay.

Of course, the fact that some of the carriers have recalled all the men on their furloughed lists does not [illegible] employment is back to

1940

CONGRESS TO TAKE HAND IN PULLMAN PORTER CONFLICT

1940

"Bob" Crosser Sponsors Bill Requiring Conductors Shall Have Charge of Cars

At last the controversy between the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors and the Pullman Company has reached the point where Congress has been asked to take a hand.

In violation of its agreement with the Sleeping Car Conductors, and in defiance of a specific order of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, the Pullman Company, one of the wealthiest corporations in the land, has been steadily withdrawing white conductors from their usual runs and turning the task of supervision over to Negro porters.

The net result has been that passengers have been deprived of the protection they have heretofore received, the Sleeping Car Conductors have been denied employment, and the porters have had their work and responsibility greatly increased.

Job for Uncle Sam

State legislatures and state regulatory bodies have taken steps to end the practice. This has helped, but nevertheless it has become increasingly clear that the situation can only be adequately met by Federal action.

Accordingly, at a meeting of the Railway Labor Executives' Association in Washington last week, President M. S. Warfield of the Sleeping Car Conductors, was pledged the active support of all the rail unions in the fight he has been making.

To make this support more effective, the Association appointed the following committee to look after the matter: J. A. Phillips, president of the Order of Railway Conductors; B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes' Department, A. F. of L.; M. S. Warfield, president of the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors, and S. J. Hogan, president of the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

Backed by A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. has already taken convention action against the Pullman's conduct. Therefore it may be taken for granted it will go along with the rail unions in supporting legislation.

The proposed bill will provide for a return to the practice which prevailed for almost half a century, by which conductors had supervision over night runs and other situations where experience demonstrated they were needed.

Congressman "Bob" Crosser of Cleveland, who has successfully guided so much railroad labor legislation through the House, has agreed to sponsor the proposal, which, of course, means it will be vigorously pressed.

Won't Injure Porters

"There is nothing revolutionary in our proposal," said President Warfield. "Every man or woman who ever slept in a Pullman knows how conductors have contributed to their comfort and safety. When they purchase their berths, they pay for that kind of service, and the Pullman Company must not be permitted to deprive them of it.

"This is not a racial fight. We propose to help the porters, not hurt them. Under our plan the porters will not lose their jobs, but, on the other hand, they will not be required to do two men's work."

1940

KILL LAW AIMED AT IN-CHARGE PORTERS

Declaring that "there need be no further fear by Pullman porters of losing their jobs through the passage of Senate Bill 3798 on the Supervision of Sleeping Cars, because the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters succeeded last Monday in killing the measure in committee," Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood, charged that the spokesman for the conductors attempted to deceive the senators at public hearings to force enactment which would eliminate the porters from "in-charge" services.

According to Mr. Totten, who, with Thomas T. Patterson, vice-president of the Brotherhood, appeared before Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana, chairman of the Senate sub-committee, the purpose of the bill was to eliminate Pullman porters from serving as conductors have a contract with the Pullman Company stipulating that there shall be a Pullman conductor on all trains with three or more cars.

"The Pullman Company is within its right to continue to use the Pullman porter to operate "in-charge," for the 1800 porters running "in-charge" have been doing this work long before cnoductors were hired to do it," Mr. Patterson said. Senator Minton after hearing the case for the porters ordered the measure killed, it was asserted.

Eight 'Interest Groups' Held To Be Masters of America

1940

President Told 83 Men Control Industry and Finance; Unite on Politics and Labor; Morgan's Vast Empire

By JOHN CARSON

Eight "interest groups," with the House of Morgan at the head of the list, influence and in large measure dominate and control America.

And here is what the National Resources Committee says about these eight groups in a report to President Roosevelt:

They control industrial and bank assets of $61,025,000,000. That is 62 per cent of the assets of the 200 largest industrial concerns and 50 largest financial concerns in this country.

The eight groups, thus dominating the industrial and financial power of the country through these corporations have control of 96 per cent of the assets of all railroads, 75 per cent of the assets of all public utilities, 48 per cent of the assets of all commercial banks and 34 per cent of the assets of all manufacturing corporations in the country.

83 Men Rule Nation

Eighty-three men, directors in these eight groups, hold 405 directorates in corporations. Their interests and their affairs are so interwoven and interlocked that all but a very few of the 250 largest corporations in the country could be brought together under one gigantic "interest group."

The House of Morgan controls railroads, utilities, banks and industries in general, with assets of $30,810,000,000.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is largely interested in railroads, but also controls utilities and banks with total assets of $10,853,000,000.

The Rockefeller group is interested in oil and ole bank with total assets of $4,262,000,000.

Mellon's Varied Interests

The Mellon group is interested in oil, aluminum, coal, some manufacturing corporations, utilities and banks, with total assets of $3,332,000,000.

A Chicago group, interested in industries and utilities and banks in Chicago, has assets of $4,268,000,000.

The duPont group is largely interested in duPont companies, General Motors, some other corporations and banks, with total assets of $2,628,000,000.

The Cleveland group has industries, utilities and banks centering in Cleveland, with total assets of $1,404,000,000.

The Boston group has manufacturing concerns in that part of New England, utilities and banks with total assets of $1,719,000,000.

United on Politics and Labor

On some questions of business interests there is very marked distinction between these groups. Where their business interests conflict, as they often do, there is competition. But on other questions, such as those of government, of politics and of labor relations, there is a very closely affiliated interest running through each of the groups and into most of the other 250 corporations studied in this report.

As an example of the thoroughness of the committee inquiry, the report on the House of Morgan is discussed here.

A Morgan partner usually sits on the board of directors and more or less directs the affairs of the corporations which Morgan controls. The bank assumes a personal interest and a personal responsibility and asserts a personal and direct power. The policy is different in the Kuhn, Loeb group, where actual representation on boards of directors is not sought.

Industrial Empire

The Morgan group has under its wing the following industrial concerns: Pullman, Inc., General Electric, United States Steel, Kennecott Copper, Phelps Dodge, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, Continental Oil, Montgom-

Turn to page two, col. eight

EIGHT GROUPS HELD MASTERS OF AMERICA

Morgan's Vast Empire, Topping List, Reaches Into All Industrial Activities

(Continued from page one)

ery Ward, National Biscuit, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Glen Alden Coal, and the St. Regis Paper Company.

Morgan also controls the following utilities: American Telephone and Telegraph, International Telephone and Telegraph, Consolidated Gas of New York, and United Corporation, which controls Commonwealth & Southern, United Gas Improvement Company, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, and Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation. The group also controls Electric Bond and Share, which controls American Power and Light Company, American Gas and Electric, National Power and Light and Electric Power and Light.

Power in Rail Field

In the railroad world Morgan controls such important properties as the

anywhere near the peak figures of the 1920's, Wicklein stressed.

Not Due to War Orders

In the intervening years, many shopmen have died and others have retired on pensions without being replaced. Thousands also went into other lines of work and gave up their seniority on the railroads. Some of the latter, however, are now filtering back to the shops, Wicklein explained.

He emphasized that this climb in employment is not due alone to war orders.

"All this year jobs in the shops and membership in our unions have been on the upgrade," he said. "That has come about because of a healthy increase in business all along the line, and the war has simply accelerated this trend somewhat."

Age Ban Lifted

Another gratifying effect of the rise in jobs has been the action by a few roads in lifting, at least temporarily, the traditional ban on hiring of new workers over 45 years of age, union chiefs declared. One of the first roads to "break the ice" on the age limit is the Nickel Plate, reports coming in to the International Association of Machinists revealed.

Wicklein asserted that the time was now ripe for all carriers to ditch the age barrier.

"In the old days, when the roads had private pension plans, they raised the excuse that hiring of older men raised pension costs," he said. "Now that we have the government's railroad retirement system, that alibi doesn't hold water any longer.

"Besides, shopmen above 45 are at the height of their skill and they're the most reliable of workers. The railroads would be setting a good example for the nation by wiping out their foolish age requirements."

THE NEW YORK AGE

Saturday, September 7, 1940

. . Things Seen, Heard And Done . .

AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES

By J. T. REID

The question that is so often discussed by porters: Who was the first to be employed on Pullman Cars? Some say that Negroes were first, and some say white men were the first to be employed. It would seem from the argument offered by many of those involved in the discussion that they have made but little study of the subject, and for the benefit of those who do not know, may I call your attention to an editorial which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune, Monday, August 12, 1940. It read as follows:

"When the first Pullman, and later, on the California-Chicago run, the Silver Palace cars came into being during the later part of last century, the functions of steward and porter on these ornate vehicles were performed by a man known as 'conductor' of modern travel. This was before the era of the Negro porter, and white men made the berths and saw to the comfort of passengers in the sleepers. The idea of women as part of the train crew would have been ultimate outrage. As a matter of fact, women passengers on the sleepers were relatively rare during their first decade of operation and, when finally tempted to over land travel, after the completion of the Central Pacific-Union Pacafic Railway, to transcontinental voyaging they usually slept with all their clothes on and a plentiful supply of hatpins and occasional Derringer at hand. With the passing of time, however, and the natural mutations of progress, hostesses, stewardesses and registered nurses have become familiar on almost all transcontinental trains both of tourist and de luxe order. But the last word in feminine achievement on the high iron would seem to be spoken by the Shore Fast Line, running between Atlantic City and Ocean City, N. J., where, according to the current issue of 'Railroad Magazine,' the first hostesses ever to be installed in trolley cars are now in service. Here is something that may yet abate the rapid obliteration of Pullman porters throughout the country."

We in our turn must learn to recognize such trains of thought at their inception, and shun them, for only thus can we avoid their inevitable and disastrous consequences. The more you talk about something that you know nothing about the more you become involved and the least said about some things the better. In fact, in my opinion the question is not who was on the cars first or who is on them today. But who will be on them tomorrow?

According to a late bulletin just posted in the order book, porters attendants, and maids will receive a new time book September 1st. It will be made up in three parts: Original, duplicate and triplicate. You will turn in two parts which which be sent to Chicago to be checked by the auditors. When you are given your check you will also be given a canceled time sheet with your check which will show you just what time you have been paid for. This will no doubt stop much of the confusion which takes place every pay day. Porters will not have to wait to see the time clerk to find out about their time, all they need to do is check their time slip and they will be able to see just what time they have been paid for and what time has not been allowed.

From 'Drunk Train' to Union Convention

William W. Milteer, 59, a Virginian, will take a leave from his job (at his own expense) to attend the opening of the fifteenth convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, today. Pullman porters see and do all sorts of things. Some have assisted at births, as well as berths.

For 30 years Mr. Milteer has been a porter—on the Lackawanna, Lehigh, and now the Pennsylvania railroads. Now he's on the New York-to-Washington run: leaves Penn. Sta. 2:35 a.m.; arrives in Washington 7:45. Returns the next day: Lv. 1:05 a.m.; Arr. 5:50 a.m. He works four nights, is off one.

Porters are not required to shine shoes; it's a tradition. But then they're supposed to do only one pair at a time, so they won't mix them up.

Photos by David Eisendrath, Jr., PM Staff

Most passengers on the late Washington train have a snifter or two before embarking. That's why it's known as the "drunk train." Mr. Milteer is a New Jersey convention delegate.

Mr. Milteer earns $87.50 a month, plus tips, which in late years have dwindled. His biggest ever was $5. The union starts negotiations next week for a 30-hour-a-month cut in hours.

Only Human

—By Candide—

No. 1 Pullman Porter

WE ONCE HEARD that it was the son of Abraham Lincoln who was responsible for the fact that all Pullman porters are Negroes — he wanted to do something to carry on the work his father had begun when he freed the slaves.

There is a man in New York now who is still doing great work through these Pullman porters to help his race. His name is A. Philip Randolph. He is head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—though he was never a sleeping car porter himself. On Sunday, that Brotherhood op[illegible] its 15th convention in New York City.

Randolph's story is an old, old story—the record of a struggle against misunderstanding and ignorant prejudice; a struggle that was bitter and full of defeat in the beginning.

When Randolph was a kid in Florida, he loved books and baseball—right away, he found out how it feels to be "on the outside looking in." Because books and baseball were not for him.

He clerked in a grocery, sold papers, shovelled dirt as a railroad section hand:

"I was never a union member at any of those jobs... Negroes couldn't be union members in those days..."

And there is still plenty of discrimination rooted in prejudice inside of Labor:

The heads of 21 Railway Unions form a central organization known as the Railway Labor Executives Association. Twenty of these unions have clauses in their constitutions which ban Negroes, or segregate them in separate locals—thus these little constitutions double-cross the Constitution of the United States of America.

Randolph's Brotherhood is barred from the Association—but since he began his fight for the Porters in 1925, Randolph has gained from the American Federation of Labor an International charter that guarante[illegible] autonomy for the Broth[illegible] in the A. F. of L.

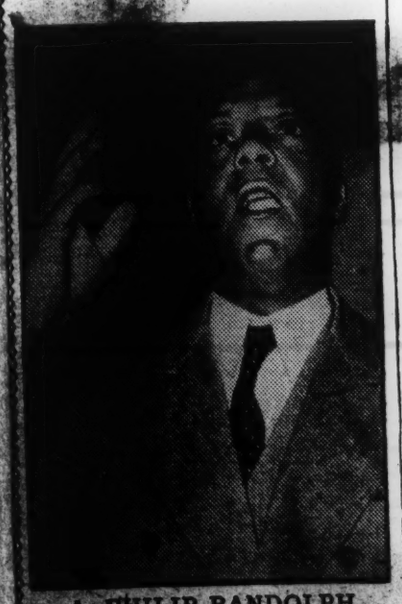
R[illegible] landed in New [illegible] when he was 17, [illegible]k as an elevator [illegible] As Lincoln learned [illegible], so did Randolph—he haunted libraries, studied in night classes at City College, learned to express in powerful words the crusade that was hatching in his heart. He finally got a job writing for a Hotel Trade Magazine.

"I was fired when I wrote an editorial criticizing the way Headwaiters let their side-waiters gamble for their jobs, and then took a cut from each game...so then I started a magazine of my own..."

He called that magazine the "Messenger"; during Europe's last war, the "Messenger" was tossed out of the mails; Randolph was tossed into jail...

"But only for four days... wasn't considered much of a menace. We criticized the Government for sending our boys to Europe to make the world safe for democracy...before we had given democracy to the Negroes right here at home..."

TOMORROW: He whipped the Reds.



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

"My father was a Methodist Episcopal Preacher in Crescent City, Florida...we were so poor we ran a little tailor shop in order to add enough to my father's salary to feed the family"...cleaning suits was more profitable than cleaning souls...

15 • DAILY MIRROR MONDAY SEPTEMBER 16 1940

THE NEW YORK AGE

Saturday, September 7, 1940

Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters Plan Huge Patriotic Demonstration

An outstanding feature of the Biennial Convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, September 15 to 20, will be a patriotic procession preceding the Sunday afternoon mass meeting to be known as "America First," it was announced Friday from their international headquarters, 217 West 125th street, New York City.

Several units represent ng labor, fraternal, benevolent, civic and religious organizations will march with the porters, maids, attendants, dining car cooks and red caps, demonstrating their patriotism and civic pride and desire to share in the defense program of the United States with equal rights as given to other American citizens, according to Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer and general chairman.

The procession will include all persons, who though not affiliated with any organization, but who believe in the ideals or traditions of the United States and the trade union movement and may participate by registering to march as a friendly unit at the Brotherhood headquarters, states Totten.

Cooperating with the "America First" procession is the Police Department, whose able Lieutenant Battle, has outlined assembling points on 126th, 127th and 128th street, resting on Seventh avenue as far west at St. Nicholas avenue and the line of march to be south on Seventh avenue to 112th street, east to Lenox avenue, north to 144th street, west to Seventh avenue and south to 129th street to Salem Methodist Episcopal Church where Mayor LaGuardia, Senator James Mead, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and others will speak, according to Totten.

Arrangements have been made by Brotherhood officials not to admit anyone in the church for the mas[illegible]ng until those participatin[illegible] demonstration have been [illegible]eated, states Totten.

of the principal speakers at the fifth national convention of the Workers Alliance of America here this week. The five-day parley was attended by 300 delegates, Negro and white, from all parts of the country. The sessions were held in Forresters' Hall.

The invitation to the Negro Congress head noted the rise in the Alliance's Negro membership during the past year, and recounted its battles for the rights of the race's relief recipients and WPA employes. It was also disclosed that there has been a marked increase in the number of Negroes who hold leading positions in the organizations, notably in New York, Illinois, Ohio and California.

Speakers at the parley pointed to the coming winter and the need of adequate federal assistance to prevent a repetition of the widespread suffering among the unemployed last winter when, as in the state of Ohio, state relief aid broke down. The convention urged passage of the Marcantonio American Standards Act which provides for employment of 3,000,000 workers on "socially useful projects."

MRS. ROOSEVELT, LEHMAN, LaGUARDIA SPEAK AT PULLMAN PORTERS CONFAB

Fully 2,000 persons representing many fields of activity were on hand Monday night at Rebecca Temple, 135 West Fifty-fifth St., at the testimonial dinner of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. This affair was a highlight on the fifteenth annual convention program. The pictures above show some of the program participants. At the top, (left to right) are Aubrey Williams, NYA director; Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary; Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, who put in a bid for votes for President Roosevelt and praised men and women "who toil for their living in this country." At the bottom, (left to right) are A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, America's First Lady; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, First Lady of the Negro race; Mrs. Lucile G. Randolph, wife of the Brotherhood's international president. (Photos on pages, 3, 4)

THE WORLD CRISIS

AND

THE NEGRO PEOPLE TODAY

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

440

Socialist, Communist, Prohibition, Socialist Labor, Progressive, American Labor and Farmer-Labor parties, for which anyone may belabor upon the hustings and vote.

Referring again to your comment on there being no race prejudice in Soviet Russia, may I direct your attention to the fact that despite the implied affection for the Negro people, the Soviet Union cancelled its much advertised propaganda to make a movie of America's injustice to Negroes with a group of well-meaning, but misguided young colored people who journeyed to Russia, when the turn of events indicated possible recognition by the Unitd States of America.

Certainly, you have not forgotten that Soviet Russia sold oil to Fascist Italy for use in war airplanes that dropped bombs of death and destruction upon the defenseless Ethiopians.

Do these deeds reveal Dictator Stalin any angel of virtue, tolerance, justice or devotion to the Negro peoples?

Yes, the poor Russian people have swapped one cruel dictatorship under the Czar for a brutal dictatorship under Communist Dictator Stalin. A dictatorship is a dictatorship. Don't forget that. Under any dictatorship, freedom and democracy cannot exist.

Yet, minority groups, like Negroes, can only struggle, fight, protest and demand their rights, and move forward in a democracy.

Are you prepared to advise the Negro people to support the Soviet Union or the Communist Party, which is only concerned about Soviet Russia? Is the Defender prepared to take such a course? In this dreadful hour of a world crisis, I am sure you are aware that this is no simple decision to make.

How can Negroes place their faith in, and give support to, the Communist Party, which expresses allegiance to an alien state, the Soviet Union?

I know you well realize that there is one chief, main and invaluable quality for which the Negro people are distinguished, honored, trusted and respected, and that is *loyalty* to the United States of America. If we should ever be even suspected of abandoning this priceless jewel, our loyalty to our fatherland, God help us! Of course, this will never happen. And we, who shape opinions, should be careful not to encourage it. I know you would not consciously do this.

Yes, dear friend, it seems even beyond the realm of debate that the Negro pople cannot afford to add to the handicap of being Black, the handicap of being Red.

Respectfully,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

THE WORLD CRISIS AND THE NEGRO PEOPLE TODAY

By A. Philip Randolph

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests and Delegates and Friends to the Third National Negro Congress:

We have met here at a time when the world is sorely troubled. This is a day of crisis. It is a crisis between nations, a crisis between races, a crisis between religions, a crisis between classes.

1. *Nature of Crisis*

The essential nature of this crisis is conflict, wars, instability, insecurity, rapid, sudden and amazing transformation, and, indeed, in many instances, the utter collapse of institutions and social movements.

The crisis is international. It sharpens and becomes increasingly acute day by day. Its final outlines and magnitudes are unpredictable.

Forms of government, doctrines of religion, systems of society, methods and tactics of labor action, strategies of business, techniques among minorities, procedures and objectives of education, are being insistently questioned. Indeed, a re-examination and re-evaluation of old and accepted theories, ancient philosophies and hoary beliefs, challenge the world today.

Verily, this crisis reflects itself in world-wide political disorder, economic chaos, social confusion, moral compromise and intellectual uncertainty.

2. *Crisis in Government*

Shadows of the crisis in government and politics, with menacing and forbidding prophesy, deepen. Not only have three great imperial houses, such as the Hohenzollerns, Romanoffs and Hapsburgs, and many small independent states in recent years, and days, gone the way of all flesh, but new political phenomena described as totalitarian states of Nazi Germany and Communist Russia and Fascist Italy, have arisen with all of the tribal fury of competition and rivalry for place, prestige and dominion in world power-politics.

But the crisis is not expressed alone in the collapse of old and the rise of new governments and empires of varying and varied revolutionary ideologies. There is maladjustment within political party organizations on the right and left presaging deep-going changes in alignments and loyalties in America and throughout the world.

In the United States the Tory Republican and quasi-Tory Democratic parties, both fundamentally the same in principles and objectives, strenuously vie with each other for the right to run the big business of government with its vast patronage and power. Neither is sure of its position or control or its stability. Witness the one Democratic candidate for President, Alfred E. Smith, leagued with the former Republican President, Herbert Hoover, against the New Deal. Also note the alliance of progressive Republicans, George Norris and LaFollette with New Deal Democrats, Senators Wagner and Barclay, to achieve certain legislative programs.

However, conservative political parties are not alone touched with the blight of internal confusion, left-wing political organizations, too, can neither boast of unity or harmony. The Socialist Party lost a sizable fraction in the Social Democratic Federation, which may be styled as a right-left political variant. The Communists have given birth to competitive fractions, the Trotskyites and Lovestonites, each proclaiming itself the source of the only true faith and salvation of the workers and the world.

Even Business has its divergent attitudes on certain major issues. Railroad business accepts the Railway Labor Act, expressing the principles of collective bargaining, of course, with reservations and grudging. The National Manufacturers' Association, on the other hand, seeks to emasculate and kill the National Labor Relations Act, which provides for the self-organization, designation and selection by labor of representatives of its own choosing. Nor is Business agreed as to the role of Government in the affairs of Business, or the role of Business in the affairs of Government. There is still struggle between the concept of large, centralized, corporate trusts and holding monopolies and the so-called free, independent, competitive enterprise. Die-hard Tom Girdlers and the spokesman of Little Steel, condemn and resist the Wagner Act and all its works, while concerns in clothing, hotel and certain sections of steel industries concede to the mandate of bona-fide collective bargaining, if, perchance, with their fingers crossed.

3. *Labor Divided*

And Labor, too, is at war. Its house is divided. While this condition is distressing, it is not strange. Division in Labor is a reflex of the shake-up and dislocation of world economic relationships, the progress of technology and mass production. The existing conflict and upheaval within the ranks of Labor, the continuity of which is certain to endanger the gains of the organized workers, is, withal, only an incident and passing phase of the birth pangs and pains in the process of evolution of the American Labor movement to higher levels of structural and functional perfectability and power. This ugly wound of Labor disunity is certain to heal. It is one of the inevitable imperatives of history. Though continued disharmony and separation of Labor's forces may result in the loss of ground and prestige by Labor for the nonce, the

split is neither disastrous, nor does it spell the doom of Labor as a dynamic and constructive factor in the affairs of American life. Out of this civil war will come a labor movement of deeper unity, vision, courage and power, when the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization are at peace again.

4. *Unemployment — Spearhead of Crisis*

As the number one causative agent of the existing world crisis, as well as itself a result, unemployment is of major interest. It is variously estimated that from 9 to 10 million workers are still unemployed. It is a contributory reason for, and consequence of, the social fact that one-third of the nation are under-housed, under-clothed and under-fed. The workers whose hands build the palaces of the rich live in shacks; and those whose nimble fingers fashion the garments of Kings and Queens with the needle which has been called the "asp to the breast of the poor", face a lack of sufficient clothes for warmth and comfort, and go in rags. The workers who create food for the Nation are themselves plagued with hunger and want and starvation. And this social horror obtains in an economy of potential abundance.

What a paradox we face today! Labor, with the aid of technology, works itself out of work. Labor and the machine create wealth only to destroy it, while men, women and children go in want. We plant cotton, only to plow a third of the yield under in the interest of an artificial price level. We raise cattle only to destroy a part of the lot to prevent the collapse of the market. We burn, or throw overboard, grain, vegetables and fruit, only to raise the price index of these goods beyond the reach of the purchasing power of the masses of the people. Ours is the economics of contradictions, cross purposes and cynical defeatism, for it's the economics of production for profit, not for use.

Theory of Over-production

But why unemployment? Rugged individualists say that it is the result of overproduction. Such a theory places too great a strain upon the credibility of the plain people.

Do not the people still cry for bread? Are there not thousands of children who need shoes, babies who want milk? Are there not millions homeless and landless?

Yes, the people want goods and services. They want more and better food, clothing and shelter. Therefore, the doctrine of overproduction is a hoax and a fraud. The trouble is not overproduction, but underconsumption. There are not more goods and services produced than the people can consume, but more than they can buy back with the wages they receive. The reason the working masses cannot buy the goods and services they create is that they are deprived of an unduly, disproportionately, inequitable share of the wealth they bring into being at the point of production. This is due to the fact that the social tools of production and resources are privately owned and controlled.

Exploitation of Workers Foundation of Monopolies

This economic arrangement of the ruthless exploitation of the wage earners is the foundation of great trusts and monopolies that have become the efficient agencies for the utilization of the processes of mechanization, technification and rationalization, the bald results of which are periodic depressions, economic and social degredation and relief.

This is further expressed in widespread unemployment today, aggregating, as afore suggested, 10 millions of people, even though five million have been returned to jobs since the beginning of the depression in 1929. The increase of an additional five million in the army of the unemployed came through millions of youths becoming of age and the displacements of workers by machine technology, which has added immensely to the productive efficiency of every American worker. Permit me to pose this dilemma which the people face:

Fewer Workers Produce More Goods and Services

Between 1919 and 1929, the government's figures show that the actual physical output of manufacturing industries increased by 42 per cent. This 42 per cent. larger output was produced by 6 per cent. fewer people. Add to this distressing condition the fact that the population had increased by 15 per cent. during that decade. Now, the employers raised wages only 11 per cent. on the average, according to government figures, but did not lower prices, and unless prices are lowered, there is certain to be underconsumption, since 42 per cent. more goods cannot be bought by a people with only 11 per cent. more pay. The same process which has gone on in the manufacturing industry has taken place in the transportation industry. In 1920, Class I Railroads had a total of 2,022,832 employees, and moved 447,278,209,869 ton miles of freight. By 1929, the number of employees had been reduced to 1,660,851. But the total ton miles of freight in that year had grown to 489,887,393,000, an increase of 8.5 per cent. The average number of ton miles of freight per employee had thus increased to 294,995, an increase of 33 per cent. Railroad payrolls, likewise, declined from $3,681,801,193 in 1920 to $2,896,566,351 in 1929, a drop of 21.3 per cent. One dollar of payroll by 1929 thus moved 169 ton miles of freight, an increase compared with 1920 of 39 per cent. The figures show that 17.9 per cent. fewer workers getting 21.3 per cent. less pay, moved 9.5 per cent. more freight in 1929 than in 1920. This tendency of reducing the working force while increasing the output with a reduced payroll is perceptible in practically every industry. The startling economic fact here involved is a contracting base of workers who are the prospective consumers of the services of the workers of hand and brain.

But the rate of profits for business enterprise has increased since a higher productive efficiency has resulted in a lower production cost. Surpluses of wealth, therefore, lie idle in the banks and capitalists refuse to employ them as investment capital, since they

are aware of the fact that the consumer market has contracted by the large army of the unemployed and the continuing displacements of workers by industrial mechanization.

Civil Liberties By-Product of Crisis

An inevitable consequence of the crisis is civil, political and economic reaction.

The Dies' Committee is not an accident. It's the normal outgrowth of an era of capitalist decline as manifested in the present crisis. It is one of the irremediable, inner-contradictions of a moribund social system. It's a festering sore and putrefaction of our social order.

The Dies Committee's activities are a violent expression of an accelerated tendency of militaristic capitalism, the first fruit of a nascent fascism, and becomes bold and defiant in times of the weakening of the underpinnings of democratic faiths, ideals and values.

What does Dies really want? He says he wants to save the Nation from subversive elements. What's wrong with this? Nothing! But the question arises: Who and what constitute the subversive elements? Mr. Dies answers in part, but not wholly. His propaganda procedure is subtle and dangerous. This is his formula: An accusing finger is pointed at the Communists. They are branded un-American, lawless, ruthless and makers of trouble, demonstrations, strikes, picket lines, protest mass meetings, agitators for more relief and jobs, democracy and peace. While this may not be a literal definition, it is a practical and pragmatic one.

This propaganda procedure is intended to rouse, enkindle and whip up a nation-wide hysteria against all persons or groups that fall within the broad formula of so-called subversive elements.

But, assuming that the Communists are lawless, and if they are, there is ample law to punish them. They, the Communists, will not alone be the victims of the Dies Committee propaganda formula. All minority groups, such as Negroes, foreigners, trade unions, Jews and Catholics are eligible victims of this unreasoning hysteria, since if Communists are chargeable with being agents of strikes for relief and against pay cuts, in short, the apostles of violence and lawlessness, whenever ordinary trade unions call a walkout and throw a picket line around a factory or mine, or a group of citizens march to the City Hall, or to Washington to present petitions for more WPA appropriations, or when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Negro Congress stage mass demonstrations for the Anti-Lynching Bill, they fall within the category of Mr. Dies' definition of Communists and thereupon may be pursued, persecuted and raided and have their papers and property seized in absolute violation of their constitutional rights.

Hence, minority groups, trade unions and lovers of democracy, whether you like Communists or not, have no alternative except

to strive for the death of the Dies' Committee, for the inevitable, and logical result of its propaganda procedure is to create a wave of hate and madness that will sweep before it into the fires of destruction the labor movement, and all minority movements for civil and political rights, and racial justice.

We saw this in the brutal attacks of Little Steel and the murder of eleven steel workers in South Chicago several summers ago. The technique was simple. All was necessary was to brand CIO Communistic. An evaluation and examination of the merits of the rights of the steel workers in the Republic Steel Company was beside the point. If you are able so to whip up and shape the emotional reactions of the populace as merely by calling names settle a question and prove the worth or menace of a group, you have built the basis of a dangerous power. Such is the aim of the Dies' Committee. This was the methodology of Hitler. He made the Jews and Communists the goat, and blamed them for all of the ills of Germany. But now, since his purpose of establishing a totalitarian state is accomplished, one seldom hears of ravings against Jews, and certainly not against Communists since the grand rapprochement between Fascism and Communism.

Thus, the Dies Committee and democracy are at opposite poles. They are exclusive forces. For one to live, the other must die.

By the same technique of Dies, the slave-lynching states of the South created a vicious state of mind against an imaginary Negro domination, that lynching, the outrages of the Ku Klux Klan upon the Negro, his disfranchisement, segregation and discriminations, were easily justified and rationalized.

Anything a Negro did could be construed as a manifestation toward Negro domination. The merits of no particular case were necessary, for the court, church, press, politics and social conduct had the magic formula, "Down with Negro domination", and this formula was broad enough to include a poem of a Negro genius, the Negro playing a sonata by Beethoven, the tan shoes of a Negro in his Sunday togs, the use of good English, guilty of being born up North, ownership of a beautiful automobile, or home, and calling a Negro mister. Given any one of the aforementioned crimes and misdemeanors and the emotional contact is made with a furious, resultant mob spirit, yelping for the blood of some innocent Negro.

But the mob mania did not stop with the Negro. It reached out and caught the Jew, the labor unionist, derisivly called agitator, and the Catholic. For mob germs, like disease germs, know no color, religious or class, lines.

The Dies Committee, that stirs and lashes the basest passions of intolerance, bigotry, racial, class and nationality hatreds, is an expression of the worst elements of a witch-hunting and witch-burning obscurantism that harks back to the foulest crimes perpetrated against freedom and progress, typified in the Spanish

Inquisition under Torquemado and the fierce and furious fanaticism that tortured and tormented and crucified Jesus Christ and the early Christians by the Pharisees, Scribes and Sadduces.

It is the hier of the notorious Mitchell Palmer and Postmaster Burleson raids and attacks upon a free press, free assemblage and free speech, and the person and property of American citizens.

Without the right, freely to express one's opinions, wrong as well as right, a democratic society cannot long endure. How can the Dies Committee claim to be seeking to save the American democratic system while it violates the most sacred and cardinal principles of democracy, freedom of religion and political beliefs and security of one's person and property. Obviously, his remedy is worse than the evils he deplores, for he is injecting into the life streams of American democracy the poisonous infections of totalitarian ideological regimentation, senseless fear and desperation that are certain to bring paralysis and death if unchecked to the American Bill of Rights.

Along with this organized effort to destroy the foundations of civil and political freedom, economic citizenship of the workers in industry is attacked with increasing bitterness and violence, as shown by the refusal of big industrialists to give recognition to bona-fide labor unions, despite the explicit mandate of the National Labor Relations Act and the pronouncements of the Supreme Court. The rights of workers to bargain collectively are not only denied, but $80,000,000 per year are spent by open-shop corporations, as pointed out by the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, for the maintenance of armies of thugs, gangsters, undercover men, finks and spies through such detective agencies as Burns and Pinkerton, that have provoked premature strikes, framed workers' organizers and resorted to all forms of unlawful violence and terrorism to break the backbone of trade unions.

Such is a sketchy picture of the present world crisis.

Now, when did it begin and what is its cause? Some conception of the cause of this crisis must be determined before the remedy can be formulated and applied.

Thus, it is appropriate to inquire as to whether the crisis began, or if its cause is the rapprochement between Fascism and Communism — the German-Russian Pact? The answer is, No.

Did it originate with the invasion of Poland by the armed forces of the Third Reich? Or was it the result of the declaration of war by England and France upon Germany? The answer again is in the negative. The present World War was not the cause or the beginning of the crisis, nor will the end of the war bring about the end of the crisis, although it is now the central phase of the crisis and its cessation will measurably set up economic, political and social arrangements that will make for the solution of the problems of the crisis and a balancing and correlation of the forces that gave it existence.

Is the crisis due to the rise of Hitler? No, nor will it end with the passing of Der Fuehrer. Hitler is simply a Fascist edition of the Kaiser. The Austrian corporal, is himself, an effect of the same set of causes that are at the bottom of the crisis.

Perhaps, the immediate beginning of the crisis was the aggression of Japan upon Manchuria, and the establishment of the puppet state Manchuquo, and the miserable failure of the League of Nations to attempt to rally the moral forces of the world against it.

Then, the natural question arose that if, under the announced claim of a "new order" in the East and the military and diplomatic metaphysics of an "undeclared war", Nippon can take over a great section of China, why can't other great power nations extend their economic and political spheres of influence by "undeclared wars" in the interest of the protection of nationals under foreign flags, securing one's "place in the sun", or carrying the culture of a self-proclaimed superior race to an alleged backward people.

Hence, Germany raised the old cry of "Anschluss" and annexed Austria and with the machinations of Henlein in Sudentenland, answered the call to come over into Macedonia and took over the progressive Republic of Czechoslovakia, following the great betrayal of world peace and democracy, at Munich.

Italy had already overrun the ancient and peace-loving kingdom of Ethiopia, an outrage, winked and connived at by the League of Nations.

Meanwhile, the brave Loyalist Republic of Spain was offered up as a sacrifice upon the altar of power politics to Fascist General Franco, aided and abetted by Mussolini and Hitler, while the Allies in the Non-Intervention Committee stood by in cautious acquiescence, to their present remorse.

But the law of world power politics is that conquest begets conquests. The appetites of imperial powers are whetted by what they feed upon, and the more they get, the more they want. Wisely has it been said that those who have least, while needing most, want least, and those who have most, while needing least, want most.

Thus, the march of empire goes on. Il Duce moves into Albania and Hitler again sets the world agog by taking Memel and demanding Danzig.

6. *Meaning of Nazi-Communist Pact*

The diplomatic coup d'etat of Der Fuehrer in signing a pact with Stalin did not only startle the world, it marked a decisive stage in the trend of world affairs. Upon the announcement of the consummation of this pact, waves of indignation and condemnation swept the world. But this Pact was not strange. Germany and Russia followed the line of their national interests, or what they believed to be their national interests. All great

power nations follow their national interests. So do England and France, Italy and Japan, and even our own United States of America, condemnations to the contrary, notwithstanding.

However, because Nazi Germany and Communist Russia may have been acting in obedience to their national interests, it does not follow that the pursuit of their national interests was, or is, compatible with world peace and democracy. For the pact encouraged Germany's invasion of Poland, followed by a division of this hapless land between Hitler and Stalin, and later Russia's efforts to dominate the Baltic States, indicated by her aggression upon little Finland, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia, with evident determination to take Bessarabia from Roumania and protect her Slavic kin in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, and albeit, with an obvious revival of old Czarist dreams in Bolshevik Russia of a commercial outlet through the Dardanelles.

Germany, according to Robert Ley, head of the labor front, envisages the re-establishment of her dominion on the basis of the treaty of Westphalia of 1648, which would mean the absorption of the low countries, Holland and Belgium, and reaching down deeper into the Balkans.

Of course, the Pact was designed to prevent the encirclement of Germany and enable her to move in on Poland and to break up the anti-Comintern axis and free Russia to deal with Japan in the East.

7. *The Nazi-Communist Pact and Germany*

Certainly, the Pact did not advance the cause of world democracy, for, in the nature of things, totalitarian Nazi Germany and Communist Russia, where freedom of speech, press and assembly, the foundations of democracy, are suppressed, could not and would not uphold and protect democratic traditions and institutions.

The recent imperial invasions and conquests by Hitler and Stalin in the Baltic and Scandinavian Republics are proof as strong as Holy Writ, that democracy and the totalitarian governments are incompatible and exclusive forces.

8. *World War of 1914 and the Crisis*

Yes, the cause of the existing world crisis goes deeper than the varied, recent alliances and pacts of the present war. The roots extend back to the Peace of Versailles, whose uprighteous allocation and victimization of world peoples and lands, gave birth to Hitler and Nazism and the serious maladjustment of world economic relationships, such as the destruction of some three hundred billions of dollars of property, amazing girations in world currencies, up and down, the death of 10 million men and 20 million wounded and the creation of the problem of millions of unemployables.

But the Peace of Versailles is only a proximate cause. It is itself the effect of a deeper cause, namely, world financial imperialism, or the process of the march of investment capital in foreign

countries, and especially into the so-called undeveloped lands that are inhabited by the alleged backward, darker races, such as China, India, Africa and the isles of the sea.

Colored Pillow of Flesh

While the peoples of color represent roughly around two-thirds of the population of the world and occupy half the territory, they, with the exception of Japan, with a population of only 60,000,000, are under the domination of the great white power nations, Great Britain, France, Italy, at one time Germany, and the United States of America. Every man, woman and child of Great Britain has ten colonial subjects, black, brown and yellow; and for every acre in France, there are twenty in the French colonies and protectorates. Italy is one-sixth as large as her colonies; Portugal, one-twentieth; Belgium, one-eightieth. In very truth, the nations of Europe are dwarfs besides their colonial possessions.

Englishmen, euphemistically, call this colonialism the "White Man's Burden", although it is the backs of the peoples of color — black, brown and yellow — that constitute the colored pillow of flesh that bears this burden and scar of world imperialism.

White Man's Burden

Indeed, in flagrant defiance of the great moral law of the dignity of the human being, the extension of the business of carrying "The White Man's Burden" to the so-called "Backward Peoples" of the world, was made more easily possible by the unholy alliance of the Bible, Bullets and Booze, which was employed to break the spirit of the colonials and make them willing subjects of exploitation, that they may properly recognize that they are of an inferior breed.

Rise of Dictatorships

But if you sow the wind, you will reap the whirlwind, and so the expropriation of the land and labor of the darker races for the profit and power of the great white nations has brought in its train a sinister triumvirate, namely, a continuing, if not chronic world crisis, another World War and the dictatorships of FASCISM, NAZISM, and COMMUNISM.

In the United States of America and the West Indies, the world crisis has brought on deepening poverty of the Negro people and sharpening of race conflict, because of the fierce competition for work and life.

World Imperialism

Yes, financial imperialism, which consists in rivalries and competition for economic spheres of influence, trade routes, political suzerainty and rights of extra-territoriality among weaker peoples, was the drive behind Russia's seeking an outlet into the Baltic and Black Seas under the Czar; German's fight to build a rail-

road from Berlin to Bagdad; Great Britain's and France's control of the Suez Canal; Britain's dominion over the seas; Japan's demand for recognition by western powers of a Monroe doctrine in the East and her penetration into China; Italy's raid of Ethiopia and will to control the Mediterranean; and the United States' building of the Panama Canal, her demand for an open door in China and the acceptance of the doctrine of hemispherical indivisibility among the Americas, and this imperialism is the outgrowth of monopoly capitalism, a system of production and distribution of goods and services for profit and power.

But profits can only come with the exploitation of the workers. Upon a basis of this exploitation, surplus wealth is accumulated which the owners or capitalists cannot themselves consume, and hence seek new fields of investment for higher rates of return.

Thus, if imperialism is the result of monopoly capitalism, and monopoly capitalism stems from the exploitation of labor, by a wage compensation less than they produce, then no real and fundamental world peace can come until the workers stop their exploitation. The cessation of this war will be merely a truce, though a truce is better than this horror.

9. *How Does the Crisis Affect the Negro People and the Darker Races*

The crisis creates an intensification of the impoverishment, misery and degradation of the Negro peoples in particular, and the darker races in general.

In this hour of crisis, the Negro people look to programs for their liberation. What are these programs?

10. *Japan and the Negro People*

Among a considerable section of the Negro people, there is a belief that Negroes should look to Japan for leadership, based largely upon the fact that Japan is one of the darker races.

This position is futile and fallacious, because Japan is an imperialistic power and, therefore, subjugates, rather than liberate weaker people. Witness its treatment of the Chinese, who, too, are colored. Moreover, Japan is completely absorbed trying to maintain her own imperial existence and expansion, and couldn't, even if she would, come to the rescue of the oppressed peoples of color. Although, Japan in a war with the United States, may seek to exploit the unrest of the Negro people upon a basis of color, not because of any real interest in the Negro, but for her own advantage.

11. *Russia and the Negro*

Another section of the Negro people and the darker races place their hopes in the Soviet Union. Their hopes are just as vain and unsubstantial, for the Soviet Union, too, is an imperial power and seeks, like Japan, the extension and expansion of its power

over weaker peoples, regardless of color. Witness Mongolia, Finland and the small Baltic States.

Besides, Russia, like Japan, is a dictatorship, which takes only cognizance of the use to her of people, with no concern for their rights, except when it may serve as a point of propaganda and advantage for her foreign policy.

This attitude of the Soviet Union is explicit in the flat refusal to make the famous movie picture of America's injustice to the Negro with a Negro group which journeyed to Russia, when the turn of events indicated possible recognition by the United States. This is no statement of condemnation of this position, but merely an illustration of the fact that Russia, like all other power nations, follows her national interests, despite her ideological professions, and, of course, it may be that her national interests may not always coincide with the interests and progress of the Negro people and other darker races.

Moreover, Russia, too, must look to her own stability and future. She was powerless to save Ethiopia, although she made an uncostly gesture of sympathy to this unhappy country in a brilliant speech by Foreign Commisar Litvinov at the League of Nations.

But what of Great Britain and France? Should the Negro and darker people look to them for freedom and justice. The answer is written large and in unmistakable terms in the long, tragic history of the fingers of England and France dripping with the blood of black, yellow and brown colonials. England and France have stolen the land and labor of black men in Africa, brown and yellow men in India and China, and with arrogance and pomp, abused and insulted these helpless peoples until they are well-nigh stung to revolt.

Moreover, England and France, like Japan and Russia, are empires that subjugate and do not liberate weaker peoples. Despite their protestations of democracy, millions of their dark colonials are slaves, held down by bayonet and sword, Christian missionaries, a lying and double-dealing diplomacy, and the adroit policy of divide and rule.

In very truth, it is not the business of great power nations to go around hunting oppressed people to free, for it is a notorious fact that they do not liberate their own.

We can prove that by the Negroes in the United States of America.

12. *Salvation from Within*

The only rational conclusion then seems to be that the Negro and the other darker races must look to themselves for freedom. Salvation for a race, nation, or class, must come from within. Freedom is never granted, it is won. Justice is never given, it is exacted. Freedom and justice must be struggled for by the oppressed of all lands and races, and the struggle must be continuous,

for freedom is never a final fact, but a continuing evolving process to higher and higher levels of human, social, economic, political and religious relationships. Privation, sacrifice and suffering are the price of freedom. It is written that "there is no remission of sin except through blood".

With a sound leadership of the Congress, the Negro people will march forward in the world-wide struggle for peace, freedom and plenty, democracy and justice, the Brotherhood of man and the dignity of the human spirit.

Yes, salvation must come from within. Charity and philanthropy from the Left, or the Communists or Socialists, is just as unsound, illogical and objectionable as charity and philanthropy from the right, the capitalists. For with charity and philanthropy go control since the power over a man's subsistence is the power over his will. He who pays the fiddler will call the tune. Now, control of a people's will by an outside force destroys their initiative, breaks down their feeling of independence and thwarts and stultifies their intellectual, moral and spiritual growth and development.

It were far better that the Negro people make progress slowly on their own strength and resources than that they move forward at an acclerated peace but led by the apron strings of either the reactionary right or revolutionary Left.

No, the Economic Royalists of the Republican Party cannot save the Negro! Neither the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O. can save the Negro. The Communist Party cannot save the Negro. The Socialist Party cannot save the Negro. The New Deal cannot save the Negro. In very truth, the Negro must save himself. He must depend on his own right arm, together with the cooperation of his true white friends.

Nor is this a doctrine of isolation, Negro nationalism or black chauvanism, but one of self-reliance, self-help, self-determination, self-understanding, to the end of genuine self-growth, self-control, self-progress, and not without willingness for alliance with all sound American movements whose program is in harmony with the struggle of the Negro people for freedom.

13. *Let Down Your Buckets Where You Are!*

And the fight for freedom must be made by the Negro people and other darker races in the land of their birth or adoption, and within the framework of the traditions, background and life of that country. Natives of South Africa cannot meet their problems in terms of the social, economic and political customs and practices of the United States of America. Negroes of the West Indies cannot grapple with their questions upon a basis of the historical background of India, and the Negro people of America cannot shape and determine their technique and methodology for their liberation by the social patterns and traditions of the Soviet Union. For the knowledge and understanding that are essential for an oppressed group to win their rights can only come through

sharing and participating in the experiences and struggles themselves for freedom within the country where said rights are denied. Just as the White House of America cannot supply the leadership to the people of India to achieve independence from the British Empire, so the Kremlin cannot correctly and effectively direct the tactics and strategy of the Negro people or American labor in the fight for racial and social justice in these United States.

14. *Domestic Problems*

What of the domestic problems of the Negro people?

In industry, Negroes are marginal workers, being the first fired and last hired. Thousands of Negro workers are jobless, because there are what is known as "white men's jobs". For instance, only white men are supposed to be engineers, railroad or Pullman conductors, or telegraphers. Only white girls are accepted as telephone operators. Managerial and policy-making positions are generally assigned to white persons. This is not only true in private industry, but in the Federal Government as well.

15. *White Man's Job*

In the Federal Government, under all administrations, Republican and Democratic, Negroes are either given rubber-stamp. window-dressing jobs for the consumption of the Negro masses, or jobs at hard labor. There probably is an exception here and there. Negroes who are given high-sounding appointments that would seem to be something, in most instances, don't even have the empty solace of having their names on the door of their dingy and dishevelled offices. In fact, most of the time of the so-called big Negro politicians, who receive appointments under any administration, is spent adroitly doing nothing. This is in harmony with the policy of Republicans and Democrats, of making one or two so-called "big" Negroes, in order to keep down and submissive a whole lot of "little" Negroes.

Under this notorious system, the few big Negroes eat cake, while the masses lack bread.

16. *Discriminations in Unions*

And at the doors of trade unions, in too many instances, Negroes are stopped, not because they are not workers, but because they are black. Because of discrimination in some sections of industry and some of the international unions, Negro workers face the dilemma of being denied jobs because they don't have union cards, and being refused union cards because they don't possess jobs. Of course, this is not true of all unions. I know of no union in the C. I. O. that denies Negroes the right to join. and only some 20 or more international unions out of 103 affiliated with the A. F. of L. refuse Negroes membership.

Because Negroes are denied jobs, their relief load is high. Yet, thousands of Negro workers will soon be out of WPA jobs, with no openings in private industry.

Not only are Negroes discriminated against in industry, but the jobs they have are of the lowest order and they receive the lowest wages and work the longest hours under the worst conditions.

17. *Civil Rights and Negroes*

In addition to the fact that Negroes face injustice in private industry, they are denied their share of employment and recognition in the tax-supported agencies of the government, municipal, state and federal. Witness the attitude toward Negroes in the Army, Navy and Aviation departments of the country.

And they are denied their rights of full American citizens in the very Capitol of our Nation, Washington, D. C., Negro citizens cannot purchase a ticket and witness a play or movie in a downtown theatre, or be served in a restaurant or hotel.

Despite the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, the Poll Tax and the White Primaries prevent Negroes from exercising their simple rights of suffrage, to vote and be voted for in the South.

Social Conditions

In every city in the country, Negroes live in the worst sections of the city, slum areas, housed in shacks that typify disease, squalor and misery. For these shameless hovels, they pay the highest rent because of segregation, squeezed and gouged by greedy landlords, white and black.

Segregation in Education

Segregation in education in border and southern states unfairly limit the Negroes' educational opportunities.

The courts try Negroes according to the canons of mob hysteria. The press and literature of the South develop stereotypes that are designed to subject the Negro people to ridicule, fun and mockery, while demagogic politicians inflame the passions of the populace that give rise to depredations, floggings, intimidations and the lynch terror of innocent Negro citizens.

On the stage, in the movies, most generally, Negroes are pictured in the role of clowns and buffoons, in which well-meaning, but misguided Negroes themselves acquiesce and salve their conscience by calling it art.

The Remedy

But what of the remedy? Many, divers programs are presented. We are urged to stand by the Republican Party. But the Republican Party is the party of big business, and the Negro people are a race of workers, who sell their labor power in the market for wages from day to day—wages with which they buy food, clothing and shelter, upon which their life depends. Claims of allegiance of the Negro upon the grounds that it freed the Negro slave are hollow and untenable. Emancipation of the slaves was

a by-product and incident of the Civil War, and not its main objective. The Civil War was primarily designed to save the Union for the economic advantage of the rising financial and industrial bourgeoise of the North. Northern capitalists wanted a protective tariff against European products, and Southern cotton plantation slave owners wanted free trade in order to buy machinery in the European market. The Republican Party was the political expression of this growing banking and business class of the North. But the Republican Party played a progressive role then for it represented the new capitalist industrialists whose historic mission was the abolition of the old slave oligarchy and the system of slavery for their own economic gain which had become a stop-gap to the economic progress of capitalism and the Nation.

Republican Party

Today, the Republican Party is no longer a progressive force. It stands for child labor. Its dominant spokesmen are opposed to bona-fide collective bargaining of the workers. It deserted and betrayed the Negro at the end of the Civil War when the Union had been saved and left him to the mercies of his former masters. Despite the long record of Republican control of the Federal Government, nothing has ever been done about the disgrace of lynching or jim-crowism within the Federal Government itself. While the Republicans got the loyal vote of the Negro people, the Negro people got nothing in return except unfulfilled and empty campaign promises and a meaningless sop such as a Registrar of the Treasury or Recorder of Deeds, while millions of Negroes have gone jobless, hungry and without the full rights and recognition of American citizens.

Democratic Party

But the Democratic Party is no better. This party is saddled by the Solid South, which boldly boasts of its disfranchisement of and opposition to the Negro people. The Southern wing upholds the terrorism of the Ku Klux Klan, peonage, an outrageous share-crop system, and a wilful group of its demagogues who filibuster to death every anti-lynching bill that is presented to the Senate.

Socialist and Communist Parties

But not only are the parties to the right inadequate, the parties to the left are ineffective or unsound.

The Socialist Party, because of its lack of numbers, is unable to make a bid for power.

The Communist Party, while stronger in numbers, is unsound and disastrous in tactic, strategy and allegiance to the Soviet Union.

Since the Communist Party of America stems from Communist Russia, its policies and program, tactics and strategy are as fitful, changeful and unpredictable as the foreign policy and line of Moscow.

The Communist Party is not primarily, or fundamentally, concerned about the Negro or labor in America, but with the fulfilling and carrying out the needs and demands for the consolidation of the foreign position of the Soviet Union in world politics. Hence, the rapid, amazing and ridiculous shift in its line on trade union methods, peace and war, the doctrine of self-determination of smaller nationalities, Fascism, Nazism, unity of the American labor movement, the Negro liberation movement, the New Deal, the Popular Front, the League of Nations, Democracy, collective security and a third term.

Therefore, for anyone to take the position that the Negroes should place their fortunes at the feet of the Communist Party, which is subject to such violent and far-reaching shakeups, a party which lacks stability of purpose, and serves an alien master, is passing strange.

This does not imply that Negroes should refuse to support movements and programs merely because Communists may espouse them. Should anyone contend that Negroes should not oppose America's entering the war only because Communists take that line, even though the Communists may have different reasons? Certainly not.

Negroes should oppose America's entrance into the war solely because it is certain to mean the destruction of American democracy, and without democracy, the Negroes' chance for progress and justice is hopeless, since they would be shorn of the rights of protest and petition.

How can the Soviet Union, thousands of miles removed from the domestic problems of Negroes in these United States, have the knowledge and wisdom to supply the leadership in the Communist Party, to formulate and direct the execution of a program for the solution of the Negro problems?

To claim such a possibility is utterly fantastic and absurd. It simply doesn't make good sense.

Negro Communists

Of course, this does not mean that the Negro, because he is a Negro, should not join the Communist Party. No, not at all. While one may question the soundness of his judgment, but we would fight for his right to exercise it, to join the Communist Party, or any other political organization he chooses.

Negroes Reject the Communist Pact

The Negroes do not reject the Communist Party because it is revolutionary or radical, or because of its alleged extremism. They reject the Communist Party because it is controlled and dominated by a foreign state whose policy may, or may not be in the interest of the United States, or the Negro people. Moreover, Negroes cannot afford to add to the handicap of being *black* the handicap of being *Red*.

Negroes Loyal to the United States

Negroes, above all, must and will always remain loyal to the United States, the development of whose civilization, Negroes have given of their blood, brawn and brain. They have made American what it is, have felled the trees, cleared the forest, built the railroads and cities, tilled the land, and contributed to literature, labor, religion, art, philosophy, and defended the flag from the revolutionary war of Independence to Flanders Field in France.

Because the Negro people are of the warp and wood, blood, bone and flesh of America, and because the future of the Negro people is tied up with the future of this country, they must, and will remain ever devoted to it. When this country is wrong, Negroes will fight and work to set it right. When it is right, they will also strive to keep it right.

But because the Negro people will never betray, desert our United States of America, or stain our glorious history with the disgrace of a Benedict Arnold, serving as Trojan Horse, or Fifth Column for a foreign state, it does not mean that the Negro people do not recognize the grave shortcomings of this Nation, in the conception and application of genuine democracy, Christianity and the Brotherhood of man, or that they will not uncompromisingly and courageously point out this fact.

Negroes Loyal to America

And since the Negro people have helped make America, it is our job to help make America live up to the ideals and principles of democracy, Christianity and the Brotherhood of man. In doing this job of winning Negro rights in America and making America a land of peace and plenty, freedom, justice and social security, the Negro people must and will reject the collaboration or aid from Nazis, Communists, or any other foreign government.

And in a war between the United States and Nazi Germany, the Negroes will take up arms against Germany. In a conflict between the United States of America and the Soviet Union, the Negro people will go to war against Russia. In a war between the Allies of England and France, or Japan, the Negro people will take their stand with our own country.

Progressive Political Action

It seems clear that the Negroes' responsibility is to support liberal and progressive political candidates without regard to party label, and never to place a cross in the circle at the top of a ballot. In addition to men who are sound on democracy, social justice, labor and race, Negroes should join hands in helping to build a national farmer-labor political party, which is truly American, with its roots deep in the soil of American history and traditions and life, and dedicated to the abolition of unemployment, pauperism and poverty, the maintenance of democratic institutions, American patriotism and racial equality, even though it may take decades and more to do the task.

Negroes and Labor

What of the remedy of organized labor? Since the Negro people are workers, it ought to be obvious and self-evident that bona-fide labor organization is the major factor in their economic salvation. This labor organization, too, must be truly American, with no ties with any foreign "ism".

But to suggest organized labor to the Negro is to invite controversy, for Negro leaders, in the main, are opposed to organized labor.

They charge, and not without much justice, that organized labor has discriminated against Negro workers. This is true, but with some reservations.

All organized labor has not discriminated against Negroes as aforementioned.

But the Negro leaders don't oppose the A. F. of L. merely because of discrimination by some of its national and international unions. They oppose it because of a genuine lack of sympathy for trade unions, due largely to their real feeling that the Negro people's interests lie with big business, and their hope and belief that they can become petty black bourgeoisie. They have no more love for the C. I. O. than they have for the A. F. of L., except that they are lured by any advertised financial resources that may indicate possible charity

Race Prejudice Everywhere

Certainly, it would be unsound for Negroes to remain out of the labor movement because race prejudice is in it. Pursue this logic to its end, and Negroes would not enter either municipal, state or federal government agencies, public schools or universities, North or West, or any church of a so-called white denomination, such as the Methodist Episcopal creed, YWCA or YMCA, or any institution in which white people are, because it is a matter of common knowledge that any movement, institution, religious, political, labor or educational that white people are in in America, has race prejudice in it. Thus, if Negroes decide to keep out of everything race prejudice is in, they will get out of America, and, in fact, get off the earth,, for race prejudice is everywhere.

A sound policy is not to refuse to join movements and institutions that race prejudice is in, but to go into them and fight to drive race prejudice out.

Negroes in Broad Liberal Movements

But Negroes must not fight for their liberation alone. They must join sound, broad, liberal, social movements that seek to preserve American democracy and advance the cause of social and religious freedom. For Negroes are not the only people in America who are the victims of hatred.

There are the Jews who are victims of a rising, threatening tide of anti-Semitism. Eight hundred organizations in America openly declare opposition to the Jew. Who knows that America may not yet become a Nazi Germany to the Jews?

Anti-Catholicism, too, is rampant. Witness the break-up of the Solid South on the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith for the Presidency. The anti-Catholic movement of know-nothingism, which arose in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, is virulent and vicious in the South and Midwest today, and if another Catholic were named for the Presidency tomorrow, he would be crushed under an avalanche of religious bigotry and intolerance.

The salvation of the Negro people is irretrievably tied up with the fight to defend the Jews against anti-Semitism, the Catholics from know-nothingism, and the foreign workers against hysterical Nationalism and Fascism.

White Man's Prejudice Makes Negroes Communists

Negro people can feel the poignant pains of their Jewish, Catholic and foreign brothers, for they bear the cross of persecution. If some are Communists, and there are, white America and even the Federal Government have made them so by injustice and wrong, poverty, mob rule, brutality and insult.

Just a few months or so ago, the middle of February, 1940, in Miami, Fla., a Negro was shot down like a rat by a white storekeeper in a Negro neighborhood merely because the Negro requested to see certain goods and didn't buy anything. Murdered in cold blood, and the murderer was not even arrested! But the Negroes, happily, didn't take it lying down. They swarmed around the store a thousand strong and shouted their wrath against this white storekeeper, and forced him to vacate the store by compelling the owner to put him out. This is a type of spirit which caused a thousand Negroes to march down to the polls in prejudiced Miami and demand and secure the right to register and vote, despite the threats and intimidations of the Klan.

Negroes are known, without receiving publicity, to have taken the fiery cross from Klansmen and torn the hoods off and broken up parades in St. Petersburgh, Florida. This is the matchless courage and deeds of the Negro masses. It will spread and put a stop for all times to lynching and mob rule in the South.

What Shall Negroes Do?

1. They must organize into the trade unions, and form independent labor organizations when barred from the national or international unions.

2. Develop cooperatives, consumers and producers, together with credit unions.

3. Support progressive and liberal men and measures in politics.

4. Oppose all legislation against foreigners in America.
5. Fight for freedom of political beliefs.
6. Strive for the preservation of democracy.
7. Develop mass support for the anti-lynching bill, abolition of the poll tax and white primaries and jim-crowism.
8. Fight for increase of WPA and relief and normal expansion of private employment, and extension of housing program.
9. Fight for abolition of color prejudice in labor unions, government and industry.
10. Fight for growth of employment in tax supported agencies, including Navy, Army, and Air Force.

Finally, Negroes should organize federated organizations, composed of all Negro organizations in every community, such as the National Negro Congress.

But the Dies Committee says the Negro Congress is a Communistic Front and Transmission Belt for Communist propaganda.

We brand this charge as false. Because the Negro Congress supports policies and movements that Communists support, does not prove that the Negro Congress is Communist. It may prove that the Communists propose some policies that are sound.

The National Negro Congress should be judged by its program and activities. But the Dies Committee condemned and branded it a Communist Front without even taking the time to call before its Committee for a hearing a single official of the Congress.

Our Secretary, John P. Davis, expressed willingness and readiness to the Dies Committee to appear before it to supply all information required.

Personally, I would not be a member of the Negro Congress, or any other organization which was a Communist Front or Transmission Belt, for the spread of Communist propaganda, not only because I reject the Communist program, but because I wouldn't be a part of any organization which hypocritically professed one thing and did another. I would not be a part of any organization which was the front of the Republican Party, or of Father Divine, or even an organization with whose program I agreed. For if I agree with the program of an organization, I would insist that it be morally courageous enough to sail openly under its true flag. I condemn the Trojan Horse, Fifth Column tactic as being morally indefensible. It may apparently give temporary success, but it contains the seeds of its own destruction, if it is alleged to serve the high purpose of social progress.

Thus, because of the charge of the Dies Committee and because of similar attacks preceding the Dies Committee, we, the dele-

gates to this Congress have the moral responsibility and obligation thoroughly to fix in the mind of the public the unequivocal and definite fact that the National Negro Congress is not a Communist Front or Transmission Belt for Communist propaganda. If we don't do this, we would betray the faith the people have placed in us, since the Congress is pledged to be non-political and non-sectarian, but committed to a program of minimum demands, upon which all Negro organizations can agree, there being no basis for controversy. This is the only possible grounds for a United Front movement such as the National Negro Congress is. It is the only basis for rallying the Negro masses.

Hence, our task is to wipe out the stigma of the Communist Front charge and make the Negro Congress an organization which is genuinely, in fact and function, what the name expresses and implies, a Negro Congress of Negro organizations, committed primarily to the liberation of the Negro people, sustained by Negroes' resources, for Negroes themselves must pay the price in sacrifice and struggle for their own hope and future.

We hail the new spirit of courage, and struggle and unity of the Negro people.

We hail Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, as the greatest living champion of peace, democracy and goodwill!

We hail the American Federation of Labor!

We hail the Congress of Industrial Organization!

We hail the fight for Negro Rights of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People!

We hail the fight of Negro workers for organization and progress on the railroads, longshore, in steel, coal, packing, hotel, clothing, agriculture!

We hail the fight against the persecution of labor under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and for the preservation of the National Labor Act!

The Negro Congress must supply a leadership that is free, and honest, free from intimidation, manipulation or subordination, with a character that is beyond the reach and above the power of the dollar, a leadership with courage, vision and unbreakable and determined will, a leadership with faith and confidence in the masses, which will not shirk sacrifice or shun suffering for the cause of the people, a leadership whose philosophy is that the highest is as low as the lowest, and the lowest is as high as the highest, a leadership which is uncontrolled and responsible to no one but the Negro people.

We hail the struggle in America against Fascism, Communism and dictatorship!

Forward to peace, freedom and plenty!

Statement made following the closing of the Third National Negro Congress:

WHY I WOULD NOT STAND FOR RE-ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

By A. Philip Randolph

I am convinced that the Third National Negro Congress has not succeeded in removing from the mind of the public the idea that the charge of the Dies Committee, that the National Negro Congress is a Communist Front, and a Transmission Belt for Communist propaganda, is not true. In fact, the Congress has brilliantly succeeded in giving the charge every appearance of truth and validity.

I am convinced, also, that until the stigma of the Communist Front is wiped from the Congress, it will never rally the masses of the Negro people.

The procedure, conduct and policies of the Negro Congress, as set up in this third national meeting, will make its influence in the affairs of the American Negroes, short lived. The American Negroes will not long follow any organization which accepts dictation and control from the Communist Party. The American Negro will not long follow any organization which accepts dictation and control from any white organization.

In the last national Executive Committee meeting in New York City, Brother John P. Davis was authorized to go out and borrow $1,000 to help put the Third Congress over. He informed me that he had borrowed it and mentioned the name of a man. I was given no specific identity of the man. What was the source of this money? The Delegates to the Congress should know. Because whatever is the source of the money with which the Congress is run, will also be the source of its ideas, policies and control.

It is a well known fact that most of the contributions to this Congress, expressed by the Secretary, Mr. Davis, are from CIO unions. Is this the reason why the Congress is taking the CIO line?

In an Executive Committee meeting in New York City, Mr. Davis informed it that the Communist Party contributed $100 a month to the Congress. Is this the reason why the Congress refuses to attempt to make plain to the American people that it is not a Communist Front? These questions should be definitely and unequivocally answered.

When I was asked in a Committee meeting in New York to visit some unions, or sign a letter to be sent to certain unions for funds, I refused, because I am unalterably opposed to having a Negro organization, which is supposed to be fighting the battles of the race, depending for its main income upon a source outside of the Negro people themselves.

I am opposed to the National Negro Congress depending upon the Communists or CIO for its financial maintenance, because I

am opposed to the Congress being dominated by either the Communists or the CIO. The Congress should be uncontrolled and responsible to no one but the Negro people. But it will not be uncontrolled and responsible to no one but the Negro people unless the Negro people supply the money for its maintenance.

Now, there is nothing against the Congress receiving contributions from unions, but it is dangerous business where there is a split in the labor movement, for it to receive practically the major funds, upon which its existence depends, from unions on one side of the fence. It is bound to make the Congress biased toward one side, and thereby destroy the united front and mass character of the Congress, because it will no longer be able to rally the Negro workers in the A. F. of L.

When the National Negro Congress loses its independence, it loses its soul, and has no further reason for being. It also forfeits and betrays the faith and confidence of the Negro masses. It will shatter the hopes and aspirations of the Negro people who yearn and pray for the Negro Congress not to sell out either to labor or capital, Communists or Republicans or Democrats.

Since the trend of the National Negro Congress is obviously toward domination by the Communists and the CIO, I would not stand for re-election for President.

I do not oppose domination of the Congress by the CIO because I am opposed to the CIO. I would be opposed to domination f the Congress by the A. F. of L., or any other white organization.

With respect to domination by the Communists, I am not only opposed to domination of the Congress by them, but I consider the Communists a definite menace and a danger to the Negro people and labor, because of their rule or ruin and disruptive tactics in the interest of the Soviet Union.

It was apparent, immediately the Congress got under way, that the temper, flavor and viewpoint of the Congress were Communistic, and that the resolutions adopted would reflect the Communist line. It was not long before my suspicions were confirmed, for the person who was selected for the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee is an acknowledged Communist. This was an unpardonable, colossal and childish blunder. I didn't protest against it because I knew it was useless, since the Congress was deliberately packed with Communists and CIO members who were either Communists or sympathizers with Communists.

The Third National Negro Congress was a miserable failure, so far as representing the sentiment of the American Negro people is concerned. Uproarious applause greeted every favorable reference in the Congress to Soviet Russia. The statement was even made that the Negro people would not fight in an imperialistic war against the Soviet Union. But this is far from the truth. If the United States declared war upon Communist Russia to-

morrow, the Negro people would fight Russia, with all the fervor and patriotism of any other 100 per cent. American. Anyone who believes to the contrary is living in a fool's paradise.

Soviet Russia was hailed as a land without poverty or race prejudice. But the fact is, there are no Negroes in Soviet Russia that would occasion any manifestation of race discrimination. However, it is significant to note that Bolshevik Russia freely sold oil to Fascist Italy to assist the murderous war of invasion of the peace-loving and ancient kingdom of Ethiopia.

I quit the Congress because I was opposed to linking it up with Labor's Non-Partisan League, the political mouthpiece of the CIO, since this was a departure from the original minimum program upon which there could be general agreement and a sound basis for rallying the Negro masses.

It seems axiomatic and as sample as one, two, three, that the Congress could not rally the Negroes in the A. F. of L., if it were tied up with the CIO, and it could not rally the Negroes in the CIO, if it were allied with the A. F. of L.

I quit the Congress because I was opposed to it, or its officials, expressing sympathy for the Soviet Union, which is the death prison where democracy and liberty have walked their "last mile", and where shocking "blood purges" wipe out any, and all persons who express any dissenting opinions from Dictator Stalin.

I quit the Congress because I saw that the Communists were firmly in the haddle and the delegates were not subject to the influence of facts and reason. Their minds were already made up when they came there by Communists' manipulations, caucuses and propaganda. Nothing could shake them. Even poor old men and women from the deep South and from some parts up North, who didn't have the slightest idea of what it was all about, parrot fashion, went down the Communist line, like bleating sheep led to slaughter.

I quit the Congress because it is not truly a Negro Congress. Out of some 1200 or more delegates, over 300 were white, which made the Congress look like a joke. It is unthinkable that the Jewish Congress would have Gentiles in it, or that a Catholic Congress would have Protestants in it, or that the famous All India Congress would have in it as members natives of Africa. Why should a Negro Congress have white people in it?

It is no evidence of religious prejudice that Baptists don't accept Methodists into membership, or of sex prejudice that women's clubs don't take men in as members. It was perfectly ridiculous and distressing, if not comical, to observe the white delegates dominating the applause for Communists' policies and tactics.

But while I oppose white members of the Negro Congress, I favor the Congress collaborating with non-political white organizations that are progressive, liberal and sound.

The Negro people must beware of all subtle forms of Communist propaganda poison to save themselves from destruction.

It seems to be beyond the realm of debate that the Negro people cannot afford to add to the handicap of being *black,* the handicap of being *Red.*

As a result of the tactics and general behavior of the Communists in the Third National Negro Congress, I have altered my opinion of the Dies Committee and its usefulness.

While I still feel that the tactics and methods of the Dies Committee, that consist in branding any liberal as a Red, and seizing and raiding the property and person of American citizens because of their political beliefs, are unsound, un-American, and a threat to constitutional liberty, I can readily and clearly see the necessity of the Dies Committee tearing the false and deceptive faces off Communist Front movements and exposing the ramifications of the activities of Communist, Fascist, and Nazi groups among various sections of the American people. Movements that claim to be fighting the battles of the American people, and seek their allegiance and support, should be honest enough to sail undr their true colors, and the people should at least know what and who they really represent.

If the Dies Committee will carefully observe the democratic rights of persons and movements in its investigations, but relentlessly and aggressively push its crusade to destroy every vestige of foundation for Trojan Horse and Fifth Column conspiracies against the American government, it will be fulfilling an important public service.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

A REPLY TO LUCIUS C. HARPER OF THE "CHICAGO DEFENDER"

Dear Editor:

Will you kindly carry this statement in reply to your interesting article on the position I took in the National Negro Congress, recently held in Washington, D. C., in the *Chicago Defender* of May 11th? I am not averse to your criticism. I simply want to analyze it.

You begin your article with a comment from a so-called Uncle Joe's Journal, by a colored man, who, in the dialect, points out why the colored man is turning "red".

The implication is that the Negro people are turning Red. Is this true? Hardly. A handful of Negro Communists in New York's Harlem and Chicago's South Side, constitute the main population of Negro Reds, although vocally, it would appear that their numerical magnitude is immense.

"Wherever you see a black man trying to turn 'Red', it's 'cause de white folks is made it so 'blue' fer him," is one of the clever quips in the above named Journal.

There, undoubtedly, is some truth in this witticism. But assuming that the Negro people are turning Red because the white people are making things "blue" for Negroes, that does not make the so-called effort of Negroes trying to turn Red, the wise and proper course of action for them to adopt. You are suggesting here that the old tribal method of revenge is a proper method for the solution of a grave social problem. This is far from the truth. However much it may satisfy our emotional wrath, it is definitely unscientific and contains the seeds of its own destruction. It is suicidal folly to embrace a dangerous fallacy such as the Communist Party propaganda as a left-handed means of penalizing the Negroes' malefactors, however much we may be wont to "feed fat the grudge we bear thm".

In the second to the last paragraph of your article, you make the amazing statement that "potentially, every Negro is a Communist. He wants this discriminatory form of government corrected". The inference here is that only Communists want to end discrimination. I am sure you would not seriously contend that this is true. What about the fight of the Negro people to wipe out discrimination before the Communists came upon the scene? Frederick Douglas, Monroe Trotter, Bishop Turner, James Weldon Johnson, Du Bois, Walter White, the Niagara Movement, followed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, your own pen, together with the Negro press, North and South, were fighting against race discrimination long before the fall of the despotic House of Romanoffs and the rise of the Bolsheviks.

Your slur upon American democracy, which I certainly do not defend as perfect, is a bit strange, inept and childish, when you, in the very same breath, give fulsome praise to the Soviet Union, a dictatorship, and the American Communists, as being without race prejudice.

In the first place, there are no Negroes in the Soviet Union of any consequence for race prejudice to be directed against. What you applaud Communist Russia for, you may say no less of the brave little Republic of Finland, recently hapless victim of the ruthless imperialism of Communist Russia. And everybody is not at all agreed that the American Communists are wholly without the sin of race prejudice.

Do you think Soviet Russia can be trusted and expected to love and save black people whom they don't know, when they deliberately in cold blood, murdered and subjugated the peace-loving Finns, who are white, whom they know, and who, at one time, were a part of Russia?

Moreover, while no one is more aware of the shortcomings of American democracy than I am, you certainly, as a newspaper man, must be aware of the fact that there is NO democracy at all in Communist Russia.

While you and I may discuss questions upon which we may disagree and even condemn American democracy, including any official in the government from the President down to the humble street cleaner, in Soviet Russia, which you praise, anyone who differs with, and criticizes the policies of the Communist Party, or Dictator Joseph Stalin, will be the unhappy victim of a savage and brutal blood purge, and in the lingo of the American gangster, "rubbed out", exterminated, killed forever and ever.

We need not disagree on this fact, for surely you are conversant with the liquidation, a Russian term for murder, of the old Bolsheviks, Bukarin, Zinoviev, Radeck, etc. These men had the courage and misfortune to dissent from the pontifical decrees of Stalin, and they are "Gone With The Wind".

Yes, the Soviet Union is a totalitarian state, which means that the total life, economic, political and social, national and international, is regimented and straight-jacketed with the framework of one political party, which is Communist, and in Nazi Germany, it is the National Socialist.

To put it in another way, if we had Satlin's form of government in these United States, you, nor the American Communists, could choose to discuss different sides of a public question. You could not select one political party among many, such as you can do today, because there would be but one, the Communist Party. Today, in America, there are the Republican, Democratic,

1940

Philippa Schuyler, 8, Gives Views on World Conditions

BALTIMORE, June 13—"Any totalitarian power that ruled the world would mean disaster to Western civilization.

"I hate to say it but Germany looks very strong and once she conquered England and France, she could very easily land troops in Iceland and Greenland and launch attacks on our Northern states."

The speaker was 8-year old Philippa Schuyler, precocious daughter of George Schuyler, noted Negro writer, and a white Texas woman novelist.

In an interview here, where she was appearing in concert, Philippa was sounded by reporters on world conditions, in addition to her personal life. The brilliant youngster is considered among the 10 smartest children in the world. A pianist of ability, she has composed over 60 pieces. She said she will give up her concert work after this year to study music seriously.

Philippa said she is very fond of swing music for relaxation and was taught all the jitterbug dances by her father, whom she calls George and her mother, whom she calls Jody.

Her complete program will include many of her own compositions.

Philippa, who has composed 63 works for the piano since her first composition at the age of 4, has been acclaimed by music lovers and critics throughout the country.

Challenge to Youth

The attitude of many young people today is disturbing to those who would see the pioneering spirit continue to activate American democracy. Too many trained youths have but one objective—a steady job and security, even at low pay. Too many college-bred men lend substance to the boast that college men can be hired for every gas station. Not that plying gasoline is not a necessary and respectable occupation, not that it may not be the means to larger opportunities, but rather that too many college men are *content* to pump gas.

The placement officer of a leading technological institute reports difficulty in filling positions of real promise in new industries. He finds that graduates settled with well-established corporations prefer to cling to jobs with low salaries and slow promotion rather than assume the risks attendant upon more lucrative positions with expanding new enterprises. He feels that this attitude is in sharp contrast with that of students even a decade ago and completely out of step with the tradition which has made America great.

It has even come to pass that certain youngsters in a mid-western city when interviewed on what they hoped to become, seriously expressed the wish that they might be WPA workers! This kind of thinking represents a challenge to our youth.

There is no dearth of ability among young people. Nor are educational opportunities lacking. The trouble seems to be depression-bred inertia, fear of want and unemployment.

College-trained youth in particular should wake up. They should accept responsibility for the leadership of tomorrow. The alternative is to continue to eat the bread of wasted opportunity.

Little pity for the AFL

There's no doubt about it, the labor movement in the United States is in grave danger of being scuttled by the Government with the tired acceptance of a people beaten down by anti-labor propaganda and disgusted with the abuses of the privilege and power of Labor, in the administrative departments, itself.

Westbrook Peglar, whose sincerity we hesitate to doubt, but whose opportunism sometimes appears too good to be true, has done his work well. Regular doses of the vitriol which flows from the pen of the pale George Schuyler, are calculated to innoculate the system against many aspects of the labor question, and in most instances against the entire movement. Chameleon-like, President Roosevelt, once Labor's bosom friend, has discovered the movement to be a viper in the Administrative bosom, and is turning from it to his one-time foes who are with him, for now, on the subject of U. S. entry into the overseas war, All this is fairly obvious, yet, somehow one is shocked to read among the editorials of the Los Angeles Times, open argument for the abolition of the labor movement. . although why anyone, particularly ourselves, should be so naive as to be surprised at anything smacking of the unprogressive in the Times, we can't herein say.

As a race which is synonymously radical, being necessarily dissatisfied with the status quo, the Negro must feel some concern in any proposal to do away with progressive reforms represented by labor unions and collective bargaining. However, in his heart, the Negro can feel no sympathy with one arm of the Labor movement, namely the American Federation of Labor.

There is nothing good to be said for the AFL on the subject of its race relations. It's history is one of inspired snobbery against the Negro worker, a snobbery which originates, not in the ranks of the white workers, but in the executive councils; and the higher up one goes, the closer one gets to William Green, AFL president; the more pronounced this snobbery, with its vicious effects of keeping Negroes out of trades, becomes.

OOne marvels at the patience of A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in his quietly determined struggle with the union to which his group must, for its best interest, remain affiliated, all the while despising the company with which it must associate. To benefit from the advantage of Alliance with the larger and more wealthy brotherhoods of the railway companies, the Sleeping Car Porters must stay with the AFL, Randolph states.

Queried here recently as to what is accountable for the malignant growth and flowering of prejudice and jim crow in the American Federation of Labor, Randolph replied with subtle eloquence, that the same elements of the American citizenry which support separate churches, separate Young Men and Women Christian associations head the AFL. Sole remedy seen before him is the gradual elimination of this attitude through continued contact with Negroes and consequent education.

For Randolph's sake only, then, do we stifle the impulse to gloat over the fix organized labor, particularly the AFL, finds itself in at present.

A. Phillip Randolph says 20 race brotherhoods participating for 30 percent settlement

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told the TRIBUNE, in an exclusive statement Friday evening, that Negro brotherhoods of the railway companies will participate in the nation-wide railway strike if the stop work order, called for Dec. 5, is carried out.

On the heels of announcement from Chicago that railway brotherhoods had flatly rejected the terms of President Roosevelt's emergency fact-finding board, granting a compromise wage increase of 7½ per cent, Randolph was questioned at the Clark Hotel where he is stopping until tomorrow.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is negotiating for the same settlement, a 30-per cent wage increase, that the other railway brotherhoods are demanding, Randolph stated. Hopes are held out by him that the Presidential Emergency Board will be able to more satisfactorily settle the issue, but if not "the natural result of unsuccessful negotiations" will be seen. He referred to the strike order authorized by brotherhood members Sept. 5. The Brotherhood of Dining Car Waiters will doubtless go out too, Randolph declared.

ANTONIO EVENING NE

Pullman Co. Upsets Texas Commission's Order in U. S. Court

AUSTIN, Tex., April 5 (AP).—An order of the state railroad commission requiring that all Pullman cars operated in Texas must be in charge of a Pullman conductor and regulating transportation rates on such cars was set aside by a three-judge federal court.

The order was attacked in an injunction suit brought by the Pullman Company, joined by Texas railroads and the case was heard by a three-judge court here after the plaintiffs had been granted a temporary restraining order.

Plaintiffs contended the railroad commission's order was not under any authority granted by statute and in so far as it related to transportation rates was void because it was issued without notice of hearing provided by law. They further complained it was unjust and confiscatory.

The court found from evidence that 16 or 17 routes exist where Pullman coaches are in charge of a porter but in most cases they were of short distance and invariably occur where only one Pullman car is attached to a train.

The general control of the Pullman coach and passengers in transit is lodged with the railroad conductor, the court further held. On trains where two or more Pullman cars are operated they are in charge of a Pullman conductor subject, however, to the train conductor.

The tribunal found that the commission gets no authority either by implication or common law but is given authority by statute to correct abuses. It added Texas courts have been uniform in holding that the abuses must be defined by law.

Pullman conductors have indicated they will seek federal legislation requiring what they consider adequate conductor-manning of Pullmans.

1940

Conductor Sought in Pullman Porter's Death

The mystery surrounding the death of J. H. Wilkins, colored Pullman porter whose body was found hanging from a tree near Locust Grove, Ga., on Saturday, may be cleared up tomorrow, Coroner A. W. Barnett said yesterday. According to statements made by witnesses, the conductor of the train on which Wilkins served as a porter said that he had "all the evidence needed" to solve the mystery of the death.

Woman Voter Arrested at Polls for Theft

Arzella Banks, colored, of Chicago, found her way to a prison cell through exercising her right of franchise yesterday. Arzella went to the polls to vote and a woman clerk recognized the dress she was wearing as loot from a recent robbery. Statements made by Mrs. Banks led to the arrest of her sweetheart, Edward Colman, on a robbery charge.

Rail Arbitration Ordered

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday directed Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe to consider a motion that would compel the National Railroad Adjustment Board to hold hearings and act on 170 labor disputes involving the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

Approximately $1,000,000 in wage claims is involved. The railroad seeks the hearings. They were begun once but the employees withdrew from arbitration.

In an opinion by Presiding Judge Evan A. Evans with the concurrence of Judges Will M. Sparks and Otto L. Kerner, the court reversed a previous judgment by Judge Igoe. The latter had dismissed a mandamus petition, filed by the railroad, which would have ordered the board to proceed with hearings. Judge Igoe considered his court lacked jurisdiction.

Court Has Jurisdiction.

The Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the lower court had jurisdiction. "Any other view would do injustice to the clear intent of Congress. . . . It would make arbitration proceedings a farce," the appeals court said.

In summing up the background of the case, the Circuit Court of Appeals said:

"During the period beginning June 17, 1936, and ending Aug. 23, 1939, there were referred to the first division of the National Railroad Adjustment Board 170 disputes between the railroad and its employees, growing out of interpretation of working agreements concerning rates of pay.

Engineers Withdraw.

"The division is constituted of 10 members, five representing the carriers and five, the employees. The division, being dead-locked, could reach no decision on the 170 disputes, and in accordance with the statute, the National Mediation Board appointed a 'referee' . . . to cast the deciding vote. The board selected the Hon. Royal A. Stone, a justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota."

Hearings were then held and concluded. However, on April 18, 1940, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers notified the division that it was withdrawing the disputes from arbitration.

Approximately a month later, the referee, Justice Stone, sent members of the division a memorandum disposing of 73 disputes, generally in favor of the railroad.

The Circuit Court of Appeals stressed that withdrawal from arbitration by the unions was in the face of an impending decision against them.

It also suggested that if withdrawal were fair for the unions, and the case should be heard again, would it not be fair for the railroads to withdraw if they found the arbitration going against them?

Such procedure, to defeat the principle of arbitration, is only "to give effect to efforts which are lacking in good faith, good sportsmanship and good conscience," said the court.

James Ford Is Heard Here

1940

Red Candidate Talks To 5000 N. O. Negroes

About 5000 Negroes in Shakspeare park yesterday, heard James W. Ford, New York Negro candidate for vice-president on the Communist party's ticket, warn them that they must do nothing toward helping America become involved in the European war. "The best defensive program for America," said Ford, "is to give immediate benefit to its millions of unemployed." Ford said Mr. Roosevelt has done nothing to solve unemployment.

After criticizing both Mr. Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt, either of whom he declared if elected will lead this country into war, Ford said that the hope of the oppressed minorities throughout the world would be assured if his party wins out in the November election.

"America," said Ford, "instead of adopting a policy of aggression, should endeavor to effect a treaty with the Soviet government and China, a combination of powers that no one would dare attack and be successful," he added

In conclusion, Ford attacked three of America's most outstanding Negroes, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and T. Arnold Hill, secretary of the National Urban league. These men he said had sat in a conference with President Roosevelt recently at Washington, and agreed on a Jim Crow policy for Negroes about to be conscripted into the American army.

The speaker was preceded on the program by Ernest J. Wright, CIO organizer of local Negro insurance agents.

Fruits of a Placid Life

SURELY nothing could be better, hardly anything more directly fitted than a careful reading of Wordsworth, to counteract the faults and offences of our busy generation, in regard both to thought and taste, and to remind people, amid the enormous expansion, at the present time, of all that is material and mechanical in life, of the essential value, the permanent ends of life. . . .

Wordsworth's own character . . . was dominated by a certain contentment, a sort of naturally religious placidity, not often found in union with a poetic sensibility so active as his; and this gentle sense of well-being was favourable to the quiet, habitual observation of the inanimate, or imperfectly animate, world. His life of eighty placid years was almost without what, with most human beings, count for incidents. . . . His life's changes are almost entirely inward ones; it falls into broad, untroubled, perhaps somewhat monotonous, spaces; his biographers have very little to tell. . . . This placid life developed in Wordsworth, to an extraordinary degree, an innate sensibility to natural sights and sounds—the flower and its shadow on the stone, the cuckoo and its echo. The poem of "Resolution and Independence" is a storehouse of such records; for its fulness of lovely imagery it may be compared to Keats' "Saint Agnes Eve." To read one of his greater pastoral poems for the first time is like a day spent in a new country; the memory is crowded for a while with its precise and vivid incidents:—

"The pliant harebell swinging in the breeze,
On some grey rock:
The single sheep, and the one blasted tree,
And the bleak music from that old stone wall:" . . .

In much that he said in exaltation of rural life he was but pleading indirectly for that sincerity, that perfect fidelity to one's own inward presentations, to the precise features of the picture within, without which any profound poetry is impossible. It was not for their tameness, but for their impassioned sincerity, that he chose incidents and situations from common life, "related in a selection of language really used by men." He constantly endeavours to bring his language nearer to the real language of men; but it is to the real language of men, not on the dead level of their ordinary intercourse, but in certain select moments of vivid sensation, when this language is winnowed and ennobled by sentiment.—WALTER PATER in "Essays from the Guardian."

STORY OF A LAW FIRM IN

tion of WCFL Radio Talks, by Rev. E. L.

The Workers

Thomas McKean

The workers oft are weary
With constant toil and care,
Still they strive to e'er keep cheery,
Though rarely treated fair.
They struggle to be honest,
Meet each just demand,
And put in toil their very best,
With purpose true and grand.

They seldom are accorded
The merit that is due,
And scantily are rewarded
For all the work they do.
Where civilization is reigning,
In all its pomp and pride,
Plutocrats are ruling,
And those who toil are denied.

Harsh and glum their lot,
And sad, indeed, their plight,
When far and wide work they've sought
Without hope in sight.
Their grave straits and family need
Might touch a stoic's core,
Yet folk of wealth do not heed
Nor aid those suffering poor.

Usually they treat them
With cold contempt and frown,
And by iniquitous stratagem
Strive to keep them down.
They have plotted unemployment,
Causing poverty and woe,
Widespread discontentment,
And criminal tendencies also.

Peace and order are imperiled
Where such grievances are found;
Lawlessness it does herald
And a system unsound.
Greed and exploitation,
The coffers of wealth to fill,
Does breed ruination,
Yet the press keeps still.

And daily the newspapers tell us
We have no need to fear,
Agitate nor fuss,
The prospect is looking clear.
This petty camouflage
Optimism does not maintain,
Nor the cares and fears assuage
Of the jobless worker's brain.

1940

Philippa Schuyler, 8, Gives Views on World Conditions

1940

BALTIMORE, June 13—"Any totalitarian power that ruled the world would mean disaster to Western civilization.

"I hate to say it but Germany looks very strong and once she conquered England and France, she could very easily land troops in Iceland and Greenland and launch attacks on our Northern states."

The speaker was 8-year old Philippa Schuyler, precocious daughter of George Schuyler, noted Negro writer, and a white Texas woman novelist.

In an interview here, where she was appearing in concert, Philippa was sounded by reporters on world conditions, in addition to her personal life. The brilliant youngster is considered among the 10 smartest children in the world. A pianist of ability, she has composed over 60 pieces. She said she will give up her concert work after this year to study music seriously.

Philippa said she is very fond of swing music for relaxation and was taught all the jitterbug dances by her father, whom she calls George and her mother, whom she calls Jody. (Bad boy)

Her complete program will include many of her own compositions.

Philippa, who has composed 63 works for the piano since her first composition at the age of 4, has been acclaimed by music lovers and critics throughout the country.

Challenge to Youth

The attitude of many young people today is disturbing to those who would see the pioneering spirit continue to activate American democracy. Too many trained youths have but one objective—a steady job and security, even at low pay. Too many college-bred men lend substance to the boast that college men can be hired for every gas station. Not that plying gasoline is not a necessary and respectable occupation, not that it may not be the means to larger opportunities, but rather that too many college men are *content* to pump gas.

The placement officer of a leading technological institute reports difficulty in filling positions of real promise in new industries. He finds that graduates settled with well-established corporations prefer to cling to jobs with low salaries and slow promotion rather than assume the risks attendant upon more lucrative positions with expanding new enterprises. He feels that this attitude is in sharp contrast with that of students even a decade ago and completely out of step with the tradition which has made America great.

It has even come to pass that certain youngsters in a mid-western city when interviewed on what they hoped to become, seriously expressed the wish that they might be WPA workers! This kind of thinking represents a challenge to our youth.

There is no dearth of ability among young people. Nor are educational opportunities lacking. The trouble seems to be depression-bred inertia, fear of want and unemployment.

College-trained youth in particular should wake up. They should accept responsibility for the leadership of tomorrow. The alternative is to continue to eat the bread of wasted opportunity.

Little pity for the AFL

There's no doubt about it, the labor movement in the United States is in grave danger of being scuttled by the Government with the tired acceptance of a people beaten down by anti-labor propaganda and disgusted with the abuses of the privilege and power of Labor, in the administrative departments, itself.

Westbrook Peglar, whose sincerity we hesitate to doubt, but whose opportunism sometimes appears too good to be true, has done his work well. Regular doses of the vitriol which flows from the pen of the pale George Schuyler, are calculated to innoculate the system against many aspects of the labor question, and in most instances against the entire movement. Chameleon-like, President Roosevelt, once Labor's bosom friend, has discovered the movement to be a viper in the Administrative bosom, and is turning from it to his one-time foes who are with him, for now, on the subject of U. S. entry into the overseas war, All this is fairly obvious, yet, somehow one is shocked to read among the editorials of the Los Angeles Times, open argument for the abolition of the labor movement. . although why anyone, particularly ourselves, should be so naive as to be surprised at anything smacking of the unprogressive in the Times, we can't herein say.

As a race which is synonymously radical, being necessarily dissatisfied with the status quo, the Negro must feel some concern in any proposal to do away with progressive reforms represented by labor unions and collective bargaining. However, in his heart, the Negro can feel no sympathy with one arm of the Labor movement, namely the American Federation of Labor.

There is nothing good to be said for the AFL on the subject of its race relations. It's history is one of inspired snobbery against the Negro worker, a snobbery which originates, not in the ranks of the white workers, but in the executive councils; and the higher up one goes, the closer one gets to William Green, AFL president; the more pronounced this snobbery, with its vicious effects of keeping Negroes out of trades, becomes.

OOne marvels at the patience of A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in his quietly determined struggle with the union to which his group must, for its best interest, remain affiliated, all the while despising the company with which it must associate. To benefit from the advantage of Alliance with the larger and more wealthy brotherhoods of the railway companies, the Sleeping Car Porters must stay with the AFL, Randolph states.

Queried here recently as to what is accountable for the malignant growth and flowering of prejudice and jim crow in the American Federation of Labor, Randolph replied with subtle eloquence, that the same elements of the American citizenry which support separate churches, separate Young Men and Women Christian associations head the AFL. Sole remedy seen before him is the gradual elimination of this attitude through continued contact with Negroes and consequent education.

For Randolph's sake only, then, do we stifle the impulse to gloat over the fix organized labor, particularly the AFL, finds itself in at present.

A. Phillip Randolph says 20 race brotherhoods participating for 30 percent settlement

Tribune

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told the TRIBUNE, in an exclusive statement Friday evening, that Negro brotherhoods of the railway companies will participate in the nation-wide railway strike if the stop work order, called for Dec. 5, is carried out.

On the heels of announcement from Chicago that railway brotherhoods had flatly rejected the terms of President Roosevelt's emergency fact-finding board, granting a compromise wage increase of 7½ per cent, Randolph was questioned at the Clark Hotel where he is stopping until tomorrow.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is negotiating for the same settlement, a 30-per cent wage increase, that the other railway brotherhoods are demanding, Randolph stated. Hopes are held out by him that the Presidential Emergency Board will be able to more satisfactorily settle the issue, but if not "the natural result of unsuccessful negotiations" will be seen. He referred to the strike order authorized by brotherhood members Sept. 5. The Brotherhood of Dining Car Waiters will doubtless go out too, Randolph declared.

ANTONIO EVENING NE

Pullman Co. Upsets Texas Commission's Order in U. S. Court

AUSTIN, Tex., April 5 (AP).—An order of the state railroad commission requiring that all Pullman cars operated in Texas must be in charge of a Pullman conductor and regulating transportation rates on such cars was set aside by a three-judge federal court.

The order was attacked in an injunction suit brought by the Pullman Company, joined by Texas railroads and the case was heard by a three-judge court here after the plaintiffs had been granted a temporary restraining order.

Plaintiffs contended the railroad commission's order was not under any authority granted by statute and in so far as it related to transportation rates was void because it was issued without notice of hearing provided by law. They further complained it was unjust and confiscatory.

The court found from evidence that 16 or 17 routes exist where Pullman coaches are in charge of a porter but in most cases they were of short distance and invariably occur where only one Pullman car is attached to a train.

The general control of the Pullman coach and passengers in such cases is lodged with the railroad conductor, the court further held. On trains where two or more Pullman cars are operated they are in charge of a Pullman conductor subject, however, to the train conductor.

The tribunal found that the commission gets no authority either by implication or common law but is given authority by statute to correct abuses. It added Texas courts have been uniform in holding that the abuses must be defined by law.

Pullman conductors have indicated they will seek federal legislation requiring what they consider adequate conductor-manning of Pullmans.

A PHILLIP RANDOLPH EXPLAINS WHY HE DID NOT SEEK REELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE NEGRO CONGRESS

By A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH

I am convinced that the Third National Negro Congress has not succeeded in removing from the mind of the public the idea that the charge of the Dies' Committee, that the National Negro Congress is a Communist Front, and a transmission belt for Communist propaganda, is not true. In fact, the Congress has brilliantly succeeded in giving the charge every appearance of truth and validity.

I am convinced, also that until the stigma of the Communist Front is wiped from the Congress, it will never rally the masses of the Negro people.

The procedure [illegible] of the Negro [illegible] this third [illegible] will make its influence in the affairs of the American Negroes, short lived. The American Negroes will not long follow any organization which accepts dictation and control from the Communist Party. The American Negro will not long follow any organization which accepts dictation and control from any white organization.

In the last national executive committee meeting in New York City, Brother John P. Davis was authorized to go out and borrow $1000 to help put the Third Congress over. He informed me that he had borrowed it and mentioned the name of a man. I was given no specific identity of the man. What was the course of this money? The delegates to the Congress should know. Because whatever is the source of the money with which the Congress is run, will also be the source of its ideas, policies and control.

Supported By CIO

It is a well known fact that most of the contributions to this Congress, expressed by the secretary, Mr. Davis, are from CIO unions. Is this the reason why the Congress is taking the CIO line?

In an executive committee meeting in New York City, Mr. Davis informed it that the Communist Party contributed $100 a month to the Congress. Is this the reason why the Congress refuses to attempt to make plain to the American people that it is not a Communist Front? These questions should be definitely and unequivocally answered.

When I was asked in a Committee meeting in New York to visit some unions, or sign a letter to be sent to certain unions for funds, I refused, because I am unalterably opposed to having a Negro organization, which is supposed to be fighting the battles of the race, depending for its main income upon a source outside of the Negro people themselves.

I am opposed to the National Negro Congress depending upon the Communists or CIO for its financial maintenance, because I am opposed to the Congress being dominated by either the Communists or the CIO. The Congress should be uncontrolled and responsible to no one but the Negro people. But it will not be uncontrolled and responsible to no one but the Negro people unless the Negro people supply the money for its

(Continued on page 12)

1940

Randolph Tells Why He Quit Presidency Of Negro Congress

(Continued from page one)

maintenance.

Now, there is nothing against the Congress receiving contributions from unions, but is dangerous business where there is a split in the labor movement, for it to receive practically the major funds, upon which its existence depends, from unions on one side of the fence. It is bound to make the Congress biased toward one side and thereby, destroy the union front and mass character of the Congress because it will no longer be able to rally the Negro workers in the A. F. of L.

When the National Negro Congress loses its independence, it loses its soul, and has no further reason for being. It also forfeits and betrays the faith and confidence of the Negro masses. It will shatter the hopes and aspirations of the Negro people who yearn and pray for the Negro Congress not to sell out either to labor or capital, Communists or Republicans or Democrats.

Since the trend of the National Negro Congress is obviously toward domination by the Communists and the CIO, I would not stand for re-election for president.

I do not oppose domination of the Congress by the CIO because I am opposed to the CIO. I would be opposed to domination of the Congress b ythe A. F. of L., or any other white organization.

With respect to domination by the Communists, I am not only opposed to domination of the Congress by them, but I consider the Communists a definite menace and a danger to the Negro people and labor, because of their rule or ruin and disruptive tactics in the interest of the Soviet Union.

It was apparent, immediately the Congress got under way, that the temper, flavor and viewpoint of the Congress were Communistic, and that the resolutions adopted would reflect the Communist line. It was not long before my suspicions were confirmed, for the person who was selected for the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, is an acknowledged Communist. This was an unpardonable, colossal and childish blunder. I didn't protest against it because I knew it was useless, since the Congress was deliberately packed with Communists and CIO members who were either Communists or sympathizers with Communists.

Calls Congress Failure

The Third National Negro Congress was a miserable failure, so far as representing the sentiment of the American Negro people is concerned. Uproarious applause greeted every favorable reference in the Congress to Soviet Russia. The statement was even made that the Negro people would not fight in an imperialist war against the Soviet Union. But this is far from the truth. If the U. S. declared war upon Communist Russia tomorrow, the Negro would fight Russia, with all the fervor and patriotism of any other 100 per cent American. Anyone who believes to the contrary is living in a fool's paradise.

Soviet Russia was hailed as a land without poverty or race prejudice. But the fact is, there are no Negroes in Soviet Russia that would occasion any manifestation of race discrimination. However, it is significant to note that Bolshevik Russia freely sold oil to Fascist Italy to assist the murderous war of invasion of the peace loving and ancient kingdom of Ethiopia.

I quit the Congress because I was opposed to linking it up with Labor's Non-Partisan League, the political mouthpiece of the CIO, since this was a departure from the original minimum program upon which there could be general agreement and a sound basis for rallying the Negro masses.

It seems axiomatic and as simple as one, two, three, that the Congress could not rally the Negroes in the A. F. of L., if it were tied up with the CIO, and it could not rally the Negroes in the CIO, if it were allied with the A. F. of L.

I quit the Congress because I was opposed to it, or its officials expressing sympathy for the Soviet Union.

...racy and liberty have ... "last mile" and where shocking "purges" wipe out any and all persons who express any dissenting opinions from Dictator Stalin.

Delegates Called Parrots

I quit the Congress because I saw that the Communists were firmly in the saddle and the delegates were not subject to the influence of facts and reason. Their minds were already made up when they came there by Communists' manipulations, caucuses and propaganda. Nothing could shake them. Even poor old men and women from the deep South and from some parts up North, who didn't have the slightest idea of what it was all about, parrot fashion, went down the Communist line, like bleating sheep led to the slaughter.

I quit the Congress because it is not truly a Negro Congress. Out of some 1200 or more delegates, over 300 were white, which made the Congress look like a joke. It is unthinkable that the Jewish Congress would have Gentiles in it, or that a Catholic Congress would have Protestants in it, or that the famous All India Congress would have in it as members natives of Africa. Why should a Negro Congress have white people in it?

It is no evidence of religious prejudice that Baptists don't accept Methodists into membership, or of sex prejudice that women's clubs don't take men in as members. It was perfectly ridiculous and distressing, if not comical, to observe the white delegates dominating the applause for Communists' policies and tactics.

But while I oppose white members of the Negro Congress, I favor the Congress collaborating with non-political white organizations that are progressive, liberal and sound.

The Negro people must beware of all subtle forms of Communist propaganda poison to save themselves from destruction. It seems to be beyond the realm of debate that the Negro people cannot afford to add to the handicap of being black, the handicap of being red.

JOB TRAINING HELD TRADE SCHOOL AIM

Too Many Commercial Courses Try to Prepare Student for College, Educator Says

URGES PRACTICAL STUDIES

Stress on Merchandising and Clerical Work Advocated at Convention Here

Criticizing the college entrance objective of commercial education in New York State, Clinton A. Reed, acting chief of the Division of Education of the University of the State of New York, prescribed yesterday greater stress on general clerical work, a worthwhile merchandising program, the development of personality and the integration of acquired skills, as essential factors in curricular changes for the "Business Education Program for Tomorrow."

Mr. Reed spoke to more than 1,500 teachers of commercial subjects and parents in the Hotel Pennsylvania at the eighteenth semi-annual convention of the Commercial Education Association.

He weighed the objectives of the commercial courses in the schools and declared that the sole, real criticism of them was that "too many of our schools have one real objective and that is preparation for college." He asserted that only twenty students out of every 100 in high school go on to college.

Scores Emphasis on Skill

Urging the teachers not to revise the commercial curriculum to "make it easy for a student to get into college," Mr. Reed attacked the emphasis on skill courses and quoted statistics to show that of 100 students gainfully employed, only fourteen were employed in office work and that seven of these were general clerks. He declared there was need for courses to prepare students for general office work.

"There should be no real social objection to storekeeping," he said. "The wage scale of the department store workers is higher than the starting salaries of the typists and stenographers. We should develop a worthwhile merchandising program. We need a chairman who is sympathetically disposed to it, knows the field and is a master of instruction."

Mr. Reed suggested that reorganization of the commercial curriculum should be done in terms of a general high school reorganization which should not be confined to commercial subjects. He referred also to personality and appearance defects and recommended a guidance program to remedy these deficiencies.

He also suggested a "finishing course" to bring together the skills and background which the students have absorbed. The business education program, he said, should be flexible and provide for surveys of business conditions and employment.

Differentiation Opposed

Frederic Ernst, associate superintendent of schools of the Board of Education, said he disapproved of the differentiation of students, such as commercial or academic, during the first high school year. He said a student at that time had not reached the stage where he could be designated technically and indicated that the student should spend the year getting a general education.

He urged the teachers to study the students during the initial year to determine whether they were fit for commercial subjects.

Conrad J. Saphier, chairman of the curriculum revision committee of the association and of the Social Studies Department of the Samuel J. Tilden High School in Brooklyn, told the teachers it was necessary to plan before undertaking revisions.

Six associations of teachers of commercial subjects met in separate meetings in the morning for discussions of pupil participation in commercial education. These groups included the Gregg Shorthand Teachers Association, the Junior High School Commercial Teachers' Association, the Private Schools, the Pitman Commercial Teachers Association, the Accounting and Commercial Law Teachers Association and the Distributive and Consumer Education Association.

PULLMAN HEAD LASHES BACK AT MONOPOLY SUIT

Firm's Quarter Net Up to $777,846.

The Pullman group of companies has not violated and is not now violating any law of the United States, David A. Crawford, president of Pullman, Inc., asserted yesterday in reply to a recently filed government civil suit charging "monopolistic control" of the nation's railroad sleeping car business. Pullman, Inc., is the holding organization for the Pullman enterprises.

David A. Crawford.

Crawford's statement, classing the government's action as an "apparent general assault upon large scale business," was contained in the financial statement of second quarter earnings sent to stockholders.

Earnings Increase.

Consolidated profit of Pullman, Inc., was $777,846 in the quarter ended June 30, against $336,918 in the second quarter of 1939, Crawford's report showed. For the first half of 1940, net income was $3,433,662, or 89 cents a share, compared with $1,072,682, or 28 cents a share, in the first six months of 1939.

Commenting that it is usually inadvisable to engage in a "publicity contest with a government agency in legal attacks of this kind," Crawford said "it is nevertheless desirable that stockholder-owners of the assailed companies be informed that the basic allegation of restraint of trade in respect to introduction of lightweight equipment is clearly disproved."

Says Growth Is Natural.

"This action attacks a business, which during its long history since incorporation in 1867 has developed naturally into the present large scale operation, as the result of economic forces and in response to the demand of the railroads and the public for sleeping car service on a unified nation-wide basis that could best be rendered by the Pullman system of pooled operation," Crawford asserted.

"The bill of complaint filed in this case is incorrect in many statements alleged to be fact, and is wholly mistaken in its allegations with respect to the spirit and manner in which the Pullman manufacturing and car operating businesses have been conducted for so many years.

"No Change in Practice."

"There has been no change of principle or practice in the conduct of either of these businesses following the introduction in recent years of new types of passenger equipment and new methods of passenger transportation, and there is no warrant for this present belated action except as it may be found in an apparent general assault upon large scale business under federal antitrust laws."

He said the charge that Pullman has used its contract with the railroads to discourage or prevent the introduction of modern types of equipment is "clearly disproved by the facts."

He said the Pullman company, the sleeping car affiliate:

"1. Has furnished to the railroads several hundred lightweight sleeping cars of the most modern type.

"2. Has employed more than $25,000,000 of its resources in financing the investment required to place this new equipment in service.

"3. Has sought vigorously to extend such improved services on the railroads.

"4. Has additional supplies of such equipment in the course of manufacture or on hand awaiting assignment to the railroads."

Crawford's statement outlined the pioneering work done by Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing company in the development of lightweight passenger car structures and practicable separate cars and unit trains of that type.

"This whole charge—that the Pullman group of companies has obstructed or grudgingly permitted the development and use of modern passenger equipment—falls to pieces when subjected to the impact of fact," Crawford declared.

"It is the considered opinion of the management and counsel of the Pullman group of companies that these companies have not violated and are not now violating any antitrust or other law of the United States; and further, that this suit will be successfully defended and should not therefore occasion anxiety to stockholders."

French Operations Excluded.

Earnings figures excluded the results of Entreprises Industrielles Charentaises, the French subsidiary of Pullman-Standard Car Export corporation, Crawford said. He added that operations of the company's manufacturing subsidiary have been well sustained and that future prospects are favorable, but that the sleeping car business has shown a disappointing trend during the second quarter and so far in the third quarter.

"This reflects failure of summer tourist travel to develop in expected volume on account of wartime uncertainties, and further in roads on the Pullman company's sleeping and parlor car business by competing modes of transportation, Crawford said.

BAD NEWS FOR EMPLOYES.

The Pullman company report for 1939 is in such simple form as to be understandable to anybody. Revenue from all sources was 92 million dollars. The largest share, 42.3 per cent of this, went to labor. Materials and supplies amounted to 32.6 per cent. After deducting 13.5 per cent to provide for the replacement of cars and other equipment that is wearing out, 5.6 per cent for taxes, and 1.7 per cent for the salaries of the supervisors and managers, there remained 4 million 100 thousand dollars.

Pullman is an enterprise with assets of a quarter of a billion dollars. And yet in 1939, the most prosperous of the last three years, it earned only 4.3 per cent on the business done—only 2 per cent on the capital invested.

This is not good news for Pullman employés. There is only a scant margin between them and failure. There can, under such circumstances, be little hope for expansion with consequent promotions. The more prosperous an industry, inevitably the more prosperous the employés. Profits mean safety against unemployment and opportunities for advancement.

PULLMAN HEAD LASHES BACK AT MONOPOLY SUIT

Reports Increase in Firm's Earnings.

[Continued from page 25, column 8.]

FEW PUPILS FOUND IN PERFECT HEALTH

Survey at Seward Park High School Shows 90 Per Cent Suffering From Defects

10 PER CENT UNTREATED

Physical Tests With View to City-Wide Plan Reveal Unnoted Ailments

In an attempt to formulate a city-wide health program for the public school system an experimental survey of the physical conditions of the students at Seward Park High School, on the lower East Side, has been undertaken under the joint auspices of the Board of Education, the Department of Health and Progressive Education Association.

Tentative results indicate that 90 per cent of the students are suffering from some physical defect requiring medical attention. However, Dr. William Schmidt, instructor in pediatrics at Cornell University Medical College, in charge of the health study, said that many of the ailments are minor.

Thus far 114 students have been examined and 400 will be tested before the close of school. These students were selected as a cross-section. The 6,000 students have received audiometer tests and 5,000 have undergone chest X-rays. It is the aim of the advisory committee of fifteen in charge of the study to get a thorough picture.

Colds Lead in Ailments

A record is kept of the number of students who are referred to the school clinic. Among 686 seniors 224 reported to the infirmary during the first school term, or about one out of three. Reasons listed by the physician include colds, minor accidents, headaches, eye conditions and abdominal pains.

Parents, wherever possible, were asked to attend the examinations. Both the parent and pupil were asked whether there was any impairment of health. Of 118 examined, seventy-four parents declared that their children had no physical defect, yet the doctors found that only eleven pupils were entirely free of ailments. In order of frequency the defects related to eyes, teeth, skin, nutrition, emotional disturbance and cardiac system.

Twelve pupils suffered from undernourishment, while twenty-eight showed a history of inadequate diets.

"A very high percentage of children have defects and chronic conditions, some of which are potentially serious and all of which require medical care," Dr. Schmidt said. "Many were discovered for the first time through our examinations." Dr. Schmidt found that 10 per cent of the students had no medical care.

Health on Individual Basis Urged

Explaining that this study will help the school authorities to determine how much medical and nursing services are needed in the school system, Dr. Robert B. Brodie, principal of Seward Park, declared that a definite picture of the health conditions in the adolescent group was emerging.

"We hope to be able to prescribe what the health education program should be in a high school," Dr. Brodie explained. "We are discovering that health should be placed on an individual basis, even as we are now emphasizing individual instruction in the academic side of our educational system. It is the hope of our study to show that individualization of health instruction is at least as important as individualizaton of academc subjects."

Dr. George Palmer, first deputy commissioner of health, and secretary of the advisory committee, declared that the study was attempting to discover the "peculiar problems of high school age." He stressed that this study is still incomplete, and that it was merely a "preliminary venture" to find out the type of health services needed.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

1940

PROFIT TRIPLED BY PULLMAN IN FIRST QUARTER

Chicago Tribune

Earnings Climb to 2½ Millions.

First quarter net earnings of Pullman, Inc., whose subsidiaries manufacture and operate railway equipment, were more than three times the amount earned in the quarter last year, David A. Crawford, president, announced here yesterday.

Net income of the company and its subsidiaries for the period totaled $2,655,816, or 69 cents a share, against $735,764, or 19 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1939.

Manufacturing Gains Best.

"Operations of the manufacturing subsidiaries continued favorable in the first quarter of 1940," Crawford reported, "and in a great measure account for the decidedly more favorable showing of Pullman Incorporated. However, the earnings of the sleeping car subsidiary, the Pullman company, were somewhat better during the first quarter also."

For the 12 months ended Mach 31, the company had net income of $5,929,528, compared with $2,499,860 in the preceding 12 month period, Crawford said.

The Pullman company had net income of $408,755 in March, after taxes and air conditioning revenue deferment, George A. Kelly, vice president, reported. This compared with net income of $268,471 after similar charges in the 1939 month. The sleeping car subsidiary's net income for the first quarter was $1,319,754 against $1,182,461 in the first quarter of 1939.

Parker Pen Earns Less.

The Parker Pen company, Chicago, and its subsidiaries reported consolidated net profit of $170,373, or 86 cents a share, after loss on foreign exchange of $135,693, for the fiscal year ended Feb. 29, 1940. This compared with net income of $359,364, or $1.75 a share on 199,382 shares in the preceding year.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum corporation, whose subsidiaries produce motion pictures, news reels, and operate movie theaters, reported a net loss of $228,608 for 1939, after a $400,000 settlement of lease obligations, but before provision for dividends of $297,801 accrued on the 7 per cent preferred stock of Keith-Albee-Orpheum corporation. The company reported a net profit of $18,604 in 1938.

March quarter net profit of $1,130,652, or $2.59 a capital share, was reported by the American-Hawaiian Steamship company, including $701,011 net profit from the sale of four ships. Excluding this nonrecurring profit, the net income for the quarter was $429,641, or 98 cents a share. In the first quarter of last year, net profit was $77,630, equal to 18 cents a share.

Day's Earnings Reports.

Corporation net incomes reported yesterday included the following:

	1940.	1939.
March.		
Montana Power.....$	430,351 $	343,697
Pullman Co	408,755	268,471
Quarter Ended March 31.		
Am-Haw Stmshp....	1,130,652	7,630
Per share.....	2.59	.18
B N & E Power....	2,150,745	1,867,614
Buff Niag Elec.....	1,189,916	853,070
Cen N Y Power.....	785,082	1,082,036
Liquid Carbonic.....	*80,801	*9,032
Marlin-Rockwell	719,735	219,988
Per share.....	2.12	.65
N Y P & L.....	767,177	1,018,186
Niag Falls Pow.....	575,129	650,214
Niag Hud Pow.....	2,419,763	2,792,957
Per share.....	.19	.23
Niag Lock&Ont Pow.	421,250	396,437
Pullman Co	1,319,754	1,182,461

BOARD OF TRADE

[Prices May 8, 1940.]

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	1.05⅝-	1.06⅝	1.05¼	1.05⅝-
July	1.04⅝-	1.04⅞	1.03⅞	1.04⅝-
September ..	1.05⅝-	1.06⅝	1.05⅝	1.06⅝-
Corn				
May	.66⅝-	.66⅝	.65⅞	.66⅝-
July	.67⅛-	.67⅛	.66	.66⅝
September ..		.67⅞	.66⅞	.67⅛-
Oats				
May		.41⅛	.41⅛	.41⅛
July		.37⅛	.37⅛	.37⅛

DEFENDS OUSTER OF RABBI IN JERSEY

Former Head of Jewish War Veterans Says Plotkin Was Follower of Radicals

E. J. HART UPHOLDS HAGUE

Sees Representatives' Move to Speak in Square as 'Insidious' C. I. O. Move

A former member of the board of directors of the Jewish Community Center of Jersey City issued a statement last night defending the ouster from the center of Rabbi Benjamin Plotkin and the Congregation Emanu-El, declaring that the action was the culmination of many years of growing resentment against the rabbi's teachings.

At almost the same time the New Jersey branch of the United Synagogue of America, meeting in Newark, announced passage of a resolution urging an amicable adjustment and asking that the Center withhold its ouster order until a committee could confer with its directors.

Rabbi Plotkin announced the ouster, effective June 30, to his congregation Friday night, saying that the reason given was that certain contributors to the center had refused to continue unless he was ousted. He received notice, he said, on May 2, shortly after he had testified as a defense witness for a political foe of Mayor Frank Hague on trial for alleged election frauds.

A committee of the board of directors of the center said Saturday that it planned a meeting yesterday at which a statement giving the center's stand on the ouster would be outlined, but none of the committee could be reached last night and no statement was made.

Lawyer Criticizes Rabbi

The statement criticizing Rabbi Plotkin was issued by Morris W. Libermann, a Jersey City lawyer, a former center director and a former county commander of the Jewish War Veterans.

Mr. Libermann said that Rabbi Plotkin and his congregation were asked to leave the center "because the Jewish people of this city believe he has double-crossed them and held them up to scorn and ridicule among their neighbors."

The rabbi, the statement continued, had been named by Roger W. Baldwin, head of the American Civil Liberties Union, as one of his New Jersey adherents and by that token linked with the Communist party, as "Baldwin is active head of the communistic movement in the United States."

After this disclosure, which he said was made last January in a letter Mr. Baldwin wrote to New Jersey aides and which the union accused Mayor Hague of intercepting, Mr. Libermann said "We Jews were forced to a realization that our rabbi had been deliberately double crossing our people and we resented it. The action of the board of directors in ousting Rabbi Plotkin was compelled by the overwhelming sentiment of the members."

Rabbi Plotkin, when informed of Mr. Libermann's statement, said that he considered it "beneath my contempt," and added that Mr. Libermann "represents officially no one but himself."

"He is not even a member of the board of the Jewish Community Center to whose defense he has mysteriously rushed," he said.

"Red-Baiting" Is Charged

Rabbi Plotkin accused Mr. Libermann of "red-baiting," and said he had not even met Mr. Baldwin at the time the latter wrote a letter commending the rabbi for his defense of civil rights.

As to his place in the Jewish community, Rabbi Plotkin pointed to the fact that the New Jersey branch of the United Synagogue of America had re-elected him as an honorary president at a meeting in Newark yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Hudson County Benevolent Association, which claims a membership of 1,800 Jews, met in Jersey City last night and appointed a committee to investigate the "communistic activities" of Rabbi Plotkin. There were about sixty persons at the meeting held at the Community Center with Harry Streiner, head of the organization, presiding.

A defense of Mayor Hague's administration of Jersey City and a denunciation of Norman Thomas and other critics of the Mayor was made last night in a radio address by United States Representative

[illegible] Thomas on Why the A. F. of L. Opposes the C. I. O. Invasion of Jersey City."

Recent attempts of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Thomas and two of Hart's fellow Representatives in Congress to speak in Journal Square, he said, were merely "subtle and insidious" moves in the C. I. O.'s effort to "take over the industries and labor of Jersey City."

He spoke through station WJZ from 6 to 6:15 P. M., the same station and the same time used by Mr. Thomas a week ago yesterday for an attack on Mayor Hague's policies and practices.

Jersey City policemen attending the annual communion breakfast of policemen and firemen at Grand View Auditorium were told by Director of Public Safety Daniel J. Casey, Frank Hague Eggers, Mayor Hague's nephew, namesake and secretary, and Criminal Courts Judge Anthony J. Botti, that they had conducted themselves with "distinction in recent trying periods."

"You had a couple of tough Saturday nights," Mr. Eggers said, "and on behalf of Mayor Hague I want to compliment you on your efficient showing at Journal Square. I don't think there is a city in the country that could have handled the situation with such finesse. You have gone down in the pages of history as an unusual police department."

Before proceeding to the auditorium for breakfast the 700 policemen and firemen attended mass at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1940

Pullman Porters Convene In 15th Annual Session

JOURNAL AND GUIDE

THE PHILADELPHIA INDEPENDENT Sunday, September 29, 1940

PULLMAN PORTERS END 15TH BIENNIAL CONFAB

NEW YORK,—(ANP)—More than 100 delegates from all parts of the country, representing over 6,000 organized Pullman porters, met at the Harlem YMCA this week in the 15th anniversary and biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. An elaborate program was outlined for the six-day meeting that ended last Saturday.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady of the Land, headed the largest group of celebrities ever to attend an all-colored labor convention in New York or elsewhere, when she addressed the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at their dinner at Mecca temple Monday night.

Other celebrities at the speakers table included Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, "First Colored Lady of the Land", Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City; Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti; Aubrey Williams, National director of the NYA; Dr. Channing Tobias of the YMCA; Walter White of the NAACP; James Quinn of the Central Trades and Labor council of New York City; A. Philip Randolph, president of the brotherhood and other officials of the BSCP.

Business sessions occupied most of the morning sessions during the week. On Monday night, the annual dinner [illegible] temple, with some [illegible] a brilliant [illegible] by Mrs. Eleanor [illegible] others on the program [illegible] Mary McLeod Bethune, [illegible] Guardia, Lieut. Gov. [illegible] Aubrey Williams, [illegible] White.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman audressed the Brotherhood and the Ladies' auxiliary on Tuesday in the auditorium of the YMCA. He congratulated the BSCP on their splendid progress in a little over 15 years and then told them "What has held you back has been the indifference of workers and employers". He came out strongly for preparedness, endorsed the Conscription bill by calling it the "best insurance for lasting peace."

Wednesday delegates and the auxiliary were entertained at Lido pool with a cocktail party. Thursday was Brotherhood day at the fair and Mrs. Frances Perkins, department of labor, was principal speaker. On Friday night the week's activities were climaxed with a huge ball at the Golden Gate ballroom.

President Randolph in his speech told delegates that "we should reject the Communist program as negating Democracy.". He also advocated "national unity of all people regardless of race or nationality", asked for labor unity by having "CIO return to the House of Labor (AF of L) and the preservation of the achievements of industrial organization made by the CIO". He made a strong plea for the abolition of poll taxes, white primaries and the passage of the anti-lynching bill.

A number of resolutions on which there was little likelihood of division, were prepared. They called for "unqualified opposition to the condemnation of the Communist, Nazi and Fascist dictatorships of Russia, Germany and Italy"; condemnation of fifth columnists; condemned color bar in trade unions, the Ku Klux Klan, anti-foreign sentiment, anti-Semitism, railroad consolidations and racketeering in unions.

International officers of the Brotherhood are: A. Philip Randolph, president; M. P. Webster, Chicago first vice-president; Bennie Smith, Detroit, 2nd vice-president; E. J. Bradley, St. Louis, 3rd vice-president; C. L. Dellums, Oakland, Cal., 4th vice-president; Ashley L. Totten, New York, secretary-treasurer; Thomas Patterson, secretary Executive Board; L. D. Mac Neal, St. Louis. Ernest Smith, Chicago and B. F. McLaurin, N. Y., field organizer.

Pullman Porters Reelect Randolph 15th Anniversary

NEW YORK, (ANP) — More than 100 delegates from all parts of the country, representing over 6,000 organized Pullman porters, met at the Harlem YMCA this week in the 15th anniversary and biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. An elaborate program was outlined for the six-day meeting beginning Sunday, Sept. 15.

President Randolph in his speech told delegates that "we should reject the Communist program as negating Democracy." He also advocated "national unity of all people regardless of race or nationality", asked for labor unity by having "CIO return to the House of Labor (AF of L) and the preservation of the achievements of industrial organization made by the CIO". He made a strong plea for the abolition of poll taxes, white primaries and the passage of the anti lynching bill.

A number of resolutions on which there was little likelihood of division, were prepared.

International officers of the Brotherhood are: A Philip Randolph, president; M. P. Webster, Chicago, first vice-president; Bennie Smith, Detroit, 2nd vice-president; E. J. Bradley, St. Louis, 3rd vice-president; C. L. Dellums, Oakland, Cal., 5th vice-president Ashley L. Totten, New York, secretary-treasurer; Thomas Patterson, secretary Executive Board L. D. MacNeal, St. Louis, Ernest Smith, Chicago, and B. F. McLaurin, N. Y., field organizers.

Randolph Urges Porters To [illegible] Bill

NEW YORK. — (ANP)— More than 100 delegates from all parts of the country, representing over 6,000 organized Pullman porters, met at the Harlem YMCA this week in the fifteenth anniversary and biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

An elaborate program was outlined for the six-day meeting beginning Sunday, September 15.

On Sunday at 2 p.m., fully 2,000 marchers paraded through Harlem's avenues cheered by thousands who lined the streets. The parade ended in a mass meeting at the Salem M. E. church and an overflow crowd gathered to hear A. Philip Randolph, international president, make his annual address.

Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer, was general chairman of the convention and in this capacity acted as chairman of the mass meeting.

He introduced William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; M. P. Webster, first vice president of BSCP; Senator James M. Mead and others on the program.

The Governor Speaks

Business sessions occupied most of the morning sessions during the week. On Monday night, the annual dinner was held at Mecca temple, with some 800 persons hearing a brilliant array of speakers headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Others on the program included Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mayor F. LaGuardia, Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, Aubrey Williams, and Walter White. Governor Herbert H. Lehman addressed the brotherhood and the Ladies' auxiliary on Tuesday in the auditorium of the YWCA.

Wednesday delegates and the auxiliary were entertained at Lido pool with a cocktail party. Thursday was Brotherhood day at the fair and Mrs. Frances Perkins, department of labor, was principal speaker. On Friday night the week's activities were climaxed with a huge ball at the Golden Gate ballroom.

Against Communist

President Randolph in his speech told delegates that "we should reject the Communist program as negating Democracy." He also advocated "national unity of all people regardless of race or nationality," asked for labor unity by having "CIO return to the House of Labor (AF of L) and the preservation of the achievements of industrial organization made by the CIO.' He made a strong plea for the abolition of poll taxes, white primaries and the passage of the anti-lynching bill.

International officers of the Brotherhood are: A. Philip Randolph, president; M. P. Webster, Chicago, first vice president; Bennie Smith, Detroit, second vice president; E. J. Bradley, St. Louis, third vice president; C. L. Dellums, Oakland, Cal., [illegible] president; Ashley L. [illegible] secretary-treasurer; [illegible] Patterson, secretary executive board; L. D. Mae Neal, St. Louis, Ernest Smith, Chicago, and B. F. McLaurin, N. Y., field organizers.

Hear National, State Leaders In New York

Randolph Flays Soviets; Iehman Endorses Draft

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—More than 100 delegates from all parts of the country, representing over 6,000 organized Pullman porters, met at the Harlem YMCA last week in the 15th anniversary and biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The six-day meeting began Sunday, Sept. 15.

On Sunday at 2 p. m., fully 2,000 marchers paraded through Harlem's avenues cheered by thousands who lined the streets. The parade ended in a mass meeting at the Salem M. E. Church and an overflow crowd gathered to hear A. Philip Randolph, international president, make his annual address.

Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer, was general chairman of the convention and in this capacity acted as chairman of the mass meeting. He introduced William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; M. P. Webster, first vice-president of BSCP; Senator James M. Mead and others on the program.

HEAR FIRST LADY

Business sessions occupied most of the morning sessions during the week. On Monday night, the annual dinner was held at Mecca Temple, with some 800 persons hearing a brilliant array of speakers headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Others on the program included Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mayor F. LaGuardia, Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, Aubrey Williams, and Walter White.

DRAFT ENDORSED

Governor Herbert H. Lehman addressed the brotherhood and the Ladies' auxiliary on Tuesday in the auditorium of the YWCA. He congratulated the BSCP on their splendid progress in a little over 15 years and then told them "What has held you back has been the indifference of workers and employers." He came out strongly for preparedness, endorsed the conscription bill by calling it the "best insurance for lasting peace."

"The United States is the only country where there is freedom," he continued. "There must be no weakening of defenses and labor has lot to say to defend democracy against dictators who are always enemies of free labor . . . Britain is the last bulwark of democracy . . Beaten and destroyed, democracy would then be in danger, we could not keep war from our shores . . . should supply Britain with all weapons not essential to our defense . . . Total war is not respector of race or color."

Wednesday delegates and the auxiliary were entertained at Lido pool with a cocktail party. Thursday was Brotherhood day at the World's Fair and Mrs. Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, was principal speaker. On Friday night the week's activities were climaxed with a huge ball at the Golden Gate Ballroom.

HITS COMMMUNISM

President Randolph in his speech told delegates that " we should reject the Communist program as negating Democracy." He also advocated "national unity of all people regardless of race or nationality," asked for labor unity by having "CIO return to the House of Labor (A. F. of L.) and the preservation of the achievements of industrial organization made by the CIO." He made a strong plea for the abolition of poll taxes, white primaries and the passage of the anti-lynching bill.

A number of resolutions were prepared. They called for "unqualified opposition to the condemnation of the Communist, Nazi and Fascist dictatorships of Russia, Germany and Italy"; condemnation of fifth columnists; condemned color bar in trade unions, the Ku Klux Klan, anti-foreign sentiment, anti-Semitism, railroad consolidations and racketeering in unions.

International officers of the Brotherhood are: A. Philip Randolph, president; M. P. Webster, Chicago, first vice-president; Bennie [illegible] dent; E. J. Bradley, St. Louis, 3rd vice-president; C. L. Dellums, Oakland, Cal., 4th vice-president; Ashley L. Totten, New York, secretary-treasurer; Thomas Patterson, secretary, executive board; L. D. MacNeal, St. Louis, Ernest Smith, Chicago, and B. F. McLaurin, New York, field organizers.

:-: PROGRAM :-:

OF THE

Negro Labor Conference

under auspices

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

AND

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY

will be held

February 28 - 29 - March 1 - 4, 1940

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH
International President
of Brotherhood of
Sleeping Car Porters

●

Headquarters of

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Ritz Building *823 Davis Street*

COMPLIMENTS FROM

Florida's Largest Negro Business

THE

AFRO-AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Offering

PROTECTION - SAFETY AND COMFORT

To You and Your Loved Ones

THIRTY-NINE YEARS OF CONTINUED GROWTH

AND STEADY INCREASE

Millions of Dollars Paid to Relieve Distress

A REPUTATION FOR PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY PAYMENT

An Insurance Policy for Every Member of the Family

Throughout Georgia — All Over Florida

HOME OFFICE:

101-105 E. Union St. Jacksonville, Fla.

●

—AMERICAN BEACH—

Forty-five Minutes from Jacksonville

A SUBURB OF FERNANDINA

On The Atlantic Ocean

An Exclusive Summer Resort, Owned, Operated and Controlled By Negroes

Modern Summer Cottages — Homes and Thoroughfares Electrically Lighted — Adequate Independent Water Supply — Ample Garage Provisions — Up-to-Date Cafe Service Available — Reasonable Rate by Day, Week-End or Season for Individuals, Families or Party Groups.
Desirable Lots — Arrangements for Building. Privately Owned Summer Homes Occupied Throughout Summer Months. Additional Homes Under Construction or Contract — The Largest Ocean-Front Properties Owned By Our Group Anywhere Along the Atlantic Seaboard.

Afro-American Pension Bureau

A. L. LEWIS, President **W. H. LEE, Vice-Pres.**

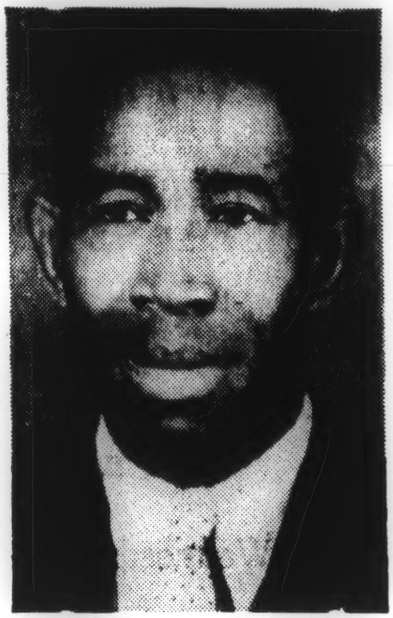
L. D. ERVIN, Secretary **JAS. H. LEWIS, Treas.**

J. LEONARD LEWIS, Counsellor

101-110 East Union Street

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

J. W. DARBY, Sec.-Treas.



S. L. BENNETT, Pres.

FOREWORD

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has held Labor Conferences in different sections of the country for the last 14 years.

The purpose of the Labor Conference is to provide information concerning the status of, and inter-relationship between the Negro Workers, and the various institutions, problems, and movements in the communities, such as the Church, Social Service Agencies, Business, Schools and Education, Health, Crime, Housing, Civil Rights, Youth, Unemployment, Trade Unions and Child Delinquency.

It seeks to stimulate and create an interest in a closer cooperation between the Negro wage earners and all of the various factors in Negro life in behalf of a more sympathetic understanding, and a greater and constructive unity for the advancement and progress of the Negro People.

Labor Conferences set forth the necessity and value of organization of Negro Workers into the bona fide trade union movement to secure decent wages, hours of work and improved working conditions, since labor is the foundation of Negro life, prosperity and culture.

These Labor Conferences also seek to emphasize and stress the importance of a high order of workmanship and service efficiency on the part of Negro Workers, indicating that responsibility, honesty, sobriety, tact, industry, intelligence and courtesy are essential qualities in the development of competent workmen.

When Negro and White Workers join hands for their common welfare, the future is hopeful.

P R O G R A M

Public Mass Meeting

Wednesday, February 28 - 8:00 P. M.

Ebenezer M. E. Church, Ashley and Clay Sts.

Invocation.....Rev. E. G. Hurley, *Pastor Ebenezer M. E. Church*
Negro National Anthem.....Choir and Congregation
Master of Ceremony.....W. H. Lee, *Secretary Afro Life Ins. Company*
Introductory Remarks.....President Jacksonville Division B. S. C. P.
Remarks.....B. F. McLaurin, *International Field Organizer*
Hold the Fort.....Brotherhood and Auxiliary
Welcome Address.....Prof. Noah Griffin, *Pres. Teachers Association*
Selection.....*Sextette*
Address.....M. P. Webster, *First Int. Vice-President*
"Organized Labor and the Negro"
Vocal Solo.....Miss Aleathia Frzaier
Introduction of Speaker.....Attorney S. D. McGill
Address.....A. Philip Randolph, *International President*
"The Negro Faces the Future"
Selection.....Choir
Closing Song.....*John Brown's Body*
Benediction

WELCOME BROTHERHOOD!

Do you know you can have your car completely overhauled on our easy pay plan by CLAUDE NOLAN?

We Can Do This For You—

Overhaul Your Motor
Paint Your Car
Straighten and Refinish Bent Fenders
Furnish You With New Delco Batteries
Reline Your Brakes

We also have many makes of tires — New or Used That We Guarantee Fully

WE CAN BUDGET EVERYTHING ON YOUR CAR AT ONE TIME

Come In And Get Our Prices

CLAUDE NOLAN
SERVICE DEPARTMENT
Phone 5-6800

CLAUDE NOLAN
TIRE DEPARTMENT
1001 Main Street

GREETINGS B. H. S. C. P.

PHONE 5-1435 AMBULANCE SERVICE

GETER AND BAKER FUNERAL HOME

Sympathetic and Efficient Service at Prices
You Can Afford

767 W. Beaver St. Jacksonville, Fla.

INDEPENDENT DRUG CO.

205 W. Bay St. Phone 5-0183

SERVICE WITHOUT FAULT

We Deliver at Deep Cut Prices

Labor Conference

Thursday, February 29

THEME: *Labor and the Economic Crisis of the Negro Today*

9:30 A. M. Registration
10:00 A. M.

FIRST SESSION

Chairman.....B. F. McLaurin, *International Field Organizer*

10:15 A. M. Keynote Address.....A. Philip Randolph, *International President*

10:45 A. M. Negro Workers and Race Progress.....M. P. Webster, *First International Vice-President*

Negro Labor and Social Service.....Miss Eartha M. White *Director of Clara White's Mission*

DISCUSSION PERIOD

MONCRIEF GROCERY

2003 Moncrief Road

Fresh Meat and Groceries

Fruit and Vegetables

PHONE 5-9556 LEWIS DYAL

Slaughter's Packing House Market

Has Served You for More Than Ten Years And Will Give You More For Your Money

We Do Have Good Meat
Ask Your Neighbor

624-626 Davis St. Telephone 5-1895

MRS. R. H. WALKER

Manager

Holmes Funeral Directors

1608 JEFFERSON STREET

Phone 5-7416 Jacksonville, Florida

Congratulations!

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Atlanta Life Insurance Co.

J. B. JENKINS, Dist. Mgr.

411½ Broad St. Phone 5-6618

Greetings!

MRS. L. D. JEFFERSON

1838 Moncrief Ave.

ROOMS BY DAY OR WEEK

Compliments

Breakfast - Luncheon - Dinner

We Serve Only the Best in Home Cooking

The New Lincoln Cafe

11 JOHNSON STREET

(Across from the Union Station)

MRS. J. T. JACKSON AND SON

Greetings

MRS. MARGARET HARRIS

Apex Beauty Culturist

2019 Moncrief Ave.

Phone 3-1139-W Jacksonville, Fla.

Compliments

LEE VALADE

INC.

Westinghouse Electric Appliances

PHONE 5-1886 415 LAURA STREET

The Leapheart Monument Co.

DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments, Cornerstones for Halls and Churches,

Coquina Flower Pots and Boxes

EVERGREEN AVE. & 4TH ST.

P R O G R A M

SECOND SESSION

2:00 P. M.

Chairman.....Joe H. James, *Welfare Agency*

COMMUNITY SOCIAL FACTORS AND LABOR

Brief Addresses:

1. *The Church and Negro Labor*.....Rev. A. C. L. Aubourin
2. *The Doctor and Negro Labor*.....Dr. J. E. Bush
3. *The Lawyer and Negro Labor*.....Attorney D. W. Perkins
4. *The Schools and Negro Labor*.....Prof. Noah Griffin
5. *Business and Negro Labor*.....Mr. A. L. Lewis

DISCUSSION PERIOD

J. W. Walker's

GROCERY AND FISH MARKET

BEER AND WINE GARDEN

Better Known as "Big Butch"

Everybody Talks About Us Because We Serve the Best

931-935 W. MONROE ST. PH. 3-9182

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Compliments

LIVINGSTON

MAKING AND REBUILDING SHOES

40 Years of Honest Service in Florida

528 DAVIS ST.

REED TAILORS

ALTERATIONS NEATLY DONE

Prices Reasonable — All Work Guaranteed

519 BROAD STREET

Phone 5-4890 Jacksonville, Florida

Phone 5-9318

W. A. ANDERSON

BUS STATION BRANCH

Tickets and Information for All Points In the United States

Full Line of

Cigars, Tobacco, Magazines and Newspapers

CURB SERVICE

711 DAVIS ST. JACKSONVILLE

COMPLIMENTS

Jax Brewing Co.

"The Drinks of Friendship"

DANCE TO THE RHYTHM OF "NAT SMALL'S PLAY BOYS"
TIME: Thursday evening, February 29, 1940
PLACE: Havana Club
Subscription 40c

Visit The RENO BAR

PARK YOUR CAR

COURTEOUS, POLITE SERVICE

Phone 3-9180

We Deliver

All Colored Employees, Bartenders

W. E. BROWN

COMPLIMENTS OF

"Jacksonville's Leading Furniture Store"

RHODES - FUTCH - COLLINS FURNITURE CO.

312 MAIN ST.

Phone 496-J

REYNO PHARMACY

630 Davis Street Jacksonville, Fla.

PHONE 5-2935

Florida Cut Rate Pharmacy

W. J. SMITH, *Prop.*

3rd and Florida Avenue

Central Life Insurance Co.

J. H. WASHINGTON, *Mgr.*

417½ Broad St. Phone 3-1478

Compliments

BLUE CHIP HOTEL

512 BROAD ST. — PHONE 5-3351

ANDREW J. HUFF

MORTICIAN AMBULANCE SERVICE

1535 Davis St. — Jacksonville, Fla.

Phone 5-4646

114 Central Ave. — St. Augustine Fla.

Phone 1317

Fernandina, Fla.

C. M. Shaw Funeral Home

915 E. UNION STREET

THIRD SESSION

Friday, March 1, 1940

2:00 P. M.

Chairman.....S. L. Bennett, *President Jacksonville Division*

1. *Health, Education and the Negro*.....Dr. I. E. Williams, M.D.
2. *Civil Rights and the Negro*.....Attorney J. Leonard Lewis
3. *Citizenship, Education, and the Negro*.....W. H. Lee, *Secretary Afro Insurance Co.*

DISCUSSION

SUMMARY

Greetings

Train Porters

JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

Geo. Lyons, *Sec.-Treas.*

LEE'S DRY CLEANERS

39c Suits and Dresses

CASH AND CARRY

Phone 3-9282

A. L. GARVIN

SUNSHINE STORES

Best Prices Under the Sun

Give Us a Trial

8th and Davis St. Telephone 3-2141

FREE DELIVERY

Compliments

DELMONICA

BEER and WINE

1115 Florida Avenue

WM. TELFAIR - Prop.

EAST END CLEANERS

E. L. Grant, *Prop.*

920 FLORIDA AVE. PHONE 5-9696

Good Gulf Products *Goodyear Tires*

Economy Service Station

CHEK-CHART LUBRICATION

Flats Fixed — We Meet All Competition

Give us a Trial

Cor. State St. & Myrtle Ave. - Phone 3-9186

Compliments

GEO. SCHUMAN

The Tire Man for Thrifty People

KINGS ROAD and MYRTLE AVE.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

COMPLIMENTS

DIXIE PHARMACY

1502 Kings Road — Cor. Myrtle Ave.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Compliments

Dewey's Service Cleaners

Phone 5-7058

1008-12 KINGS ROAD

JACKSONVILLE

Compliments

AVENUE SHOE FACTORY

Shoes for the Family — Repairing

1073 Florida Ave. Phone 5-9628

Compliments

Cigar Makers Union

LOCAL No. 119

Bennie Brown, *President*

Compliments

Phone 5-3017

West End Garage

KINGS ROAD at MYRTLE AVE.

L. Stearns Jacksonville, Florida

Greetings

Phone 3-9270 J. E. Higdon, *Prop.*

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders

Hollywood Music Store

WE REPAIR ALL MAKES OF RADIOS AND VICTROLAS

605 W. Ashley St. Jacksonville, Fla.

Compliments

COMPLIMENTS

Prompt Service *Quality Work*

SERVICE PRINTING CO.

WESLEY W. JOHNSON, MGR.

Phone 5-0567 1039 Florida Ave.

Testimonial Banquet Honoring

A. Philip Randolph.....*International President*
M. P. Webster.....*First International Vice-President*
B. F. McLaurin.....*International Field Organizer*

TIME: Monday, 8:00 P. M., March 4, 1940
PLACE: Pythian Temple Auditorium, 727 W. Ashley St.
THE COVER, Fifty Cents

R.S.V.P., March 1, 1940

J. W. Darby, *Secretary*, 823 Davis St.
Mrs. Julia Burwell, *Secretary*, 1909 Venus St.
L. S. Satterwhite — Phone 3-1598-M

Compliments of

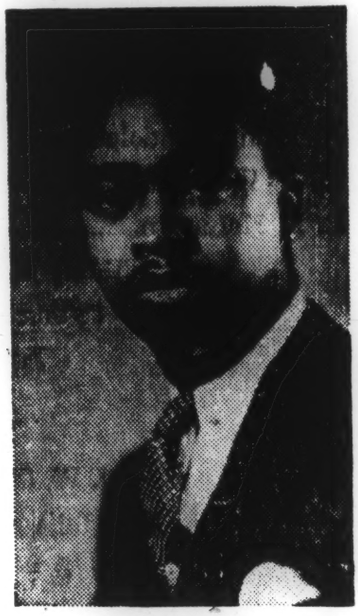
WHITTINGTON'S Funeral Home

AMBULANCE SERVICE

PHONE 5-7196 **800 West State St.**

Jacksonville, Florida

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1st International Vice President
of Brotherhood of
Sleeping Car Porters



B. F. McLAURIN
International Field Organizer
of Brotherhood of
Sleeping Car Porters

Compliments

A FRIEND

COMPLIMENTS
JOHN POWELL
(Elk's Deputy)

Office Phone 5-5700 Res. Phone 3-1412-R
E. L. Harris
Real Estate Salesman for
TUCKER BROTHERS
Lots and Homes on F.H.A. Plan
1039 Scriven St. Jacksonville, Fla.

PHONE 5-3100 CARS TRUCKS
DUVAL MOTOR COMPANY
SALES - *Ford* - SERVICE
Lee and Forsyth Streets - Jacksonville, Fla.
LUCIUS HARDY
New and Used Cars

Members of the Ladies' Auxiliary

Mrs. Mildred Burdine, *President*
Mrs. Julia Burwell, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Mrs. Sarah Adams
Mrs. I. G. Ayers
Mrs. Elizabeth Austin
Mrs. Prudence G. Aarons
Mrs. Celia Anderson
Mrs. Erma Bennett
Mrs. Mabel Brown
Mrs. Minnie Lee Bowers
Mrs. Ernestine Butler
Mrs. Rose A. Bellinger
Mrs. Dorthula Boswell
Mrs. Mary Lou Carswell
Mrs. Meta Corbitt
Mrs. Lottie Cuthbert
Mrs. Bessie Culpepper
Mrs. Emma R. Davis
Mrs. Effie Dawson
Mrs. Jennie Forbes
Mrs. Adline Fayson
Mrs. Lilla Faulk
Mrs. Cleopatra Faulk
Mrs. Rose Gaskins
Mrs. Eliza Harris
Mrs. Ethel Hopkins
Mrs. Ola Mae Hardin
Mrs. Mabel Henderson
Mrs. Sarah Jackson
Mrs. Violet Kinnon
Mrs. Bessie King
Mrs. Henrietta LeGrande
Mrs. Fannie Mickens
Mrs. Francis Middlebrooks
Mrs. Hattie Macon
Mrs. Etta Nelson
Mrs. Ella Parker
Mrs. Alta Pinkney
Mrs. Mala Stephens
Mrs. Ida Shrewsberry
Mrs. Mildred Scruggins
Mrs. Eugenia Thompson
Mrs. Sallie M. Tyler
Mrs. Mary Lou Ward
Mrs. Queen Esther Woods
Mrs. Lillie Veal
Mrs. J. D. Mason

PROGRAM

Master of Ceremony	Mr. S. L. Bennett, *Pres. Jacksonville Div.*
Greetings	Dr. I. E. Williams
Solo	Miss Rossie French
Greetings	Miss Eartha M. White
Greetings	Rev. C. A. Gibbs
Solo	Mrs. Sarah Blocker Daigeau
Recitation	Mrs. Gladys Griffin
Greetings	Mr. A. L. Lewis
Solo	Mrs. Mabel Aza Grooms
Address	Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune
Solo	Mrs. Margaret Simms
Greetings continued	

Jacksonville Medical Dental Pharmaceutical Association

DR. I. E. WILLIAMS, M.D., *President*
DR. J. P. PATTERSON, *Secretary*
DR. C. F. DUNCAN, M.D., *Treasurer*

DR. R. L. BROWN, M.D.
DR. D. H. BROWN, M.D.
DR. N. D. BRYANT, M.D.
DR. S. S. CAMPBELL, M.D.
DR. S. B. DANIELS, M.D.
DR. E. H. FLIPPER, M.D.
DR. H. W. JAMES, M.D.
DR. O. W. McINTOSH, M.D.
DR. R. F. MILLS, M.D.
DR. W. W. SCHELL, M.D.
DR. A. W. SMITH, M.D.
DR. C. M. THOMPSON, M.D.
DR. C. A. WARD, M.D.
DR. E. H. WASHINGTON, M.D.

DR. J. E. BUSH, D.D.S.
DR. J. D. BORNER, D.D.S.
DR. L. C. ERVIN, D.D.S.
DR. C. V. FREEMAN, D.D.S.
DR. W. L. REDMOND, D.D.S.
DR. G. F. WATERS, D.D.S.

DR. R. W. BUTLER, Ph.C.
DR. T. M. CHRISTOPHER, Ph.C.
DR. R. E. SMITH, Ph.C.

We Have Hunches for Light Lunches
AT
Bubber's Coffee Shop
Bubber and Daisy, *Mgrs.*
PHONE 3-9101 JACKSONVILLE

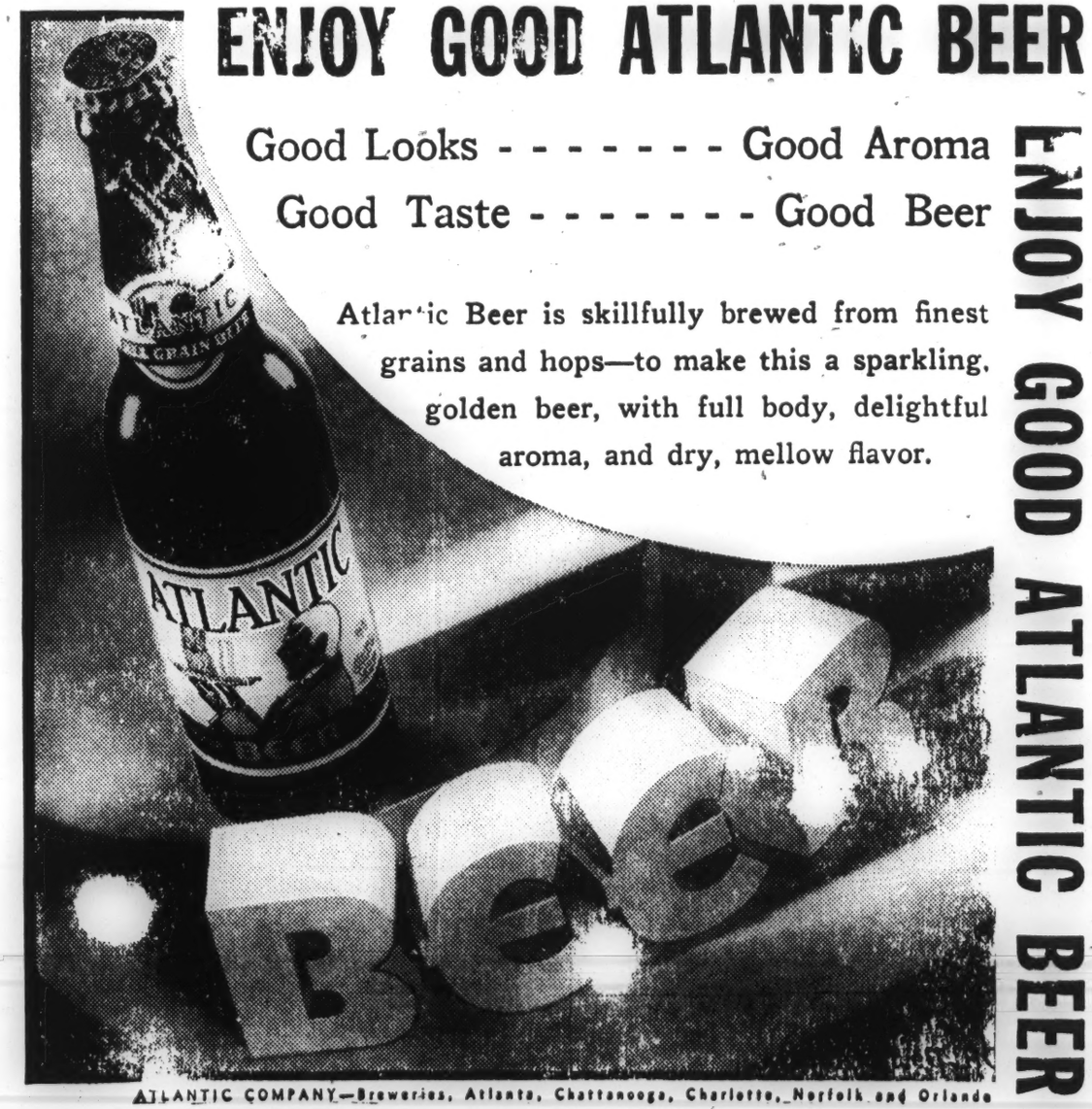
NOTARY PUBLIC Phones 5-2241 - 5-2242
Lawton L. Pratt Funeral Homes, *Inc.*
525-527 WEST BEAVER STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
Exclusive Ambulance Service
Branch: 234 S. Clara Ave., DeLand, Fla.

OFFICERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

and

AUXILIARY, JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

S. L. Bennett ..... *President*
B. J. Madison ..... *Vice-President*
J. W. Darby ..... *Secretary-Treasurer*
E. G. Harris ..... *Chaplain*
Mrs. Mildred Burdine ..... *President*
Mrs. Ida Shrewsberry ..... *Vice-President*
Mrs. Julia Burwell ..... *Secretary-Treasurer*
Mrs. Violet Kinnon ..... *Chaplain*
H. Leapheart ..... *Chairman of Arrangement Committee*
W. O. Lancaster ..... *Vice Chairman*
J. S. Johnson ..... *Chairman of Publicity*
C. S. Satterwhite ..... *Chairman of Entertainment*
S. Harper ..... *Chairman of Program*



ATLANTIC COMPANY—Breweries, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Charlotte, Norfolk and Orlando

Longshoreman Lunch
ALFRED WILLIAMS, *Prop.*
956 FLORIDA AVENUE

Phone 3-1598-W .... *Greetings!*
S. A. HULL
Rental Agency
Sales and Mortgage Loans
ROOM 211 - 410 BROAD STREET

Ina Brothers
GROCERIES - MEATS - FRUITS
VEGETABLES
STORE LOCATIONS PHONES
2246 Oak Street.....7-8607—7-8608
300 Davis Street.....5-2628—5-2629

GREETINGS
from
The Ladies Auxiliary
of the P. P. B. A. of A. Local No. 25
E. M. SATTERWHITE, *Pres.*

W. J. JACKSON
Glazering, Painting and Calcimining
CALL — 5-2834 or 1850 MONCRIEF

You Should Buy from Your Friends
E. C. Newsom Furniture Co.
"THE STORE THAT SATISFIES"
139 Broad Street

Greetings and Best Wishes From
THE FLAJAX CLUB
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Phone 3-9208
DUCK INN
AND SEE ME SOME TIME
FRIED CHICKEN, STEAK, & SEAFOODS
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Cor. Broad & Union Sts. Jacksonville, Fla.
Alonza Davis - Proprietors - *Paris Davis*

GREETINGS FROM TRAIN PORTERS JACKSONVILLE LOCAL No. 1

We are glad to have the opportunity to play our part in this Great Movement of uplift; that we can take our place at the altar of a social order, under the leadership of our National President, Mr. Philip A. Randolph, and Grand Officers, whose unshrinking courage and untiring devotion has lifted the hearts of men and women to a higher standard.

A. WATSON, *President* C. B. WASHINGTON, *Vice-Pres.*
JOE JONES, *Chairman*
GEORGE A. LYONS, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Phone 5-8444-M
LENORA LAWSON
The Maker of Ladies' Lingerie
and Men's Robes
Street and Evening Dresses
PRICES REASONABLE
974 W. Eighth St. Jacksonville, Fla.

Compliments
The Cavalier Shops
MEN'S WEAR — CLOTHING
— 3 *Stores* —
29 W. Forsyth St. 206 Main St.
525 W. Bay St.

Compliments

Compliments

The World's Finest Watches!
GRUEN - BULOVA - ELGIN - WALTHAM
HARVEL - HAMILTON
Sold at Their Nationally Advertised Cash Prices — On Convenient Terms
DUVAL JEWELRY COMPANY
All Over Florida

Phone 5-3697 4th and Davis St.
HARLEM PHARMACY
PRESCRIPTION SPECIALIST
"You Can Pay More, But You Can't Buy Better"
T. M. Christopher, *Owner-Manager*
CUT RATE FREE DELIVERY

Phone 5-9692
ARTISTIC BARBERS
Say — Why Worry and Have Wrinkles
When You Can Smile and Have Dimples
WE SPECIALIZE ON LADIES AND GENTS
G. C. McCurdy, Prop. Chas. Simmons, Mgr.
625 W. ASHLEY STREET

Compliments
GEM DRUG STORE
Phones 5-9424 and 5-0414
822 DAVIS ST. JACKSONVILLE

Compliments
Ritz Shoe Shine Parlor
A. McDADE, *Prop.*
819-21 Davis St. Jacksonville, Fla.

Compliments

Day 5-6339 PHONES Night 5-8559-R
SKINNER, The Florist
Pot Flowers, Corsages, Sprays and Wreaths
Wedding and Funeral Designs A Specialty
416 BROAD STREET JACKSONVILLE

COMPLIMENTS
Hotel Charlie Ed
635½ W. ASHLEY ST. PH. 5-9151

GRAND LODGE
Knights of Pythias
C. A. PRATT, Grand Chancellor

10 *Beautiful Stores*
1944 Atlantic Blvd., S. Jax
PHONE 5-5275
300 Broad St.
PHONE 3-1400
1175 Edgewood Ave.
PHONE 2-3606
1353 Florida Avenue
PHONE 5-0804
695 W. Monroe Street
PHONE 5-1305
3101 Main Street
PHONE 5-4050

DAYLIGHT MARKETS
Groceries - Meats - Sea Foods - Produce

2421 W. Beaver St.
PHONE 7-8403
928 Main Street
PHONE 5-2521
1040 Park Street
PHONE 7-8625
17 East Bay Street
PHONE 3-0775
814 Davis Street
PHONE 5-1632
Retail Ofc. 601 W. Monroe
PHONE 5-1393
Warehouse 40 S. Hogan
PHONE 3-1790

E. G. Golder Co.
Established 1905
Dependable Fuel Oil Service
Industrial and Domestic Oil Burning Systems
Oil Burning Circulating Heaters
Water Heaters and Ranges
FUEL OIL FOR ALL MAKES OF BURNERS
2329 BOULEVARD
OFFICE
Phone 5-0426
FUEL OIL SERVICE
Phone 5-0426
A Local Independent Company
THE PIONEER FUEL OIL SERVICE OF JACKSONVILLE

Operating Our Own Plant—
—All Work Returned Odorless
WE KNOCK THE SPOTS
Phone 5-9731
The Fashion Cleaners
BRANT & WASHINGTON
ONLY BRYANT, MGR.
Gloverized Dry Cleaning
Altering & Repairing - Ladies Work a Specialty
First Class Delivery Service
1136 KINGS ROAD JACKSONVILLE

Liquors for People of Particular Tastes
at the
TIP TOP BAR, Inc.
Cor. King Road and Davis St.
FAST DELIVERY
Phone 5-9129 E. P. Kirkland, *Pres.*

YOU CAN BUY A 6-ROOM HOME IN EXCLUSIVE
DURKEEVILLE
Plus a small down payment. The 65 cents a day includes all carrying charges, including the lowest interest ever known—
4½%
Weigh this amazing statement in your mind and determine for yourself whether you will or will not CHEAT YOUR FAMILY OUT OF THIS OPPORTUNITY
A Home in Durkeeville Means Better Living for You and Your Loved Ones
If you are not ready to buy or build now, secure your building lot at once on easy terms and build later.
VISIT DURKEEVILLE OVER THE WEEK-END
TUCKER BROS.
DEVELOPERS
319 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-5700

DRINK
Coca-Cola
TRADE MARK
The pause that refreshes

Phone 5-9843 J. H. Broadnax, *Manager*
Broadnax Service Station
GAS, OIL, ACCESSORIES, WASHING, GREASING, STORAGE, BATTERY SERVICE
816 West State Street Jacksonville

COMPLIMENTS
Goodrich Silvertown Stores
ADAMS & LEE STS.
Use Our Budget Plan
Tires - Batteries - Radios - Bicycles

Drink

Compliments

WE APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS

QUALITY OIL COMPANY

Distributor of Sinclair Products

Heating Oils - Kerosene

For Quick Service Phone 5-7630

Compliments

MANUEL'S TAP ROOM

"We Appreciate Your Patronage"

626 W. Ashley St. Phone 3-9439

Compliments

Thompson's Beer & Wine Garden

PHONE 5-9860

819 E. First Street

Compliments

FEDERAL BAKE SHOP

22 W. Forsyth St.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — PHONE 5-8851

To You Who Serve the Traveling Public –

we offer

Safe, Reliable Taxi-Cab Service

Courteous, Dependable Drivers

Phone 5-2206

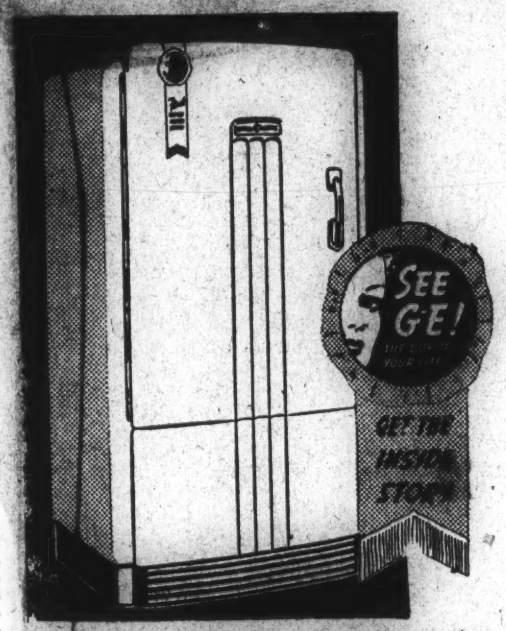
NEW DEAL CABS

•

Phone 5-3566

LINCOLN CABS

COMPLIMENTS TO BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS



SEE The adjustable interior of the beautiful new all-steel cabinet. The new cold-storage compartment, new stainless steel super-freezer with removable shelf, new sliding shelves. The Quick-trays with easy release of two or more cubes at a time. And the many other proved features that make this General Electric "the buy of your life!"

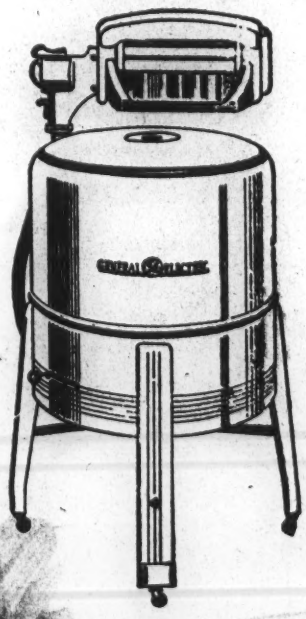
6 cu. ft. — $117.50 up

5% Down — 4 Years to Pay

A G-E WASHER MACHINE
With G-E One Control Wringer

Priced from $59.50 up

5% Down — 2 Years to Pay



BUY IT FROM

J. C. CHEESEBOROUGH, JR.
Our Only Factory Trained
Negro Salesman

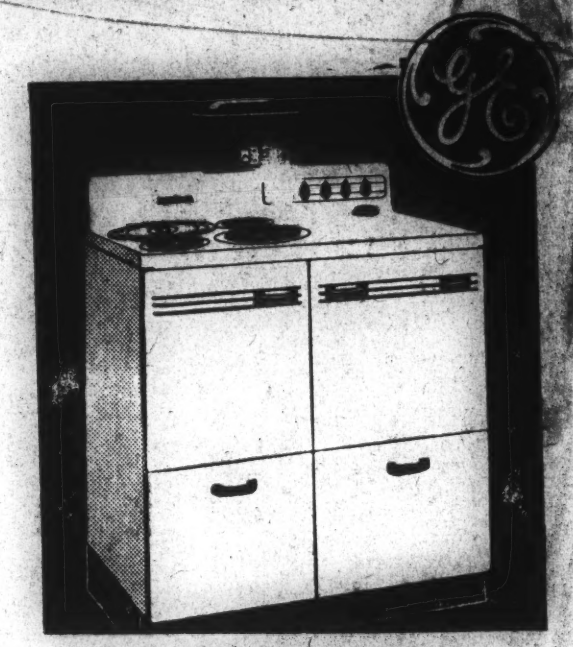
See Sales Manager for Colored Homes

J. C. CHEESEBOROUGH, JR.

Store: 613 LAURA ST. PHONE 5-2296
RES. 1285 W. 26th ST. Phone 5-4259-J

Heat & Cold Equipment Co.

GENERAL (G-E) ELECTRIC DEALERS



Now you can enjoy all the advantages of electric cookery—PLUS all the other advantages that *only* a G-E can offer.

See this great new range value TODAY and ask for a free demonstration!

$99.50 up

5% Down — 4 Years to Pay

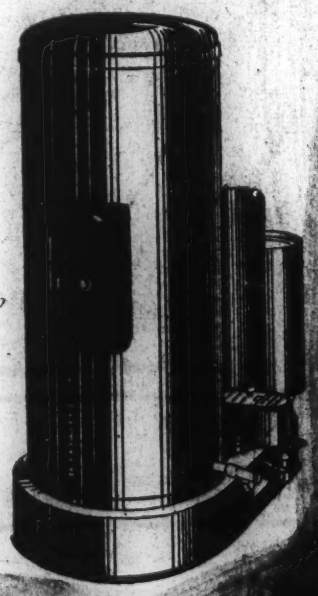
G-E DISHWASHER AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL

G-E HOT WATER HEATER SYSTEMS

Sun Flame Oil Burning Heaters
A model to fit every home and bldg.

$29.50 up

10% Down — 12 Months to Pay



SERVICE PRINTING CO., JACKSONVILLE

THE

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

AND

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY

OF THE

JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

HAVE THE HONOR TO INVITE YOU TO BE PRESENT

AT ITS

LABOR CONFERENCE

February 28 - 29 - March 1 - 4, 1940

THEME:

LABOR AND THE ECONOMIC CRISIS OF THE NEGRO TODAY

Mass Meeting

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH

Daily Sessions

A. L. LEWIS BRANCH Y. W. C. A. CENTER

Jacksonville, Florida

P R O G R A M

Public Mass Meeting

Wednesday, February 28 - 8:00 P. M.

Ebenezer M. E. Church, Ashley and Clay Sts.

Invocation.....Rev. E. G. Hurley, *Pastor Ebenezer M. E. Church*
Negro National Anthem.....Choir and Congregation
Master of Ceremony.....W. H. Lee, *Secretary Afro Life Ins. Company*
Introductory Remarks.....President Jacksonvilel Division B. S. C. P.
Remarks.....B. F. McLaurin, *International Field Organizer*
Hold the Fort.....Brotherhood and Auxiliary
Welcome Address.....Prof. Noah Griffin, *Pres. Teachers Association*
Selection.....*Sextette*
Address.....M. P. Webster, *First Int. Vice-President*
"Organized Labor and the Negro"
Vocal Solo.....Miss Alcathia Frzaier
Introduction of Speaker.....Attorney S. D. McGill
Address.....A. Philip Randolph, *International President*
"The Negro Faces the Future"
Selection.....Choir
Closing Song.....*John Brown's Body*
Benediction

Labor Conference

Thursday, February 29

THEME: *Labor and the Economic Crisis of the Negro Today*

9:30 A. M. Registration
10:00 A. M.

FIRST SESSION

Chairman.....B. F. McLaurin, *International Field Organizer*
10:15 A. M. Keynote Address.....A. Philip Randolph, *International President*
10:45 A. M. Negro Workers and Race Progress.....M. P. Webster, *First International Vice-President*
Negro Labor and Social Service.....Miss Eartha M. White *Director of Clara White's Mission*

DISCUSSION PERIOD

P R O G R A M

SECOND SESSION

2:00 P. M.

Chairman.....Joe H. James, *Welfare Agency*

COMMUNITY SOCIAL FACTORS AND LABOR

Brief Addresses:

1. *The Church and Negro Labor*.....Rev. A. C. L. Aubourin
2. *The Doctor and Negro Labor*.....Dr. J. E. Bush
3. *The Lawyer and Negro Labor*.....Attorney D. W. Perkins
4. *The Schools and Negro Labor*.....Prof. Noah Griffin
5. *Business and Negro Labor*.....Mr. A. L. Lewis

DISCUSSION PERIOD

THIRD SESSION

Friday, February 29, 1940

2:00 P. M.

Chairman.....S. L. Bennett, *President Jacksonville Division*

1. *Health, Education and the Negro*.....Dr. I. E. Williams, M.D.
2. *Civil Rights and the Negro*.....Attorney J. Leonard Lewis
3. *Citizenship, Education, and the Negro*.....W. H. Lee, *Secretary Afro Insurance Co.*

DISCUSSION

SUMMARY

Testimonial Banquet Honoring

A. Philip Randolph.....*International President*

M. P. Webster.....*First International Vice-President*

B. F. McLaurin.....*International Field Organizer*

TIME: Monday, 8:00 P. M., March 4, 1940

PLACE: Pythian Temple Auditorium, 727 W. Ashley St.

THE COVER, Fifty Cents

R.S.V.P., March 1, 1940

J. W. Darby, *Secretary*, 823 Davis St.

Mrs. Julia Burwell, *Secretary*, 1909 Venus St.

L. S. Satterwhite — Phone 3-1598-M

THE CALL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1940

6,000 BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS HEAR OUTSTANDING SPEAKERS AT BIENNIAL CONFAB IN N. Y.

William Green, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Mary Bethune, Mayor LaGuardia and Walter White Appear on Program

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—More than 100 delegates from all parts of the country, representing over 6,000 organized Pullman porters, met at the Harlem Y.M.C.A. this week in the 15th anniversary and biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. An elaborate program was outlined for the six-day meeting beginning Sunday, September 15.

On Sunday at 2 p.m., fully 2,000 marchers paraded through Harlem's avenues cheered by thousands who lined the streets. The parade ended in a mass meeting at the Salem M. E. church and an overflow crowd gathered to hear A Philip Randolph, International president, make his annual address.

Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer, was general chairman of the convention and in this capacity acted as chairman of the mass meeting. He introduced William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; M. P. Webster, first vice-president of BSCP; Senator James M. Mead and others on the program.

Brilliant Speakers

Business sessions occupied most of the morning sessions during the week. On Monday night, the annual dinner was held at Mecca temple, with some 800 persons hearing a brilliant array of speakers headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Others on the program included Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mayor LaGuardia, Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, Aubrey Williams, and Walter White.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman addressed the brotherhood and the Ladies' auxiliary on Tuesday in the auditorium of the Y.W.C.A. He congratulated the BSCP on their splendid progress in a little over 15 years and then told them "What has held you back has been the indifference of workers and employers." He came out strongly for preparedness, endorsed the Conscription bill by calling it the "best insurance for lasting peace."

"The United States is the only country where there is freedom," he continued. "There must be no weakening of defenses and labor has a lot to say to defend democracy against dictators who are always enemies of free labor . . . Britain is the last bulwark of democracy . . . Beaten and destroyed, democracy would then be in danger, we could not keep war from our shores . . . should supply Britain with all weapons not essential to our defense . . . Total war is not respector of race or color."

Entertained at Lido Pool

Wednesday delegates and the auxiliary were entertained at Lido pool with a cocktail party. Thursday was Brotherhood day at the fair and Mrs. Frances Perkins, department of labor, was principal speaker. On Friday night the week's activities were climaxed with a huge ball at the Golden Gate ballroom.

President Randolph in his speech told delegates that "we should reject the Communist program as negating Democracy." He also advocated "national unity of all people regardless of race or nationality," asked for labor unity by having "CIO return to the House of Labor (AF of L) and the preservation of the achievements of industrial organization made by the CIO." He made a strong plea for the abolition of poll taxes, white primaries and the passage of the anti-lynching bill.

A number of resolutions, on which there was a little likelihood of division, were prepared. They called for "unqualified opposition to the condemnation of the Communist, Nazi and Fascist dictatorships of Russia, Germany and Italy;" condemnaton of fifth columnists; condemned color bar in trade unions, the Ku Klux Klan, anti-foreign sentiment, anti-Semitism, railroad consolidations and racketeering in unions.

International officers of the Brotherhood are: A. Philip Randolph, president; M. P. Webster, Chicago, first vice-president; Bennie Smith, Detroit, second vice-president; E. J. Bradley, St. Louis, third vice-president; C. L. Dellums, Oakland, Cal., fourth vice-president; Ashley L. Totten, New York, secretary-treasurer; Thomas Patterson, secretary executive board; L. D. MacNeal, St. Louis, Ernest Smith, Chicago, and B. F. McLaurin, New York, field organizers.

Porters' Banquet Addressed By Eleanor Roosevelt

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT

In the majesty of the soft lights of the imposing Mecca Temple and to the bursts of oratorical eloquence from the lips of some of the foremost figures of the nation, Franklin Delano Roosevelt received one of the most inspired boosts in support of his third-term candidacy yet to come in this campaign among the Negroes of the county as the powerful Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters highlighted the sessions of its four-day Biennial Convention with a Testimonial Banquet Monday night which union officials were careful to stress was "strictly a non-political" event.

Guest of honor at the dinner was Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt whose gracious charm completely captivated the 1000 delegates, delegates' wives, families and friends who filled the banquet hall to capacity. Mrs. Roosevelt presented by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, nationally-famed educator, after the union's International President, A. Philip Randolph, had called upon the "first lady of our Negro nation to present to us the First Lady of America."

Mrs. Roosevelt received a tremendous ovation as she paid tribute to Mrs. Bethune's "inspirational life as a woman and a teacher," and went on to counsel the membership of the organization that "we all have a great task and responsibility—that of improving our democracy." Praising the passage of conscription legislation as a measure designed to "keep our country safe" the Chief Executive's wife said:

"I here pledge to you my faith, cooperation and energy to make this a better country, not for you alone, but for all of us. I want to take your pledge in return that you will do the same—to make Americans feel that this country is safer because it is a better land to live in for everyone."

Mayor LaGuardia Speaks

Second speaker in importance on the dias was Mayor LaGuardia who was up to his usual hard-hitting form and showed it by agreeing that "this is a non-partisan meeting" and that "any gathering of men and women in this country who toil for their living and who have witnessed the progress of the last seven years and have seen the interest of their own government in their own families would naturally be as non-partisan as we are and all for Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Sobering, the Mayor reminded the gathering that "I was coming to Philip Randolph's meetings long before I was Mayor." He traced the growth of the Brotherhood, terming it one of the most progressive labor organizations in the country and stating that its greatest achivement has been "giving self-respect to every Pullman Porter who works for our railroads."

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, brought down the house with the militant warning that "America must practice democracy in truth at home as well as urge its practice abroad." White declared that "England today would be in a better position if she had done those things in the past which would have gained for her the warm respect and confidence of her colonies." White attacked discrimination in the national defense program.

Lieut-Governor Charles Poletti brought the good wishes of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and dubbed A. Philip Randolph "one of the most

(Continued on page 7)

Porters Labor Union Dinner Is Addressed By Mrs. Roosevelt

(Continued from page one)

progressive, loyal labor leaders we in America have today."

Other speakers included Aubrey Williams, director of the National Youth Administration; James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the Central Trades and Labor Council; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes and C. L. Dellums, fourth international vice-president of the Brotherhood.

Entertainment during dinner was provided by Prof. Furman Fordham and Nadine Williams, soloists; three clever tots who go by the name of "The Three Natural Alabamians," and Humboldt Findlay, cornetist.

Give Out Campaign Buttons

Helena Williams, international president of the Brotherhood's Ladies Auxiliary, made a presentation of roses to Mrs. Roosevelt while Mrs. Randolph, wife of the organization's leader presented Mrs. Bethune with flowers. Ashley L. Totten, international, secretary-treasurer, presided ably.

Members of the organization invited the departing guests to help themselves from a supply of hundreds of Roosevelt for President buttons as the dinner ended.

HE BLACK DISPATCH, SAT., SEPT. 28, 1940

Pullman Porters Hold 15th Biennial Convention In New York City September 15th

2,000 Marchers Parade Through Harlem Ends in Mass Meeting

Hold Meeting In Y. M. C. A. Building

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—More than 100 delegates from all parts of the country, representing over 6,000 organized Pullman porters, met at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. this week in the 15th anniversary and biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. An elaborate program was outlined for the six-day meeting beginning Sunday, Sept. 15.

On Sunday at 2 p. m., fully 2,000 marchers paraded through Harlem's avenues cheered by thousands who lined the streets. The parade ended in a mass meeting at the Salem M. E. church and an overflow crowd, gathered to hear A. Philip Randolph, international president, make his annual address.

Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer, was general chairman of the convention and in this capacity acted as chairman of the mass meeting. He introduced William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; M. P. Websters, first vice president of BSCP; Senator James M. Mead, and others on the program.

Business sessions occupied most of the morning sessions during the week. On Monday night, the annual dinner was held at Mecca Temple, with some 800 persons hearing a brilliant array of speakers headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Others on the program included Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mayor F. LaGuardia, Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, Aubrey Williams, and Walter White.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman addressed the brotherhood and the Ladies 'auxiliary on Tuesday in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. He congratulated the BSCP on their splendid progress in a little over 15 years and then told them "What has held you back has been the indifference of workers and employers." He came out strongly for preparedness, endorsed the Conscription bill by calling it the "best insurance for lasting peace."

"The United States is the only country where there is freedom," he continued. "There must be no weakening of defenses and labor has lot to say to defend democracy against dictators who are always enemies of free labor . . . Britain is the last bulwark of democracy . . . Beaten and destroyed, democracy would then be in danger, we could not keep war from our shores . . . should supply Britain with all weapons not essential to our defense . . . Total war is no respector of race or color."

Wednesday, delegates and the auxiliary were entertained at Lido pool with a cocktail party. Thursday was Brotherhood day at the fair and Mrs. Frances Perkins, department of labor, was principal speaker. On Friday night the week's activities were climaxed with a huge ball at the Golden Gate ballroom.

President Randolph in his speech told delegates that "we should reject the Communist program as negating democracy." He also advocated "national unity of all people regardless of race or nationality," asked for labor unity by having "CIO return to the House of Labor (A. F. of L.) and the preservation of the achievements of industrial organization made by the CIO." He made a strong plea for the abolition of poll taxes, white primaries and the passage of the anti-lynching bill.

A number of resolutions on which there was little likelihood of division, were prepared. They called for "unqualified opposition to the condemnation of the Communist, Nazi and Fascist dictatorships of Russia, Germany and Italy"; condemnation of fifth columnists; condemned color [illegible] in trade unions, the Ku Klux [illegible] anti-foreign sentiment, [illegible] itism, railroad consolidati[illegible] racketeering in unions.

International officers [illegible] Brotherhood are: A. Philip [illegible] dolph, president; M. P. W[illegible] Chicago, first vice president; [illegible] nie Smith, Detroit, second vice president; E. J. Bradley, St. Louis, third vice president; C. L. Dellums, Oakland, Calif., fourth vice president; Ashley L. Totten, New York, secretary-treasurer; Thomas Patterson, secretary executive board; L. D. MacNeal, St. Louis, Ernest Smith, Chicago, and [illegible] F. McLaurin, N. Y., field organizers.

Porters' Auxiliary to Hold Biennial Meet

The Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters which is affiliated with the A. [illegible] will hold its Biennial Convention in [illegible] International H[illegible] the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 217 W[illegible] New York, September 16-19, inclusive. The preliminary activities of the Convention will include a parade, followed by a mass meeting at the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th Street and 7th Avenue, Sunday, September 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Ladies' Auxiliary will be the guest of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters on these two occasions which also mark the beginning of the second Biennial Convention and the 15th Anniversary Celebration of the Brotherhood. The Brotherhood Sessions will be held in New York simultaneously with those of the Ladies Auxiliary, but will be of longer duration.

The Ladies Auxiliary was organized August, 1925, in New York City by the Brotherhood president, A. Philip Randolph, and was known at that time as The Colored Women's Economic Council. As rapidly as circumstances and conditions would permit an auxiliary was set up in each of the Brotherhood Divisions until today there are 44 such organizations throughout this country and Canada.

In July, 1938, a National call was issued by the International president, A. Philip Randolph requesting the auxiliary representatives to assemble the following September, in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of being organized into an International Organization.

SUNDAY CHICAGO BEE

IN TWO SECTIONS: SECTION TWO

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 29, 1940

Volume 31, Number 39

1st Lady Addresses Pullman Porters' Meet

LARGE GROUP OF NOTABLES ATTEND CONFAB

NYA Head Makes Presentation

By JOHN R. THOMPSON

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—(ANP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady of the Land, headed the largest group of celebrities ever to attend an all-colored labor convention in New York or elsewhere, when she addressed the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at their dinner at Mecca temple Monday night, as part of the week long 15th anniversary biennial convention, Sept. 15-20.

Other celebrities at the speakers' table included Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, "First Colored Lady of the Land," Mayor Fiorello La-Guardia of New York City; Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, Aubrey Williams, national director of the N. Y. A.; Dr. Channing Tobias, of the YMCA; Walter White of the NAACP; James Quinn of the Central Trades and Labor council of New York City; A. Philip Randolph, president of the brotherhood, and other officials of the BSCP.

More than 800 persons paid the $2.50 per plate to listen to this brilliant array of speakers, who paid tribute to Randolph and the brotherhood.

Must Improve Democracy

Mrs. Bethune introduced Mrs. Roosevelt, who after paying tribute to the head of the colored division of the NYA, launched into her speech. Said the First Lady in part: "We have a right to improve democracy in the U. S. . . . The conscription bill is the only way to make the nation really safe . . . for it is better to have young people trained for warfare than to send them into battle untrained . . . if they are not trained early, last minute measures may not save us from war. . . .

"Each of us has an obligation to try in all ways to perfect the democracy of the country . . . you know what it is to struggle against handicaps . . . we can overcome them only as we work side by side. . . . The color line is gradually being broken down and becoming a thing of the past. . . . We must work together and not let any one group suffer. . . . t is only lately we have realized how much culture of the country has come from the minority groups of the United States.

"As James Weldon Johnson once said to me, 'You are making a mistake when you do not recognize how much more my race has contributed in many ways.' . . . The Negro has a great gift for culture in many things. . . . I am tremendously interested in young people and I know those of your group and their difficulties. I appreciate what young people meet with today in colored groups

PRESIDENT

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, international president of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, which held its 15th anniversary and biennial convention in New York last week.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
and
Bi-ennial Convention
of the
BROTHERHOOD
OF
SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

SEPT. 15th - 20th - 1940 -

SPECIAL FEATURES

PARADE
Mass Meeting -- Salem M. E. Church

Sun. Sept. 15th

Parade 1 p. m. — Mass Meeting 3 p. m. Speakers:— Hon. FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA, Mayor, City of New York. Hon. JAMES M. MEAD. United States Senator. Hon. WILLIAM GREEN, Pres. A. F. of L. A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, Internat'l PRES., B.S.C.P. M. P. WEBSTER, First Internat'l Vice-Pres. B.S.C.P. — Music Program. Admission Free.

•

EXECUTIVE
Sessions -- Y. M. C. A., 180 W, 135 St.

Mon. & Tues. 16 - 17

Convention Speakers: Hon. OTTO S. BEYER, Chairman, National Mediation Board. HON MURRAY W. LATIMER, Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board. FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, Interna'l Organizer, Interna'l Ladies Garment Workers Union. DR. WILLARD UPHAUS, Dir. NAT'L. R. & L. F.
Y. W. C. A.—144 W. 138th St. — Ladies Auxiliary will hold their session simultaneously at the above address Tuesday, 8 p. m. Speakers: MISS MARY ANDERSON, Women's Bureau. MRS. GERTRUDE AYER, Principal P. S. No. 24, MISS HELEN WILSON, Int'l. Pres. Ladies Auxiliary.
SPECIAL EXTRA — Hon. HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Governor of N. Y., will speak at Y.W.C.A., Auditorium, Tues., Sept. 17th. at 11 a. m.

•

LABOR
Dinne r -- Mecca Temple, 135 W, 35 St.

Mon. 16th 7 P. M

We have the honor to present our highly esteemed and most gracious FIRST LADY, MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, who will be introduced by DR. MAR. McLEOD BETHUNE.
Other speakers: AUBREY WILLIAMS, Administrator, N Y.A.; WALTER WHITE, Sec.-N.A.A.C.P., JAMES C. QUINN, Sec.-Treas., C. T. & L. Council of N. Y. SPENCER MILLER, Dir. W. E. B of America, A. F. of L. C. L. DELLUMS, Fourth Int'l Vice-Pres., B. S. C. P. $2.50 per plate. Make all checks payable to ASHLEY L. TOTTEN, Int'l Sec.-Treas. 217 West 125th Street. Suite 301. MO. 2-5080.

•

BROTHERHOOD
Day -- N. Y. World's Fair

Thurs. Sept. 19th

Our Guest Speaker: HON. MRS. FRANCES PERKINS, Sec'y of Labor. A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, Int'l Pres. B. S. C. P. M. P. WEBSTER, Int'l Vice-President B. S. C. P. MUSICAL PROGRAM featuring PROF. FURMAN FORDHAM, lyric baritone, MISS MAYE HOOPER, Mezzo Soprano, Y. M. C. A. "ALL GIRLS GLEE CLUB." Tickets with Admission to four Concessions — $1.00

•

CONVENTION
Ball -- Golden Gate Ballroom

Fri. Eve. Sept. 20th

Secure your tickets in Advance. Only a few boxes are left. Admission - $1.00. Boxes seating 8 persons — $4.00. Continuous Dancing.

2 SWING BANDS

Lucky Millinder and Fess Finlay

•

6 Glorious Days — Secure Tickets Now

Age 9/14/40

PULLMAN PORTERS HOLD A VICTORY MEETING FOR THEIR PRESIDENT

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters held a "victory meeting" in New York's Harlem on Sept. 12 to welcome home its president, A. Philip Randolph. In Chicago, President Randolph had won from the Pullman Co. a $12 monthly raise for all porters.

President Randolph reviewed the long fight which ended in victory for the only all-Negro international union.

Small blackamoors hung over window sills of the union hall to gaze in awe at the famous union leader whom many of their fathers call "the greatest living Negro."

More Than Fifty Chapters Represented At Convention Of First International Brotherhood Ladies' Auxiliary Meet

Sunday afternoon at the Church of Good Shepherd, Chicago, delegates representing more than 50 chapters of the women's auxiliaries to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, assembled for the opening session of their first annual convention. Mrs. Helena Wilson, president of the host chapter, presided; Mrs. Alice Martin, chairman, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, principal speaker.

The outline of the full course of the organization was explained as one giving support and cooperation, moral and financial to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. It will be the first international ladies auxiliary to an international trade union organized by Negro workers in the history of the Negro people. The women's economic councils which go into the making of this unique organization were established immediately following that of the Brotherhood.

Mrs. Bethune, speaker of the afternoon, brought greetings to the convention from the National Youth Administration, the national council of Negro women, Bethune-Cookman college, and outlined the Negro woman's place in world affairs. Obstacles, problems and the preparation for their ultimate solution were clearly defined in relation to the Race's economic progress.

A. Philip Randolph, international president, officers and delegates from various men's division were introduced and greeted as follows: Milton P. Webster, first vice international president and president of the Chicago division; Bennie Smith, Detroit, second international vice; Edward J. Bradley, St. Louis, third vice; C. L. Dellums, Oakland, Calif.; Ashley L. Totten, New York; P. T. Patterson, New York; Carrie McWatt, president of St. Paul chapter, ladies' auxiliary; Nannie Curby, past president of St. Louis council; F. T. Witt, Denver; Mrs. L. Fulcher, Carrie E. White, president, Kansas City, Mo.; Rosie Taylor, president, Cleveland; Annie Wilson, secretary, New York; W. Mae Dailey, president, St. Louis; Georgie Garrett; Lillian Murray, president, Newark, N. J.; Letitia I. Murray, president, Los Angeles; Rosina Tucker, president, Washington, D. C.; Nora C. Thornton, Jersey City, N. J.; Rosa James, Richmond, Va.; Edith Simpson, N. B. Foster, Asheville, N. C.; F. J. Caviness, president, San Antonio, Tex.; L. E. Ross, Atlanta; M. P. Mims, Kansas City, Kas.; M. Marian Sappleton, Ella Johnson, Tampa, Fla.; Bernice Avery, president, Detroit;

Julia Burwell, Jacksonville, Fla.; Lillian Collins, Lillian Collins, Mattie Owens, president, Minneapolis; Della Cole, Essie Harris, president, Omaha; John C. Mills, Myrtle De Von, Lucille Brice, Neva Ryon, Letitia Miles, J. R. Goodlow, Danver; J. M. Lee, St. Louis, Annie Walker, New Orleans, and others.

Volume VI—Number 27—Leon H. Washington, Jr., Publisher

Labor Leader Honored

Honored at breakfast Tuesday was C. L. Dellums, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; here to aid in the fight against Proposition Number One. Mr. Dellums is also president of East Bay section of National Negro Congress, and of 17th Assembly district of Labor's Non-Partison League. Shown in the picture are, seated: Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins, Mr. Dellums and Mrs. Fay Allen; standing, Commodore Wynn, R. B. Strather, Attorney Loren Miller, Halvor Miller, and Leon H. Washington, Jr., Sentinel publisher.

Degradation in the U.S.A. — Fight it

LOOKING AROUND and BEYOND

By

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH

AT THE THIRD session of the National Race Congress held recently at Washington,, D. C., Mr. A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and unquestionably one of the most outstanding leaders of American labor, declined to stand for reelection as President of the Congress and formally severed all connections with the organization. In so doing Mr. Randolph has once more rendered a great service to our group.

WHEN THE NATIONAL Race Congress was born four years ago, enlightened and progressive Colored and white people everywhere recognized in it an agency of tremendous potential value to Colored America in our struggle for justice and equality. The fact that an individual of the mental and moral stature of A. Philip Randolph was at the head of the organization served further to impress upon all and sundry the belief that the organization would follow an independent, constructive line and not become the tool of any special group with a special axe to grind. Because of the high esteem in which Mr. Randolph is held in the arena of organized labor, quite a number of unions gave the Congress their blessings and their cooperation. It can now be said without fear of successful contradiction, that without the prestige and reputation of Mr. Randolph behind which to obscure its Communistic design and control, the Congress would have been a stillborn baby to follow the path of its predecessor the National Race Labor Congress.

SHORTLY AFTER THE first Congress was held in Chicago in 1937, it became apparent that the Communist Party had gotten in on the ground floor and was determined to use the Congress to promote Communist organization among Colored people. As a result of this knowledge, many individuals and organizations that were at first inclined to cooperate with Congress began to lose all interest in the enterprise. Some of the most progressive trade unions possessing a long tradition of racial solidarity, such as the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Millinery Workers, the United Hebrew Trades and others declined to have anything further to do with the Congress but preferred to follow their splendid tradition by continued support of the constructive work of the N.A.A.C.P. and the Race Labor Committee.

OF COURSE, THE Communist stooges at the helm of the Congress became immediately alarmed and began to find ways and means of portraying the Congress in a light other than Red. But the more they tried, the more obvious became their influence over the Congress, especially to those of us who had had some experience in the labor movement with Communist tactics and duplicity. Individuals who were not Communists but who enjoyed the respect and confidence of our group and of the labor movement were invited to serve on various Committees of the Congress. Upon their acceptance of the invitation, the Communist journals lavished such fulsome praise upon those individuals that even to this day, many of those individuals are unable to overcome the stigma.

UPON ONE OCCASION the New York unit of the Congress called a Conference in the Harlem Labor Center (Labor's Home in Harlem) to secure for the Congress the backing of the trade union movement. At that Conference most of the local Colored leadership of the Communist Party was present. The only trade unionists were non-Communists. The Conference resulted in disagreement. However, the Conferees agreed to give no publicity to the mater. Twenty-four hours later, however, the leading American Communist Journal carried a story of the Conference under the name of one of the Confrerees. It is needless here to emphasize that the account was utterly false. The only angels at the Conference were the Communists while the devils were the rest of us. We were branded as enemies of our race while the Communists were portrayed as real friends. When that false story appeared, it served better than anything I know to convince even the most doubting Thomas among us that the Community Party was playing its usual game.

AT THE SECOND Congress which was held in Philadelphia this writer consented to participate largely because of his long comradeship and high esteem for A. Philip Randolph. Here again the Communist influence and domination was open to all who had eyes, with which to see. Train accommodations for delegates were arranged by "World Tourist, Inc." This Second Congress, without my previous knowledge, named me as one of its National Executive Committee members. I did not publicly decline the questionable compliment, purely because of my long association with my friend A. Philip Randolph. A few days after the adjournment of this Second Congress, the Executive Secretary John P. Davis left for Moscow. Of course, until his return the Congress did very little; and whatever publicity it received was largely by way of Communist newspapers.

WHEN THE THIRD and last Congress was decided upon, my mail became flooded with letters from Washington, D. C. and from the New York office of the Congress with the result that I attended my first and only meeting as an Executive Board member. Again the Red hand of Communism was boldly disclosed. The National Executive Secretary and the other spokesmen for Communism saw in President Roosevelt an evil incarnate and in the New Deal the very basis of all the problems faced by Colored America.

FROM THAT LOCAL meeting, I became thoroughly convinced that neither Mr. Randolph nor any other person seriously concerned with advancing the interest of our group and of the American workers could afford any longer to permit the Communists to use their presence in the Congress as a cloak behind which to hide the fact that another attempt is being made by the Communists to use the plight of our group to carry on their destructive program in the United States.

(to be continued next week)

Editor's Note—Mr. Crosswaith is general organizer of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and Chairman of the Colored Labor Committee. He has long been active in Labor and Socialist circles. In this column Mr. Crosswaith expresses his own opinions which are not necessarily the views of THE GUARDIAN.

Lewis and the Negro Congress

(The following is taken from the Congressional Record of April 30, 1940)

REP. ROBERT S. ALLEN (D. Pa.)—I read with amazement and despair that a declaration was passed and applauded by the Negro Congress wherein it was stated that if the United States ever went to war with Soviet Russia they would refuse to defend this country. That is treason. That statement should be repudiated by all Negroes who love this country and who believe in democracy. No intolerant white man could have hurt our American Negroes as much as those deluded members of their own race. The greatest enemies of our colored minority in the United States are those who pass such vicious resolutions as that which I have just read. (Applause.)

No group in America is doing more to undermine the rights of our Negro population than the leaders of the Negro Congress who are obviously in the pay of the Communist Party in America. (Applause.)

John L. Lewis is equally culpable with the author of that treasonable resolution passed by the Negro Congress. He openly invited the Negro Congress to join his Labor Non-Partisan League, which is the political arm of the CIO. Inferentially he approves the composition and program of any group which he invites to affiliate with the CIO. There can be no doubt in the mind of anyone that in this instance Mr. Lewis has encouraged the spread of communism.

Much credit must be given to A. Philip Randolph of New York, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who declined reelection for a third term as president and then resigned from the Congress because it had been financed by the Communist Party.

White people, as well as Negroes, should join in open condemnation of the Negro Communist Congress, its sponsors, and its treasonable declaration which I referred to in my opening remarks.

REP. WM. M. COLMER (D. Miss.)—There are some very prominent white people in national affairs who, I fear, are responsible for stirring up this turmoil among the Negroes. (Applause.) This Negro Congress is nothing more nor less than a communistic affair. And certain organizations who characterize themselves as patriotic American institutions are inviting these communistic Negroes to join them. And I refer to John L. Lewis specifically.

Maiden Affirms Loyalty of Negroes; Denounces National Negro Congress

Washington, D. C.—Cornelius Maiden, Southern Negro organizer for the American Federation of Labor, charged that the National Negro Congress "has been utterly destroyed by the white Communists and CIO members from the East."

Mr. Maiden, who resigned from the Congress along with A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, declared the Negro workers of this country are loyal to American principles and to the American Federation of Labor.

Denouncing the Communist-CIO coup, by which the Congress was dragooned into the Red party line, Mr. Maiden said he would urge the 300,000 Negro members of A. F. of L. unions in the South to repudiate the National Negro Congress. He added:

"Our Negroes of the South will never follow the Communist leaders, nor will they ever become a part of the CIO, nor do they want anything to do with Mr. Lewis' Labor's Non-Partisan League.

"I tried to represent my people of the South in the convention of the National Negro Congress but the Communists howled me down, simply because I, as a member of the Committee on Constitution, tried to put into the constitution of the National Negro Congress a clause saying that no one except Negroes be allowed to become members of the Congress.

"Our people know that the American Federation of Labor has long been fighting for elimination of the poll tax as a condition of voting. The poll tax has been eliminated in all but a few states, and it was the constant fight of the American Federation of Labor down through the years that removed the poll tax in so many of our states. The fight is continuing.

"The same is true of proposed anti-lynching bills. The American Federation of Labor has long been interested in this matter, and the fact that lynching in the South has been so greatly reduced is due in large measure to the intelligent campaigns carried on by the American Federation of Labor and the State Federations of Labor in the Southern states. We would have been much more advanced in all of these great objectives had it not been for the hateful and deterring influences of just such radical groups as those which tore our National Negro Congress into smithereens here in Washington.

"The Negroes of the South have made the greatest progress during the last 75 years that has ever been made by any race of people in any country of the world in a like period of time. Three quarters of a century ago our race was in bondage. Today, we have our schools and colleges, our own merchants, doctors, dentists, engineers, farm-owners, school teachers, bankers, and everything that the white race enjoys. Our progress has been made possible largely through the constant, intelligent and loyal support given us by the American Federation of Labor."

MAX YERGAN DEFENDS CONGRESS

HITS CONGRESS CRITICS

"The great multitude of needy, oppressed, exploited American people, workers of various categories, members of many national backgrounds, and others including 15 million colored Americans, are begining to recognize that their weakness and sufferings have been largely due to their divided state," Dr. Max Yergan declared in a vigorous reply to the red scare criticism of the National Colored Congress of which he is the new elected president to succeed A. Philip Randolph.

He spoke last Wednesday night at a large mass meeting held in Columbus Ave. A.M.E. Zion Church under auspices of the New England Congress for Equal Opportunities. Others on the program were Rev. S. P. Perry, pastor of Grant A.M.E. Church, prayer, singing of Lift Every Voice" by the audience led by Mrs. Mabelle B. Scott with James Prout, pianist; Atty. J. R. Bourne, Dr. R. A. Simmons, Clive Knowles, Charles Wilson, Gad Stansil, vocal solo; and Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson who raised the collection.

A resolution urging passage of the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill was unanimously adopted.

Previous to the mass meeting Dr. Yergan was honor guest at a banquet held by the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities at Estelle's restaurant. Mrs. Catherine S. Manning was mistress of ceremonies. At the head table were Atty. Matthew W. Bullock, of the State Department of Correction; Atty. John R. Bourne, chairman; and William Harrison, executive secretary; all of whom gave greetings to the distinguished scholar. Other remarks were by Mesdames F. Hartman, Maude Trotter-Steward, and Bertha Pasco Young; Misses Florence H. Luscomb, vice-president of the Mass. Civil Liberties Committee and Zara duPont; Rev. Theodore deLucca of the Italian Baptist Church, Wakefield; Dtrs. Morrison Sharp of Harvard University and M. Cravath Simpson; Reynold Costa, chairman of the Boston N.A-A.C.P Youth Council; George R. Faxon of the Mass. Citizens Union; Claude H. Gordon, president of the Jamaican Associates; Edward Jackson of the C.I.O.; Ben Gordon of the I.W.O.; Otis Hood; Olive Knowles of Labor's Non -Partisan League; Louis E. Pasco of the Equal Rights League, Milton W. Snowden, John W. Schenck, J. Caswell Smith of the Urban League, the Dining Car Employees Union, Michael Tyson of the Furniture Workers Union, Charles Wilson of the Mass. Youth Council; and Dr. S. G. Pavlo of Malden.

Despite a heavy rainfall, more than 800 colored and white citizens thronged to Columbus A.M.E. Zion Church to hear Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Colored Congress, emphasize that the chief problem confronting colored people today was the protection of existing jobs and civil liberties and the maintenance of peace.

On the issue of jobs, Dr. Yergan said that the National Race Congress recognizes the question of employment as the most urgent and basic confronting colored America. The Congress is committed to an immediate effort to widen the channels of employment. He pointed out that in not a single community in America do colored workers enjoy a natural and normal participation in the available jobs of the community. This is a serious indictment of, and the first charge upon, American democracy, he declared.
American democracy, he declared, he said.

On the question of peace, the Congress is opposed to America's entry into the war. America's war is to be fought here at home. "It is a war against unemployment, against lynching, against disfranchisement of vo-

(Continued on Page 5)

MAX YERGAN DEFENDS CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

tem. America's task is to build democracy at home.

Yergan said in part: "Understanding clearly, as we do, the purpose and motive of those who would weaken and divide and if possible destroy the Congress we know the uselessness of arguing with them. Our purpose is constructive; our method must be entirely correct and thereby characterized by boldness; and we are in deadly earnest because our cause is the greatest cause for which any effort can be put forth, namely, the protection and full advancement of an entire people in a potentially truly great country."

HUZZISH A GOOD PLACE TO EAT

LABOR UNION FIGHT LOOMS

Demands That President And Business Manager Be Ousted Voiced

Fears that the Harlem Labor Union is in danger of being put out of business and a strong condemnation of the leadership of the union were expressed in an open letter to members of the Harlem Labor Union sent out on Thursday under the signature of James R. Lawson, former vice-president of the union and present chairman of the Retail Sales Clerks' Unit.

At the same time Lawson demanded that Roger Straughn, president, and William E. Ferman, business manager, answer a series of questions on their activities or else be ousted by the union membership. He also warned the membership that unless something is done quickly, "all of us are subject to be thrown out of work."

In his open letter, Lawson said:

Lawson's Open Letter

"I wish to point out to you a few of the many things that have happened to your Union and about which, if something isn't done and done quickly, all of us are subject to be thrown out of work. You know that a movement is on foot to put the union out of business and Straughn, along with Ferman are playing in the hands of certain enemies of the organization. I have but to cite to you as examples, the Bus Strike Fiasco, the Pawnshop Fumble and the Milady Shop Fizzle to say nothing about the foolish way that negotiations were handled in Crawford Clothing Store, Smilen Brothers, Borden's Milk Farm Store, Paulette Millinery and National Shoes Store.

"I demand that Straughn and Ferman answer these questions tonight or face charges of misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance in office.

"Since Hope Stevens is working for the TWU and Adam Powell is running for the City Council, when will Roger Straughn go to work as an inspector on the bus for selling out in the recent Bus Strike as was reported in The New York Age?

"What kind of labor contract is it that demotes pawn shop clerks to positions of porters—the white boys claiming seniority and doing clerical work only, while the black boys have to sweep and clean every morning?

"Why were the girls in Milady's sacrificed and a bad member allowed to work after a good member, Ernestine McClendon, went to jail fighting to unionize the shop?

"Why does the union permit a girl—and not a member at that—who was placed in the National Shoe Store by Al Linton (who is this fellow?) to hold a job which should by rights go to one of our unemployed sisters?

"Why does the union give the business it has to a white lawyer?

"Why does Straughn refuse to resume our regular weekly Wednesday nightly meetings

"When Reval-Knox Hats Company fired a white salesman last month why wasn't the job given to a colored salesman instead of to a white salesman?

"Why doesn't Straughn pay Dr. Hancock the $15 which the union owes him for speaking in Harlem on March 30?

"Why did Straughn snatch the dues collector's book and stop him from collecting dues although he has not been brought up on charges before the executive board?

"These questions are important, because the correct answers will determine the future policy of the union. If Ferman and Straughn can't answer them and answer them right, they got to go. We are tired of pussyfooting. I have talked with a number of members and we have decided that we want action and we want action now. A fighting, progressive union means shorter hours and better working conditions for all of the members besides more and better jobs for black people throughout Harlem."

RANDOLPH ACCUSED OF CHANGING STAND ON PULLMAN BILL

Porters' Chief Ran Out On Promise, Says Report Of Rail Labor Leaders

ANSWER TO PROPAGANDA

Legislation Introduced After Pledge of Non-Interference Had Been Given

President M. S. Warfield of the Pullman Conductors has sent to Senators and Congressmen copies of a report by the Railway Labor Executives' Association's special committee which has been campaigning for passage of the bill to require the Pullman Company to employ conductors on all-night runs, instead of using "porters-in-charge."

The members of the committee are J. A. Phillips, president of the Railway Conductors and chairman of the association; B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes' Department, A. F. of L.; S. J. Hogan, president of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and Warfield.

The report charges that A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, broke his promise not to oppose the bill, and thus blocked its progress through Congress after it had been approved by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Doesn't Injure Porters

Warfield's letter pointed out that "the opponents of this bill sought to create the impression that it discriminates against porters because they are black. There is no foundation for this suggestion, as is shown in the record of the hearings before the Senate subcommittee on May 15, 16 and 17.

"It is the conductors, not the porters, who are the victims of discrimination under the present operating conditions. The bill would correct that discrimination by putting conductors back on the runs from which they have been removed. The porters would not lose a single job; they would simply be relieved of the burden of doing two men's work for the wages of one."

Answer to Propaganda

Warfield explained to the legislators that he sent them the letter and the report "to clear the atmosphere of all false propaganda concerning this bill, so that it may receive the attention it deserves from Congress."

The report first reviews the long and patient efforts made by the Pullman Conductors to settle this dispute with the company by negotiation. Finally, "having no other course open to them, the Sleeping Car Conductors decided to seek a national law to compel the Pullman Company to employ conductors on all-night runs, as a safety measure as well as protection against unemployment."

Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana and Congressman Robert Crosser of Ohio agreed to introduce the bill, the report said, if Randolph would not oppose it.

Randolph's First Position

At a meeting in Chicago, on March 20, 1940, Randolph "refused to put anything in writing," but "he referred to his article in the 'American Federationist' of August, 1939, as sufficient evidence that he would not oppose our bill." In his article, Randolph said:

> **"These porter-in-charge jobs only serve to displace a Pullman conductor or dining car steward, thereby bestowing an unfair economic advantage on the carrier."**

The committee report continues: "Randolph said he preferred to keep out of the picture, but he would not oppose the bill, and no officer or member of his organization would oppose it.

"With this positive assurance of non-interference, the committee obtained the cooperation of Minton and Crosser, and the bill was introduced. A representative of the Sleeping Car Porters attended the Senate subcommittee hearings. He did not register any opposition."

Makes Sudden "Switch"

So far, Randolph had kept his promise, but now, the report recalls, came a sudden change.

"On June 3, President Warfield called on Senator Minton and was told that Randolph had wired opposition to the bill, and was sending two of his officers to Washington to ask for another hearing by the Senate committee. The Senator said that, under these circumstances, there would be no chance of progressing the bill further at this session.

"Warfield immediately asked President William Green of the A. F. of L. to call Randolph to Washington for a conference to learn the cause of his actions." The conference was held on June 7, and Randolph "offered nothing to justify his conduct. He said simply that he had changed his mind."

"In view of these facts, and the serious damage to the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors," the report concludes, "this committee recommends that appropriate action be taken by the Railway Labor Executives' Association, and that it be referred to the American Federation of Labor for investigation and action."

ARE ANTI-STRIKE LAWS NECESSARY?

The American Federation of Labor has notified Congress that it is opposed to all pending anti-strike measures as unnecessary. We believe such abortive legislation is not only unnecessary, but unwise. Such activities by Congress will alienate the support of the most highly integrated unit of action in this nation, and create suspicion, distrust and antagonism in the one patriotic, dependable group upon which our defense program rests, namely, organized labor.

This much is sure, you cannot intimidate free American labor and confine its exuberance in a totalitarian model straight jacket. If labor becomes suspicious that this world wide fight for freedom and human dignity is spurious and that its own liberty of action and legitimate aspirations are to be circumscribed under the guise of national necessity, it most certainly will not, willingly or graciously, cooperate with a potential Inquisition. Organized labor, the A. F. of L., the CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods, has come out of its adolescent growing pains into maturity. The turbulance and disorder which signified the transition of our nation from a peace time to a war-time economy is over. Labor is prepared to do its level best, to make bona fide sacrifices for the national interest, but we cannot be expected to be cajoled or intimidated through compulsion. Neither can we expect to be jockeyed into a position where we no longer are the master of our own destinies. Organized labor will yield to no Government, the same instruments through which Hitler destroyed German labor. While we pledge to refrain from strikes in defense industries, we most certainly will not surrender our inalienable right to strike. If Congress thinks otherwise, it is going to force over ten million members of organized labor to unite for political action.

Control of Prices Not All

Mr. Baruch Argues Against Treating the Matter as Separate Effort

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "The President on Taxes" you say: "The President is completely right" when he draws our attention to the fact "that taxation is a necessary complement of price-control legislation, because the continuing effectiveness of price control is largely dependent upon the restriction of the demand for goods." Quite right.

Too much emphasis has been placed upon price control and not enough on the other things necessary for preventing inflation. In my testimony before the House Banking and Currency Committee I said: "To ease the inflationary pressures we must try to increase supply, either directly by increasing production or indirectly by finding substitutes, or by conservation and simplification. Then we must try to cut off demand by—

"1. Increased taxes which will lessen buying power but above all will help to pay as we go and avoid many of the social and economic aftermaths of war.

"2. By controlling credit so that the government would borrow from individuals rather than banks, further lessening purchasing power.

"Demand can never be cut sufficiently to meet supply and price control plus priorities therefore must bridge the gap."

And again: "I do not believe that you can treat price control as a separate effort. It must be intimately tied up and move in step with all other war controls, wage and rent control, priorities, conservation, commandeering war trade, war finance, and so forth. They are like the fingers of a hand. Without all together the job can't be done satisfactorily."

Further: "Price control must be treated as only a part of the whole of total defense made necessary by the threat of total war. By itself, price control has no value and will fail. Therefore it must be discussed in relation to the whole scheme of industrial mobilization."

When you talk of defense it must be total defense, and if it is total defense it must be defense now and all-out defense.

Bernard M. Baruch.

New York, Nov. 18, 1941.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE 44 11/12/41

Harlem Parley Acts to Improve Negroes' Lot

Committee Will Be Named to Draft Plan on Housing and Cutting Joblessness

Two hundred representatives of schools, churches, social agencies, business associations and other organizations, both Negroes and whites, met for two hours yesterday in Harlem Magistrate's Court, Sylvan Place and East 121st Street, and heard speakers assert that bad housing, poor economic conditions for Negroes and other social injustices were responsible for the recently publicized outbreak of juvenile crime in Harlem.

The Rev. Dr. Robert W. Searle, general secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches and chairman of the Social Service Bureau of the Magistrate's Courts, presided.

The conference voted to name a committee of civic officials and Harlem business and social representatives to outline methods of improving Harlem's living conditions. Three magistrates who attended the meeting, Mrs. Anna M. Kross, Raphael R. Murphy and Edgar Bromberger, will join with Dr. Searle and other members of the Magistrates' Social Service Board to help select the committee, which will meet within a week, Dr. Searle said.

Powell Sees Mayor

Meanwhile, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell jr., newly elected Negro City Councilman, was conferring with Mayor F. H. LaGuardia at City Hall. Mr. Powell said that he had made two recommendations for improving the Harlem situation "temporarily." One would be to assign more Negro patrolmen and detectives to precincts on Harlem's fringe, to forestall trouble between Negroes and whites. The other would be to open settlement houses and other recreation places in Harlem to both Negro and white youths, so that they could "exchange ideas." Negroes at present are barred from many institutions serving white youths only, he said. The Mayor asked him to put his suggestions in writing and to list the recreation places which would be opened, and appeared favorable, Mr. Powell said.

Dr. Searle, opening yesterday's conference, asserted that a solution for conditions in Harlem was "perhaps the most profound social problem" facing New York. He said that the city had failed to guard the rights of its Negro minority, and asserted: "The whole community is accomplice to the crime." He stressed the plea that "the major problem here is not crime."

Mrs. Kross, who is sitting in the Harlem Court this week, said that Harlem's crime was purely the result of poverty, unemployment, bad housing and other economic conditions. She said that the 250 extra policemen assigned last week to lower Harlem and the upper Central Park section should be kept there, but made clear her opinion that this was no permanent solution. Calling for a co-operative effort to clear up the basic faults, she said:

"If there is blame I have come to the conclusion that the far greater blame rests on us as citizens and not on the police, the magistrates or public departments."

Mrs. Anna E. Lawson, principal of Junior High School 81, in Harlem, asserted that more help in Harlem schools was urgently needed, "but what do we get?—a cut in the budget." Of the 1,600 girls in her school, she said, 1,400 are "fine and decent," but 200 are "pretty low," with thirty sure to "be behind prison bars in not so many years."

Discrimination Charged

Harold C. Burton, a Negro and a Republican leader in the 21st Assembly District, laid the blame for Harlem's high crime rate on unfair discrimination in relief assistance. "The home relief people don't seem to understand that the colored people need to eat, just like other people do," he cried. This drew a reply and an additional charge from Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, also a Negro, of the Department of Welfare. She reported that home relief budgets were the same for all races, but went on to declare that the real reason for Harlem relief clients' poor living condition was the fact that decent housing there costs far more than in other sections.

"I should like to know," she demanded, "why it is that all Negroes must be shunted to Harlem. . . . I'd like to know what the real estate interests think of this condition." She demanded, "Why can't Negroes get jobs?" and urged that large employers be asked to take more Negro workers so as to cut Harlem's disproportionately high relief rolls. Parole Commissioner Samuel J. Battle, former Negro policeman, upheld her criticism of discrimination against Negroes for jobs, and said that the doors of many defense industries were barred to Negroes. "I feel this matter to be very acute," he said.

There was a momentary flurry when a Negro, who gave his name as E. H. Fernandez, said: "Why don't white people keep out of Harlem unless they have legitimate business here? . . . We are living on the good will of the white people. . . . We are helpless."

Colonel Leopold Philipp, president of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, rose to declare warmly that "firebrands" were disrupting the relations between Negroes and whites. He was interrupted by shouts from the floor, and Dr. Searle warned the Chamber of Commerce spokesman that if he persisted along the same lines he would have to ask him to take his seat. Colonel Philipp, however, continued that white business men in Harlem were vitally interested in improvements.

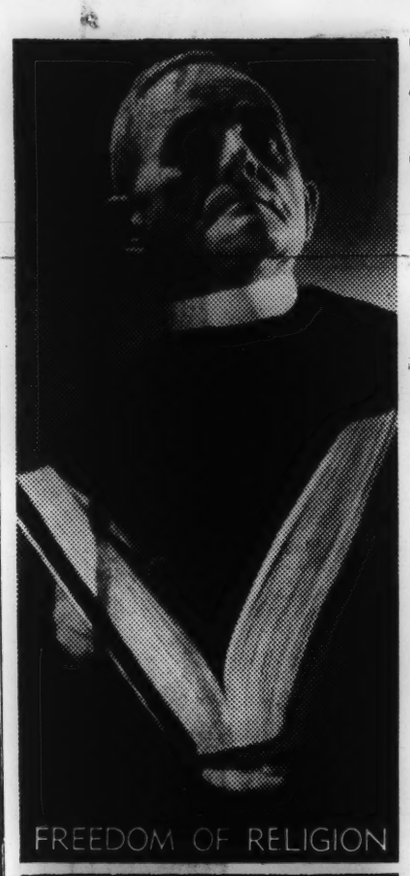
Permission to reprint this material must be obtained from Council For Democracy.

NEWS AND FEAT

Released Monthly Council For Democracy, 285 Madison Avenue, New Y

FOUR FREEDOMS

By Raymond Gram Swing
Chairman of the Council For Democracy


FREEDOM OF RELIGION

Our Heritage and Our Goal

THE Bill of Rights is a hundred and fifty years old, which is a natural occasion for retrospect. But it is a minor reason compared with the peril which must be surmounted if these rights are to be preserved.

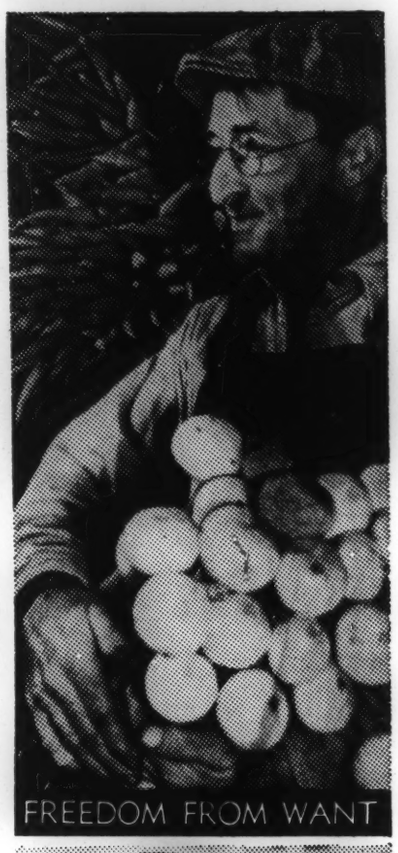
Rights that have been safe for a hundred and fifty years are not for that reason safe for two hundred years.

It took sacrifice and heroism to establish them. Through the recurring crises of a century and a half, they have been kept intact in the letter, and most of the time in the spirit.

Today these rights are the essence of a world struggle, which will decide whether the current of the future turns sharply against individual rights. A review of the hundred and fifty years of cherished freedoms should spur the inheritors to as great endeavor to maintain them.

President Roosevelt's four freedoms are more than a summary of the Bill of Rights. Freedom of worship and expression are there explicitly. Freedom from fear is there as regards domestic tyranny, with security against the suspension of legal safeguards. Fear of a foreign tyrant, or a foreign doctrine of tyranny, could hardly be guaranteed in such a document. Neither could the freedom from want. These are the goals which a long-free America is now dedicated to attain.

It is clear, the Bill of Rights would be lost in a world subject to tyranny. It also is clear that without the freedom from want, men will be tempted to forego other freedoms in the pursuit of economic security. So the sesqui-centennial of the Bill of Rights calls for more than reverent gratitude toward the past. It must be the reassertion of its bold spirit. It must carry forward the achievement of pioneers.


FREEDOM FROM WANT

F DOM SPEECH

FREEDOM FROM FEAR

Top photos by Stroschl, Scherschel; U. S. Camera, Milwaukee Journal.

Conductors and Rail Clerks Line-up Behind Roosevelt

"Greatest Friend of Labor Ever to Occupy White House," Declares President Phillips; Harrison Boosts "F. D."

Two more big Railroad Labor Organizations—the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—have joined the Roosevelt parade by formally indorsing the President for re-election.

The Conductors took action through their General Legislative Committee, which is composed of the members of the Board of Directors.

In the October issue of "The Railway Conductor," President James A. Phillips points out that this is only the third time the O. R. C. has indorsed a Presidential candidate. The first to win that distinction was La Follette in 1924, and in 1936 the Order officially supported Roosevelt for a second term.

Conductors

J. A. Phillips

"The events of the last four years have only served to strengthen our confidence in President Roosevelt as the friend of the common man," President Phillips continues. "Today, almost every union man and woman in the United States is supporting the President for re-election because of his past record.

"Greatest Friend of Labor"

"We know, without a doubt, he is by far the greatest friend of labor ever to occupy the White House.

"During his first term, 'Big Business,' which is represented by Wendell Willkie in this campaign, was aided and abetted by a reactionary Supreme Court in scuttling the major part of President Roosevelt's social program. Through normal changes in personnel, the Supreme Court has now become quite liberal in viewpoint, and recent decisions by it indicate that it once again represents the whole nation.

"President Roosevelt's second term has been marked by vicious attempts on the part of a bloc of reactionary Senators and Representatives, both Democratic and Republican, to sabotage legislation benefiting the working man.

"In spite of these major handicaps, President Roosevelt has been successful in doing more for the common people than any other President in our history.

"My opportunities to observe at first-hand the sincere interest of President Roosevelt in the welfare of the working man have convinced me that the common people should not abandon the tried and true friend in what promises to be one of the most critical periods in our history."

Discounts Third-Term Issue

Mr. Phillips dismisses the third-term issue with the statement that the men who drafted the Constitution "realized that it was not the number of terms which a President serves that makes him a good or a bad President, **but what he does in office.**

"As a consequence, they declined to write into the Constitution a prohibition against the third term."

The O. R. C. chief concludes with this appeal:

"Railroad men have much at stake in the November election. The leading enemies of labor are united in their opposition to President Roosevelt. They are prepared to go the limit in their attempt to defeat him and all that he stands for, because they are confident his defeat will put them back in the saddle, where they feel they rightly belong.

"If they are successful, it will be a great calamity for the working men and women in every industry.

"Go to the polls on November 5 and see that your friends and relatives do likewise. **This is your chance to cast a vote for liberty and humanity."**

Harrison Enthusiastically for "F. D."

President Harrison, speaking for the Railway Clerks, said in an interview with LABOR:

"I am enthusiastically for the re-election of President Roosevelt. At the very beginning I should like to emphasize what I consider an extremely important point:

"My guess is that railroad workers are almost 100 per cent for the President, and that they will not neglect to go to the polls on election day. That's good, but I hope the railroad workers will do something more.

"All have friends and relatives at home and in other states. Here is a great field for missionary work. President Roosevelt has done much for railroad workers.

"They should reciprocate by getting in touch with these friends and neighbors, especially those who are inclined to oppose the President's re-election, and explain to them how essential it is that this great humanitarian should be kept in power for the next four years.

"The coming election is extremely important—one of the most important in our nation's history—in that so many issues which vitally affect labor are at stake.

Clerks

G. M. Harrison

"Never before has the progress of the working people been so rapid and substantial. Many laws that have been enacted during the administration of President Roosevelt, for the benefit of working people, have been far-reaching in their effect and resulting benefits.

"The growth and development of the labor movement can be attributed to the safeguards that have been placed around the right to organize and bargain collectively. Protection in old age and assistance during periods of temporary unemployment have brought a new degree of freedom and independence to the workers and answered one of the most perplexing problems of human existence.

Better Balance Held Needed

"It is my firm conviction that the reordering of our economic system through the elimination of abuses, and the establishment of a greater degree of control by the people, has resulted in greater security and improved economic opportunities for the average citizen. Federal programs for housing, children and health will bring greater social gains. Reduction in the hours of labor and the minimum wage are of great value to workers.

"The establishment of a better balance between various groups assures to our people to a larger degree enjoyment of the benefits of our democratic way of life.

"The platform upon which President Roosevelt seeks re-election," continued Grand President Harrison, "promises many beneficial advances in our social and economic life, and when taken with the 'New Deal' already realized, promises much hope for a continuation of this progress. World conditions demand his re-election. **He is the outstanding champion of free government and democratic institutions.**

"In these times it appears clear that the peoples of this Hemisphere have a grave responsibility in this connection. Upon them rests the task of sustaining these free institutions and providing the force and guidance so essential to the re-establishment of human freedom where it has temporarily disappeared.

"It is my firm conviction that the interests of working men and women will be best served by the re-election of President Roosevelt."

LABOR

OCTOBER 15, 1940

PM, WEDNESDA

These sailors fro[illegible] the Nazi battleship *Bismarck* had [illegible] they arrived back in England. The victory was the best in a long time.

Negroes to March to Capital to Protest Discrimination

By Penn Kimball

Negroes from all over the U. S. A. plan to march on Washington July 1 to demand that the Government take effective action to end race discrimination in defense plants and the nation's armed forces. Organization of a protest parade in the capital is going ahead despite FDR's recent anti-discrimination memorandum to the OPM.

The chairman of the organizing committee is A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL. Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church, are committee members. The drive to rally 100,000 Negroes in Washington against Jim Crowism in the fighting forces and job exclusion in armament factories has been going on for three months. March-on-Washington committees have been formed in major cities throughout the country.

A. Philip Randolph

Administration officials are reported trying to head off the demonstration.

Mr. Randolph and Walter White went to Mayor La Guardia's office last Friday for a conference with Mrs. Roosevelt and Aubrey Williams, NYA director. Mrs. Roosevelt had previously written the March-on-Washington sponsors that she believed that the demonstration was ill-advised. Mr. Randolph and Mr. White were urged to call off the march.

[illegible]day the President issued a proc[illegible] asking the OPM to deal "effectively a[illegible]ly" with discrimination against A[illegible] citizens in defense production." Mr. [illegible]h and Mr. White are in Washington [illegible] in response to a telegraphed invitation from Secretary of War Henry Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Plans for the demonstration are going ahead, however. Committee members feel that nothing short of an executive order from the President is sufficient to deal with a situation which has grown progressively worse with expansion of the defense program. Negroes are almost entirely excluded from aircraft production jobs. They are Jim Crowed in the Army and confined to menial jobs in the Navy. The Air Corps has only recently accepted a limited number of Negroes for training.

According to present plans, Negro protest delegations will march on City Halls in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and other large cities on June 27 to ask local mayors to petition Washington for direct anti-discrimination action. The local rallies will precede the July 1 demonstration in Washington, where a parade up Pennsylvania Avenue and a rally at the Lincoln Memorial have been scheduled.

Negro leaders supporting the march have varied political views and varied attitudes toward the war. Mr. Randolph, who resigned as president of the National Negro Congress on the ground that it was Communist-dominated, is on record as strongly favoring all aid to Britain and in general supporting FDR's foreign policy. On the other hand, the march on Washington was recently indorsed by James W. Ford, perennial Communist Party candidate for vice-president, and Left-wing Negro groups are backing it. A furious struggle for control of the political orientation of the demonstration, particularly as respects foreign policy, may develop.

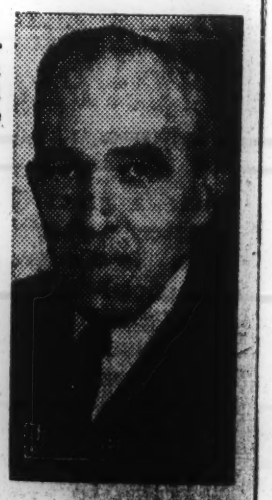
Labor Laws Held Essential To Security of the Nation

Protection of Workers Just as Useful as Flying Fortresses And Other Armament, Declares Colonel Fleming

Labor laws are just as essential as ships, tanks and planes to safeguard the security of the American people. If such laws are destroyed, the nation's liberties will be endangered.

That strong warning was sounded this week by Colonel Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Wage-Hour Act, in an address to a convention of the United Typothetae of America in Washington.

Labor Defense



Col. Fleming

It was a smashing repudiation of the hue and cry of reactionary propagandists that labor safeguards are imperilling the defense program.

"The most effective way of protecting our liberty," he said, "is by seeing to it that its protection means something vital to those who will be called to defend it. To save democracy we must make democracy work."

That can be done best, he contended, by upholding all labor legislation and putting the unemployed to work.

"You cannot calm their fears of joblessness, you canot kindle their patriotism with mere words," he stressed. "This can only be done by the sober, painstaking work of putting our millions of unemployed back on their feet by giving them self-respecting jobs and hope for the future."

The Wage-Hour Act is one of the laws that will aid America to reach that goal, he insisted. **"It is just as useful to us in protecting our freedom as a squadron of flying fortresses,"** he emphasized.

"By means of it we have raised the wages of nearly a million of our fellow citizens, broken the back of inhuman hours of toil and curbed the use of oppressive child labor in interstate commerce," he said. "We have also released thousands of dollars a day in new purchasing power."

Every time the income of people in bottom brackets is pushed up, "we strengthen the fabric of our society against the day when others will come along to tear it apart," Fleming maintained.

In support of his view, he cited orders issued by the War Department in the last World War and the government's labor policy during the present defense emergency, specifying that reasonable hours, fair working conditions and decent wages are essential for efficiency and high production.

Even Great Britain, while faced with invasion, has recently shortened working hours because it found long hours "inefficient," Fleming pointed out.

THE NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

The Negro Worker Is the Negro Race

Members of Race Have Made Great Strides in Labor Organiations

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

THE problems of the Negro worker are the problems of the Negro race, because, fundamentally, the Negro workers are the Negro race. There is hardly one Negro capitalist in America, in the true sense of the term. Certainly, there is not one Negro capitalist whose capital investments exercise any appreciable influence upon business affairs and industrial trends in the nation.

White Incomes Top Negroes' Efforts at Organization Associated With Many Unions A. F. of L. Organizer is With

The census of 1930 is amply explicit of this point. This census established that there are 11,891,000 Negroes in the country. Of these, 5,503,535 Negroes were gainfully employed. In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits there were 896,592; agriculture claimed 1,987,839; in domestic and personal service there were 1,376,205; business had only 55,995; clerical occupations numbered 82,669; and in the professions, 115,765.

Thus, it is apparent from the foregoing figures that the Negroes in America earn their living, not by receiving rent, interest and profit as the result of the ownership of property, the investment of capital and the exercise of their managerial ability in productive and distributve enterprises, but by selling their labor power in the market from day to day for wages.

In manufacturing and mechanical industries the large majorities of Negroes are unskilled. Only 140,829 out of 896,592 Negroes in manufacturing and mechanical industries are in skilled occupations, while 571,992 were unskilled and 183,772 were semi-skilled.

What do these workers earn?

Recent studies show that in 1935-1936 the median annual family income for white families in the southern rural area was $1,100 compared with $480 for Negro families in the same area. In southern cities of 2,500 population and over, white families had an average income of $1,570 compared with $525 for Negro families. Even in the North Central cities of 100,000 population and over, the average annual income of white families was $1,720 compared with $1,095 of Negro families.

In the southern rural regions, 28% of white families as against 80% of Negro families receive less than $750 per year, nor had the majority of families reached the satisfactory income by 1929, the boom year of prosperity.

What are the Negroes doing about this?

They are attempting to do two things—One: To increase their mechanical skill by securing industrial training in the various industrial schools of the South and trade schools of the North. Not a sufficient number of Negroes, however, are in the trade schools acquiring various forms of skills. In the present defense plan of President Roosevelt, Negro workers will not play as large a role as skilled workers as they should, that is, upon a basis of their present status in the domain of skilled workers.

Efforts should be made by the combined pressure of Negro organizations, however, to secure a fair and equitable consideration in the Government's defense program for young Negroes to secure skilled training and jobs in every trade and calling that may be required effectively to execute this vast defense plan of the Government.

Two: Negroes are attempting to improve their economical lot through labor organization. In the last few years, practically all of the trade unions that admit Negroes and that cover industries in which Negroes are employed, and Negro workers knocking at their doors for entrance.

The most prominent efforts in the last decade among Negro workers to organize were among the Pullman Porters, Dining Car Employes and Red Caps. Ashley L. Totten, International Secretary-Treasurer; M. P. Webster, First International Vice-President, along with other porters in the Pullman industry, played an important role in the building of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which won an agreement from the Pullman Company in 1937, bringing an increase in income for Pullman Porters of some $2,000,000.

Willard S. Townsend, International President of the United Transport Service Workers of America, together with A. J. McGhee and other active workers have conducted an agressive campaign for the organization of the Red Caps into a vital trade union, which is winning definite achievements for this class of employes.

The fight of the Dining Car Employes has been led by Solon C. Bell, Clarence R. Johnson and George Brown, together with a number of other militant and able men. George Brown was chosen as one of the International Vice-Presidents of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employes Alliance and International Bartenders' League and is one of the few Negroes who is Vice-President of one of the great international trade unions of America.

The International Long Shoremen's Association has several Nero international Vice-Presidents together with a large number of business agents.

In the building trades, there are many Negroes not very well known, who hold responsible executive positions in the local and national set up of these trades.

Out on the Pacific Coast, C. L. Dellums, Fourth International Vice-President of the Brotherhood and Revels Cayton are the two outstanding labor leaders. Revels Cayton is second in command to Harry Bridges, who heads the West Coast Federation of CIO Maritime Unions.

But undoubtedly, the leading Negro leader of the country is Frank R. Crosswaith, who is presently one of the International Organizers of Internationol Ladies' Garments Workers' Union, and also Chairman of the Negro Labor Committee of Harlem. He was at one time Special Organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and headed the rst Trade Union Committee to organize Negro workers in New York City. As a result of his organizing ability over 50,000 Negroes in New York City have been beneciaries of trade union efforts.

In the packing house industry, Henry Johnson of Chicago, has performed a signal job.

On the staff of organizers of the American Federation of Labor, working out of President William Green's office is Cornelius Maiden, who is an International Organizer and Vice-President at large of the Alabama Federation of Labor.

Thus, in the American Federation of Labor and the Congress For Industrial Organization, Negroes are playing an increasingly important part, as members, officials and organizers.

Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are steadily taking steps to advance the organization of Negro workers. Those unions that have color bars in their constitutions are giving thought to their elimination under pressure from agitation from within and without.

The outlook for the growth of power among the Negro workers in the American labor movement is full of promise.

THE NEW YORK AGE

Saturday, September 7, 1940

Red Caps Union Completing Plans For Court Fights On Three Fronts

CHICAGO, Ill.—Swinging into high gear with perfect co-ordinated organizational precision and efficiency, the United Transport Service Employees of America is in the midst of completing preparations for its frontal attack upon the railway industry, in the attempt to successfully secure the well-being of the nation's red caps, station porters and ushers.

With over twenty-five railroad companies covered by contracts which control approximately $2,-000,000 annually in wages, the UTSEA is mobilizing its entire membership for a productive campaign on three major fronts; namely, the 10c bag fee controversy before the Interstate Commerce Commission; the $5,000,000 wage recovery suit before the federal courts and the jurisdictional case before the National Mediation Board. [illegible] hearings on the [illegible] is scheduled [illegible] Sept. [illegible] at the Neth[illegible]el in Cincinnati before [illegible]iner Claude A. Rice of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The hearing is a result of a complaint filed by a passenger and the UTSEA entered the proceedings supporting the passenger's contention as to the illegality of the fee. In addition the UTSEA seeks to determine the status of many of its contracts negotiated on the basis of the bag charge. In connection with this hearing, the Union plans to have the Commission issue suppoenas for nearly fifty witnesses, many of whom will be employees of the various railroad companies. The Union has also inaugurated a campaign to secure over 300,000 protest signatures among railroad passengers.

9 Suits Already Filed

The wage recovery suit is scheduled for a hearing during the latter part of September in the U. S. District Court at Chicago. Although nine similar suits have been filed in various federal court districts, the pivotable suit is maintained in the Northern Illinois district. Last week, additional suits were filed against the Columbus Union Depot Company and the Indianapolis Terminal Company. In an effort to determine the exact amount of wages due and to salvage as much out of the suit as possible, the railroads have taken the position that no red cap can be included in the suits, unless he has authorized the plaintiff in writing to represent him. To-date, over 75 percent of the nation's red caps have signified their desire to be included in the suits in the form of written designations to the Union. The Union has announced that only those signing these designations will be presented to the court for final settlement.

The case before the National Mediation Board involves a dispute between the UTSEA and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, an AFL affiliate. It concerns the legality of arbitrary scope agreements with railroad companies covering many crafts and classes of employment. This case is probably considered one of the most significant in the history of the Railway Labor Act, since the practice [illegible] operated unfavorably [illegible] of Negro railroad [illegible] not permitted to [illegible] white brotherhoods, and [illegible] hitherto have been forced [illegible] of the industry by the job control mechanisms in many of these agreements.

Randolph Urges Negroes Back FDR War Plans

President of Sleeping Car Porters Skirts Issue of Conscription in Red-Baiting Speech—Pays Tribute to Strong Organization

The second day's session of the convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, yesterday heard A. Phillip Randolph, its president, urge the Negro people to support the war policies of the Roosevelt Administration.

At the opening business session of the convention, held in the 180 West 135th St. Y.M.C.A., Randolph utilized his main address to the one-hundred delegates attending, as a plea to the Negro people of this country to support the warmongering administration.

Randolph, an adherent of the Hillman-Dubinsky school in the trade union movement, did the Negro people a distinct disservice in his speech when he resorted to outright red-baiting. It was evident from the tone of the speech that Randolph is well aware that the Negro people are highly sceptical, many of them flatly opposed to the war character of the Roosevelt administration, and he aimed his address at overcoming such existing hostility.

His main barb was leveled against the Soviet Union's peace policy, and he attempted to slander the Soviet leaders, by linking them with the fascist dictators. He completely exonerated the vicious scheming of Baron Mannerheim against the security of the Soviet Union, and claimed that Finland was the "victim" of an "unprovoked attack."

Randolph joined the Dies-Hoover witchhunt camp in his speech when he called for the expulsion of Communists from the trade union movement.

DODGES DRAFT ISSUE

Main tenor of his address was directed at winning the Negro members of the brotherhood and the Negro people generally to the Roosevelt "defense" program. He skirted completely the issue of peace-time conscription.

Randolph paid tribute to the leaders and membership of the Sleeping Car Porters Union for their excellent accomplishment in building a powerful and still growing union. He singled out for special tribute such officials of the union as Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer, M. P. Webster, international first vice-president and others for their loyalty, devotion and sacrifice so that the union could be established.

He also reviewed the negotiating activities of the union with the railroads, and announced that the union will conduct negotiations with the Pullman Company in Chicago on Sept. 13 where it will ask a reduction of monthly working hours from 240 to 210 hours in order to increase employment.

Other speakers during the morning and afternoon sessions of the convention were Dr. Willard Uphouse, director of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, Spencer Miller, director of the Workers Educational Bureau of America, and Dr. J. Burton of Chicago.

At today's sessions, a series of resolutions will be introduced to the delegates, several of them typical red-baiting affairs in line with the hysterical war campaign of the Roosevelt government.

Other resolutions to be considered deal with labor unity, the need for preserving labor's gains under the defense program, support of the anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills, and one condemning the "color bar in the trade unions."

New York Amsterdam News
VOL. XXXI, No. 41
IN TWO SECTIONS
SECTION ONE
NEW YORK, SAT., SEPT. 21, 1940
NEW YORK CITY
ELSEWHERE 10 CENTS

PORTERS RAP REDS

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1940.

PARADE WILL OPEN PORTERS' CONCLAVE

Fifteenth Convention of A. F. L. Brotherhood to Start in Harlem Next Sunday

MRS. ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK

Also to Address Negro Union Are Mayor, Governor, Green, Mead and Miss Perkins

The fifteenth anniversary convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, will begin here next Sunday afternoon with a parade through the streets of Harlem and a mass meeting at which Mayor La Guardia, Senator James M. Mead and William Green, president of the A. F. of L., will speak.

Others who will address the convention of this pioneer Negro labor union before it adjourns Sept. 20 will include Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Governor Lehman, Otto S. Beyer, chairman of the National Mediation Board, and Murray W. Latimer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board. A. Philip Ranlolph, president of the brotherhood since it was organized Aug. 25, 1925, will preside at the sessions.

Negotiations for revision of the collective agreement between the union and the Pullman Company are to begin Sept. 23, and the convention will give much of its attention to the program to be presented at these conferences. Mr. Randolph said the organization's base objective would be a reduction in monthly working hours from 240 to 210, with no cut in existing pay. Wages under the current contract ranged from $87.50 to $100.50 a month.

Reviewing the union's progress since 1925, Mr. Randolph listed its achievevements under the following main headings:

"Organizing Pullman porters into a bona fide labor union and holding it intact in the face of the opposition of the Pullman Company with its vast resources and during a depression such as we are now passing through.

"Gaining an international charter with the American Federation of Labor.

"Achieving the status of railroad men for the porters and waiters, giving them the benefit of any other railroad men under the Amended Railroad Labor Act.

"Aiding, through persistent agitation, in outlawing the reprehensibel company union plan among railroad men.

"Obtaining in 1937 the first agreement with the Pullman Company, in the face of the company's statement that it would never recognize the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

"Opening a way for other groups of Negroes to organize in labor unions and earning an honored place in the labor movement of this country and wherever the work of the union is known."

Delegates representing 7,200 members will attend the convention here. The opening session will be held at 3 P. M. Sunday in the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue.

DEFENSE PROGRAM BACKED BY PORTERS

But Peacetime Conscription Is Opposed by Brotherhood

Delegates of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters supported the rearmament program and condemned fifth column activities, but opposed peacetime conscription, in resolutions adopted yesterday at the closing business session of the fifteenth anniversary convention of the organization in the Harlem Y. M. C. A., 180 West 135th Street.

Besides expressing approval of the preparedness program, the defense resolution called upon the President and Congress and the heads of various departments of the administration "to see eo it that no discrimination is practiced against American citizens entering all departments of the Army, Navy and Air Corps on account of race or color."

Several resolutions dealing with economic affairs and their relation to Negroes in business and industry were presented to the delegates.

They endorsed the Anti-Lynching Bill and supported resolutions favoring the continuance of WPA, PWA and relief measures as a means of remedying unemployment and voted for the establishment of a thirty-hour week in their own industry.

A. Philip Randolph was re-elected for another term as president. Milton P. Webster of Chicago will remain as first vice president and Ashley L. Totten of New York as secretary-treasurer.

Oscar DePriest Scores Tennis Champion Brown

Kansas City, Mo.—Oscar DePriest, Republican candidate for Congressman from the First Congressional District of Illinois, took a few minutes off while eating breakfast Monday morning to "explain a few things" to Edgar Brown, erstwhile national tennis champion and former editor of a newspaper in St. Louis.

The "calling down" occurred in the Street Hotel cafe and had its origin when Brown, in a taunting manner, made observations anent Mr. DePriest.

The candidate for Congress flew into Brown and flayed him going and coming, taking the opportunity to remind Brown that he had no vote in Chicago, and that if he was caught trying to vote, the prison would have another inmate and the prison barbers would have two hours work cutting Brown's hair and shaving his bewhiskered chin.

The cafe was crowded at the time, and DePriest was cheered roundly.

Tinkham's Speech

CONGRESSMAN Tinkham of Massachusetts did an unusual thing when he addressed the annual mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Mother Zion Church last Sunday. A Republican himself, he advised the Negro to vote against the Republican party if that party failed to grant its just demands. He said that the continued disfranchisement of the Negro in the South could be charged to the Republican party because it had refused to enforce the Constitution.

THE REPUBLICANS allow disfranchisement and the Democrats practice it. To desert the Republicans and join the Democrats on the disfranchisement issue would be like jumping into a fire to escape from the heat. The only other party, not so much of a party, at that, is the Socialist, which has never made a fight for the Negro. It may become logical for Negroes to organize and support a party of their own.

SOCIALIST VOTE CUT

Thomas Runs Far Behind Dr. Laidler in 1936.

The Socialist vote for Governor in New York State was far behind that cast in 1936, it was indicated in returns from New York city and several upstate points.

Norman Thomas, the party's gubernatorial candidate, received 18,052 votes in this city, compared to 47,051 polled for Dr. Harry W. Laidler in 1936. The Socialist State vote in 1936 was 96,233.

Mr. Thomas received 914 votes this year in Buffalo, compared to Dr. Laidler's 4,356 in 1936; 88 in Chemung county, compared to 125 for Dr. Laidler in 1936, and 191 in Chautauqua county, where Dr. Laidler received 1,021 in 1936.

Communist party headquarters said Israel Amter, candidate for Representative-at-large and the party's only one in the State, received 87,649 votes.

NEW YORK POST, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1940

Why Porters Support Britain

Randolph Sees Negroes' Interest at Stake

By TED POSTON

Tall, deep-voiced A. Philip Randolph, head of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was explaining in his offices at 217 W. 125th St. why his union of 7,200 persons will declare itself in favor of giving [illegible] aid—even battleships—to aid the British.

The union is scheduled to do that in a six-day convention starting here Sunday.

"It's a matter of enlightened self-interest," the Harvard-accented labor leader, a mild-mannered Socialist, said. "Negroes don't want Britain to win merely because they love her, but because they love themselves—because they love the democratic way of life and the status of human beings."

"Most Dangerous"

Randolph, target in his day for some vigorous name-calling, went placidly on. The old Lusk Committee, of pre-Dies days, once called him "the most dangerous Negro in America" and later railroad executives characterized him as "a wild-eyed radical uppity Negro hustler who has never made a Pullman berth in his life." Since he resigned as president of the National Negro Congress, charging Communist domination, the Communists have been attacking him.

"If England loses this war," he said, brushing all that aside, "the United States is sure to be militarized, civil liberties will almost certainly be suppressed or destroyed. The American Negro can only hope to win his rights under a democratic system, with a free press, free assembly and the power of protest."

With almost a shudder, he added: "In 'Mein Kampf,' Hitler openly alludes to the Negro as 'half-ape,' and says he is subhuman. If he wins, Negroes can only expect re-enslavement and the status of chattel property.

"We are not forgetting Britain's attitude toward Negro[illegible] particular and darker r[illegible] general; they have been [illegible]ceived, betrayed and oppressed, but they are regarded as human beings.

Making Some Progress

"In the British colonies Negroes are making some progress—slow but sure. It is to the interest of the Negro to support the cause of Great Britain because only in a democratic system can he hope for the ultimate status of free men."

In 1917, when he was a young follower of Eugene V. Debs, Randolph opposed actual entrance into war and still does. During the final days of [illegible] War, he founded the [illegible]ng-er magazine wh[illegible] the spearhead of his [illegible]an-ize Pullman porte[illegible]tually he signed on the [illegible]behalf a contract guara[illegible]ages of $89.50 to $1[illegible] 240 hours' work.

Negotiations now [illegible] would reduce the ho[illegible]. A report on progress [illegible] negotiations will be offer[illegible] the convention, which will [illegible] addressed by Mayor LaGuardia, Gov. Lehman, Eleanor Roosevelt and others.

Green Asks Negro Porters To 'Sacrifice'

Vague on Jim Crow in Ranks of AFL; Makes War-Mongering Plea

William Green, AFL president and principal guest speaker before the opening session of the Fifteenth Anniversary Convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters here yesterday performed a masterpiece of evasion in a lengthy speech that completely ducked an issue raised by a previous speaker—the need for organization of unorganized Negro workers.

Over a thousand Negroes, more than a hundred of them delegates crowded every available seat in the Salem M.E. Church at 129th St. and Seventh Ave. as the anniversary convention opened under the chairmanship of Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer of the brotherhood, an organization of more than 7,000 members.

Green's speech was one of the most rabid warmongering efforts ever delivered by a so-called labor leader before a gathering of workers. The AFL president did everything but declare war, and when touching upon President Roosevelt's recent dictatorial action of giving the British government 50 destroyers without securing sanction of either the American people or its Congress, he said he "heartily approved" of the transaction.

He went on to plead, in Churchillian style, for American labor to "give all its brains, all its brawn and muscle, and all its services" to the pro-war government's armaments program.

Green polished off his speech by indulging in a fuming attack upon the Soviet trade unions, and the Soviet government's peace policy, which was none too enthusiastically received by the delegates and audience.

It was M. P. Webster, international first vice-president of the brotherhood, preceding Green on the rostrum, who posed a series of sharp issues which Green, in his subsequent speech carefully skirted. Webster tackled the burning question of the widespread race discrimination which the Negroes of this nation suffer under, and said that the prejudice extends into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. He said, despite criticism of many Negro leaders of the Brotherhood's affiliation with the AFL, that it is the duty of the brotherhood to remain in the AFL "and in the labor movement and fight prejudice where it is."

"You can't fight it from the outside," he declared emphatically.

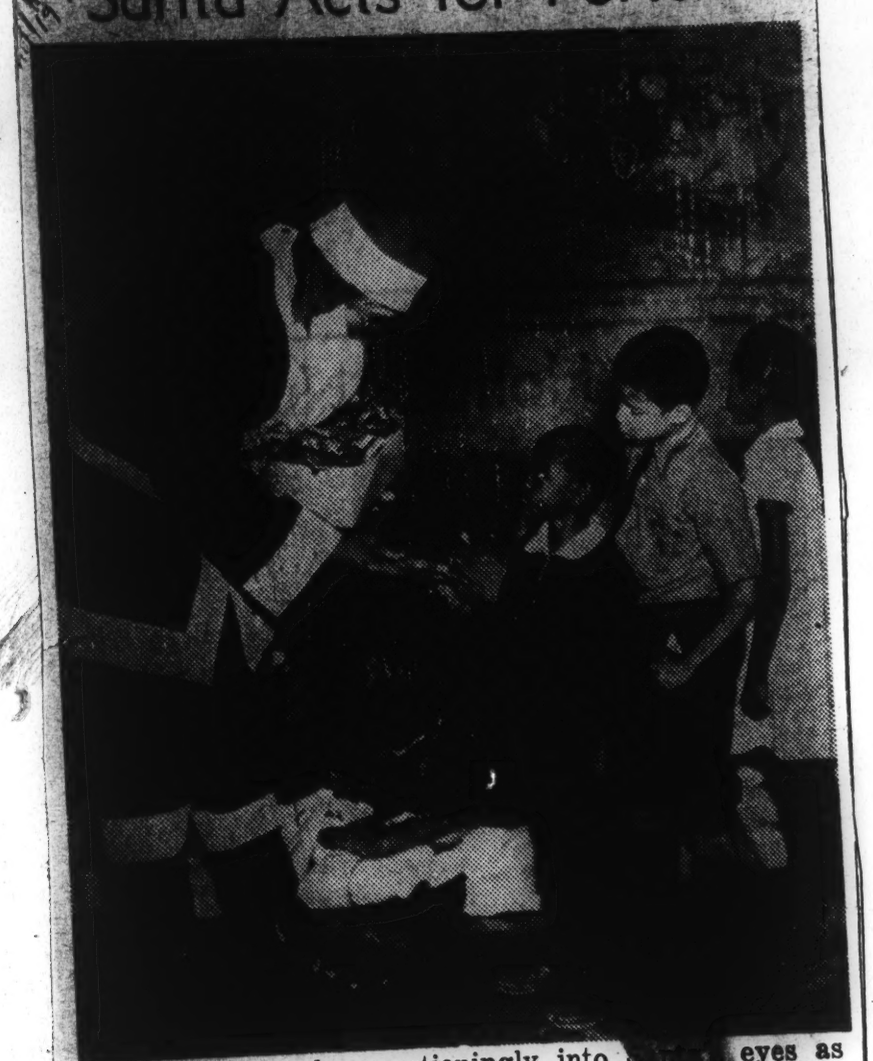
Webster assailed the press for its constant distortion of the Negro people, and singled out the reactionary Saturday Evening Post for publishing stories "which attempt to ridicule the Pullman porter," stories, which he said "are written in a dialect one can hardly understand."

The Negro union leader said that despite the splendid record of organization made by the brotherhood, that out of the 100,000 Negro workers in the railroad industry, the vast majority remain unorganized and neglected by most of the union officials.

[Full details of the convention proceedings will be continued in tomorrow's Daily Worker.]

Daily Worker Sept 16 1940

Santa Acts for Porters



Joey Steuart looks questioningly into [illegible] eyes as he receives a gift. The photo was made at the Christmas party for children given at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA in Washington, on Monday, by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and its ladies' auxiliary. Kiddies from all parts of Washington received shoes, clothing and candy.

CROWNED TRAPSHOOTING KING

Meet Sharpshooter T. D. McNeal of St. Louis, who recently wrested the national trapshooting title from Leyton Weston, three-time champion. McNeal also captured the Elks' national award. McNeal, field organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, copped the crown at the Present Day Gun and Rod club grounds in Elmwood Park, Mo., by winning the national skeet shoot championship.

Pittsburgh Courier 9/14/40

[illegible]e Dept. Band Will P[illegible] as Cops Meet Black [illegible]ts

[illegible] Inspector John P. [illegible]n, [illegible] Police Dept., announced this morning that the famed Police Department band will play between and before the double-header between the Police baseball team and Black Giants at the Polo Grounds next Sunday.

The games are to be played under the auspices and for the benefit of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and will find Cyclone Joe Williams, of the old Lincoln Giants, leading the Black Giants in action.

Beside the Police Band, additional music will be furnished by the Henry Lincoln Johnson Elks Band, under Hubert Finlay. A special flag raising ceremony will be held in which the following will participate: Congressman Joseph A. Gavegan, Alderman John William Smith, Assemblyman James E. Stephens, and Judges Charles E. Toney and James W. W[illegible]

Maury Is Backed by High Court

Maury Maverick, former member of Congress and now mayor of San Antonio, is in another of those hectic battles which he dearly loves. He granted Emma Tennayuca, an avowed Communist, known locally as "San Antonio's Passion Flower," a permit for a meeting in a small room in the Municipal Stadium. Legionnaires and others, probably egged on by Maury's foes, protested, broke up the meeting, and compelled the "Passion Flower" and her followers to flee for their lives under police protection.

Now there's talk of recalling Maury. Probably the movement won't get very far.

LABOR regards the "Reds" as a menace in some instances and nuisances in others. But they have a right to meet and present their views so long as they do not advocate the overthrow of the government by force.

That's the law as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Hague case. The mayor of Jersey City, acting by authority of a city ordinance, refused to grant a permit for a public meeting to a group he described as un-American and Communistic. The case was carried through all the Federal courts to the very highest, and in every instance the judges, most of them extreme conservatives, ruled that Mayor Hague was dead wrong.

So if the people of San Antonio respect court decisions, Maury has an excellent defense. If they don't care much about court decisions, they might ask themselves this question: What possible harm would have resulted if the "Passion Flower" had been permitted to hold that meeting? Probably it would have been a very dreary affair. Now the "Passion Flower" has gained the end she sought—her name is known from coast to coast.

Deny train drinking in '[illegible]cking increase'

Washi[illegible] May 16 (AP).—Witnesses for railroads and the Pullman Car. Co. today labeled "unwarranted and unjustified" testimony by Pullman employes that there had developed a "shocking increase" in drinking among train passengers, especially women.

"Our records do not substantiate such a statement," Champ Carry, vice president of the Pullman company, told a Senate subcommittee, "and, if true, the conductors failed in their duties, because the rules require they report any unusual incidents."

Carry appeared in opposition to a bill by Sen. Minton (dem., Ind.) to require employment of a sleeping car conductor on every train operating at night, regardless of the number of sleeping [illegible] it carried.

Carry said his company's practice of placing porters in charge of cars when conditions justify dated back to 1877 and did not represent an attempt by the management to eliminate conductors.

James M. Symes, general managers of the Pennsylvania railroad, contended that if additional personnel was necessary the railroads would have provided it the same as they provided air conditioning, streamlining and lower rates to increase passenger business against competition.

Cars handled by Pullman porters, testified Everett E. Pierce, general passenger agent for the New York Central railroad, were "just as well attended and passengers just as well cared for as where porters are working with conductors."

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

and

BI-ENNIAL CONVENTION

BROTHERHOOD

of the

of

SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

AN INTERNATIONAL UNION

AFFILIATED WITH A. F. of L.

SEPT. 15th–20 1940

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

HEADQUARTERS . . . 217 WEST 125th STREET

• 6 GLORIOUS DAYS •

BI-ENNIAL CONVENTION

Special Features

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

Y. M. C. A. - 180 West 135th Street

MONDAY - 16th — First Session 9:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.
Lunch 12:30 P.M.- 1:30 P.M.
Second Session 1:30 P.M.- 5:30 P.M.

Convention Speakers: Hon. Otto S. Beyer, Chairman, National Mediation Board.
Hon. Murray W. Latimer, Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board.
Frank R. Crosswaith, International Organizer, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.
Dr. Willard Uphaus, Director, National Religion and Labor Foundation.

TUESDAY - 17th — Third Session 9:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.
Lunch 12:30 P.M.- 1:30 P.M.
Fourth Session 1:30 P.M.- 5:30 P.M.
Fifth Session 5:30 P.M.- 7:30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY - 18th — Sixth Session 9:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.
Lunch 12:30 P.M.- 1:30 P.M.
Seventh Session 1:30 P.M.- 5:30 P.M.
Eighth Session 5:30 P.M.- 7:30 P.M.

Y. W. C. A. — 144 WEST 138th STREET

The Ladies Auxiliary will hold their sessions simultaneously at the above address.

SPECIAL EXTRA

Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of New York, will speak at Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, Tuesday, September 17th, at 11 a.m.

6 GLORIOUS DAYS

LABOR DINNER — MECCA TEMPLE

MONDAY - 7 P.M. - 135 W. 55th Street
SEPTEMBER 16th

WE HAVE THE HONOR TO PRESENT OUR HIGHLY ESTEEMED AND MOST GRACIOUS
— *FIRST LADY* —
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
who will be introduced by
DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Other Speakers

WALTER WHITE—Secretary, N. A. A. C. P.
JAMES C. QUINN—Secretary-Treasurer, Central Trades and Labor Council of New York.
SPENCER MILLER — Director, Workers Education Bureau of America, A. F. of L.
C. L. DELLUMS—Fourth International Vice-President, B. S. C. P.

$2.50 per plate — Make all checks payable to
ASHLEY L. TOTTEN, *International Secretary-Treasurer*
217 WEST 125th STREET
MOnument 2-5080
Suite 301

PARADE — MASS MEETING — SALEM M.E. CHURCH

129th Street and Seventh Avenue

SUNDAY - SEPTEMBER 15th

PARADE STARTS 1 P. M.

MASS MEETING 3 P. M.

Speakers

Hon. FIORELLO H. LaGUARDIA
Mayor, City of New York

Hon. JAMES M. MEAD
United States Senator

Hon. WILLIAM GREEN
President of the American Federation of Labor

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President, B. S. C. P.

M. P. WEBSTER
First International Vice-President, B. S. C. P.

Musical Program — Admission Free

BROTHERHOOD DAY

THURSDAY - SEPTEMBER 19th

Our Guest Speaker
Hon. MRS. FRANCES PERKINS
Secretary of Labor
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President, B. S. C. P.
M. P. WEBSTER
International Vice-President, B. S. C. P.

MUSICAL PROGRAM
featuring
PROF. FURMAN FORDHAM, *Lyric Baritone*
MISS MAYE HOOPER, *Mezzo Soprano*
Y. M. C. A. *"All Girls Glee Club"*

Tickets with Admission to Four Concessions — One Dollar.

CONVENTION BALL — GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM

FRIDAY EVENING

Secure Your Tickets in Advance.
Only a Few Boxes Are Left.
Admission — One Dollar
Boxes Seating Eight Persons — $4.00

2 Swing Bands
Lucky Millinder and Fess Finlay

Continuous Dancing

15th Anniversary

AL CONVENTION

l Features

DE

MASS MEETING
SALEM M.E. CHURCH

129th Street and Seventh Avenue

AY - SEPTEMBER 15th

MASS MEETING
3 P. M.

Speakers

ORELLO H. LaGUARDIA
Mayor, City of New York

AMES M. MEAD
United States Senator

ILLIAM GREEN
President of the American Federation of Labor

P RANDOLPH
International President, B. S. C. P.

EBSTER
First International Vice-President, B. S. C. P.

Admission Free

BROTHERHOOD DAY

N.Y. WORLD FAIR

THURSDAY - SEPTEMBER 19th

Our Guest Speaker
Hon. MRS. FRANCES PERKINS
Secretary of Labor

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President, B. S. C. P.

M. P. WEBSTER
International Vice-President, B. S. C. P.

MUSICAL PROGRAM
featuring
PROF. FURMAN FORDHAM, Lyric Baritone
MISS MAYE HOOPER, Mezzo Soprano
Y. M. C. A. "All Girls Glee Club"

Tickets with Admission
to Four Concessions — One Dollar.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS NOW

CONVENTION BALL

GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM

FRIDAY EVENING

Secure Your Tickets in Advance.
Only a Few Boxes Are Left.
Admission — One Dollar
Boxes Seating Eight Persons — $4.00

2 Swing Bands
Lucky Millinder
and
Fess Finlay

Continuous Dancing

niversary

Everybody... invited to meet the delegates to the Bi-Ennial Convention

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

(Pullman Porters, Chair Car Porters, Train Porters, Attendants and Maids, International Union, A. F. of L.)
and their LADIES' AUXILIARIES
representing Fifty-nine Divisions in the United States, Canada and Mexico

MISS MAYE HOOPER
Famous Mezzo Soprano
who will appear at the Brotherhood Day
at the World's Fair.

PROF. FURMAN FORDHAM
Lyric Baritone
will sing at the Labor Dinner
and the World's Fair.

THE THREE NATURAL ALABAMANS
Dwaine 6 - Bornice 7 - Gerhart 8
will sing at the Labor Dinner
and the World's Fair.

THE HARLEM Y. M. C. A. ALL GIRLS GLEE CLUB

under the leadership of Prof. Furman Fordham, Director of Musical Activities, and featuring Miss Evelyn Parker, Lyric Soprano and Soloist, will sing at the Brotherhood Day at the World's Fair. Johanne Testman, Isaac Royalle, Pianists.

Other Stars inclusive of Misses Helen Dowdy, Albertha Jackson and Diane Strauhn, Pianist, will appear.

All Fraternal, Benevolent, Civic and Labor Organizations are invited to join our "Trade Union America First" Parade preceding the Mass Meeting Sunday, September 15, 1940. All friends of Labor and the Brotherhood desirous of participating in the parade are urged to register NOW.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
ASHLEY L. TOTTEN, International Secretary-Treasurer
217 WEST 125th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Suite 301 Phone: MOnument 2-5080

BROTHERHOOD INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH	Int'l President	New York, N. Y.
ASHLEY L. TOTTEN	Int'l Secretary-Treasurer	New York, N. Y.
M. P. WEBSTER	Int'l 1st Vice-President	Chicago, Ill.
BENNIE SMITH	Int'l 2nd Vice-President	Detroit, Mich.
E. J. BRADLEY	Int'l 3rd Vice-President	St. Louis, Mo.
C. L. DELLUMS	Int'l 4th Vice-President	Oakland, Cal.
THOMAS PATTERSON	Int'l Secretary Exec. Board	New York, N. Y.
J. BENOIT	Int'l Executive Board	Denver, Col.
A. R. DAILEY	Int'l Executive Board	St. Louis, Mo.
H. MURPHY	Int'l Executive Board	Kansas City, Mo.
HENRY YATES	Int'l Executive Board	Cleveland, Ohio
J. BELL, Sr.	Int'l Executive Board	Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN C. MILLS	Int'l Executive Board	Mason, Wisconsin
T. D. McNEAL	Int'l Field Organizer	St. Louis, Mo.
ERNEST SMITH	Int'l Field Organizer	Chicago, Ill.
B. F. McLAURIN	Int'l Field Organizer	New York, N. Y.

LADIES' AUXILIARY INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

HALENA WILSON	Int'l President	Chicago, Ill.
KATHERINE LASSITER	Int'l 1st Vice-President	New York, N. Y.
WILLIE MAE DAILEY	Int'l 2nd Vice-President	St. Louis, Mo.
FANNIE J. CAVINESS	Int'l 3rd Vice-President	San Antonio, Tex.
LETITIA MURRAY	Int'l 4th Vice-President	Los Angeles, Cal.
ROSINA C. TUCKER	Int'l Secretary-Treasurer	Washington, D. C.
CARRIE E. WHITE	Int'l Executive Board	Kansas City, Mo.
ELLA JOHNSON	Int'l Executive Board	Tampa, Fla.
ROSA TAYLOR	Int'l Executive Board	Cleveland, Ohio
MARION SAPPINGTON	Int'l Secretary Exec. Board	Pitisburgh, Pa.
NANNIE M. CURBY	Int'l Executive Board	St. Louis, Mo.
ANNE E. WILSON	Int'l Executive Board	New York, N. Y.
VENZIE P. WITT	Int'l Executive Board	Denver, Col.
CARRIE B. McWATT	Int'l Executive Board	St. Paul, Minn.

Hold 15th Anniversary Co[redacted]

[redacted]. F. Roosevelt Addr[redacted]ss

LABOR LEADER EXECUTIVES AT ANNUAL MEET

President Randolph, Webster Hail Gains By Workers'

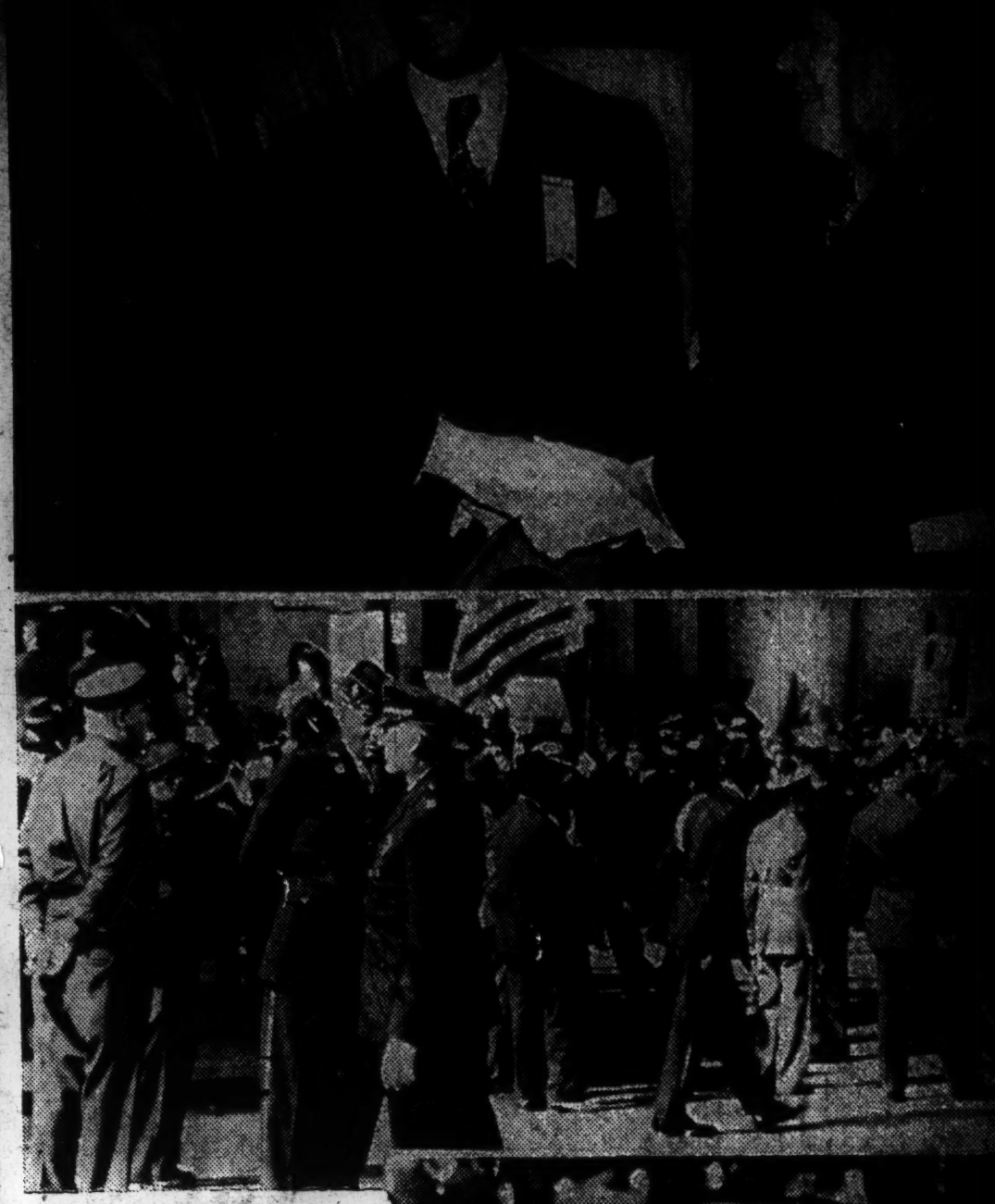
Governor Herbert H. Lehman told officials and delegates to the fifteenth anniversary convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters here Tuesday that "courage and patriotism, so necessary to the success of any cause, must be backed by adequate, disciplined and determined man power, with trained leadership and modern equipment."

The Governor's call to organized labor was heard during the Brotherhood's morning session at the Y.M.C.A., 144 W. 138th St. "Labor has a particularly large stake in defending democracy against ruthless attacks of Dictatorships, whatever they may be labeled—Communist, Nazi or Fascist—are always the enemies of free labor. Wherever tyranny prevails, freedom for the wage earner dies," Gov. Lehman continued.

The warning on Communists was well received by the Pullman porters, judging from the applause given the Governor. Only a few hours before the organization had gone on record as opposed to Communists holding office in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Governor's speech and that of President William L. Green, of the American Federation of Labor, were among the highlights of the convention

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters "went to town" here in New York this week as members and officials gathered for their fifteenth anniversary convention. In a parade, witnessed by thousands who lined Seventh avenue from 110th to 145th street, the Brotherhood was acclaimed as colored America's No. 1 economic hope. Top picture shows Newbold Morris, president of the City Council, and William L. Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, shake hands after Green's speech at Salem M. E. Church while Randolph looks on with a smile. Second picture, crowds make a futile attempt to get inside Salem Church even though cops say: "It's no use." At bottom photo shows Ashley Totten, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood, leading another unit of officers in the parade.

Gov. Lehman Makes Speech At Pullman Porters M

(Continued from Page 1)

which got under way Sunday at Salem M. E. Church, 129th street and Seventh avenue, where Green, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood, Newbold Morris, president of the City Council, and Milton Webster, vice president of the world's largest all-colored union, were featured speakers. The church session followed a parade lasting more than two hours.

Later Thursday, when Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins speaks to the delegates during a celebration at the World's Fair, the convention will come to an end with the Convention Ball at the Golden Gate, 142nd street and Lenox avenue, Friday night.

Webster Heads Show

First vice president Milton P. Webster [illegible]

"Our 7,200 members [illegible] 000,000 a year, [illegible] as much as we [illegible] started out 15 years [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] union's plan. "I want Negroes to know, though," he declared, "that our contract with the Pullman Company is the greatest economic document ever signed for the benefit of Negroes in America."

His veiled criticism of newspapers was interpreted as referring to publishers who refuse their employees the right to organize by threatening them with dismissal.

"These high-brow leaders," he said, "who meet snobbish whites in downtown hotels to dine and theorize, are definitely not sincere and we can't afford to follow them any longer."

Webster backed his criticism with facts and figures, however.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1940
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

Green Attacks Lewis Before Train Porters

A.F.L. Leader Tells Harlem Convention C. I. O. Head Furthers Labor Schism

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, denounced John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, yesterday as being responsible for the "division which exists within the ranks of labor."

Taking his rival to task before 3,500 persons attending the preliminary session of the fifteenth anniversary convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Mr. Green also assured his audience: "So long as I can express myself, I shall fight against racial intolerance and hatred in America." The assurance came after Milton P. Webster, first international vice-president of the union, charged that the A. F. of L. was not excluded from organizations harboring racial prejudices.

Mr. Green told his listeners, assembled in the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue, that "we have appealed and appealed and appealed" to the C. I. O. to meet with the A. F. of L. to seek a reconciliation.

The leader of the "rebel force," however, knows only one word, Mr. Green charged: "The only word he knows is 'No.' Why don't they tell the people who is to blame? We can't get together while the leader of the C. I. O. says 'No.'"

Mr. Green declared that "the whole philosophy of the American Federation of Labor is that we must unite." He charged that C. I. O. leaders who withdrew from the A. F. of L. to form their own labor organization had not recognized the democratic majority of the Federation.

The president of the A. F. of L. broached the subject of the feud with the C. I. O. by declaring that "the need for unity was never more apparent in the history of this country. . . . We must put that above and beyond every other consideration. . . . We will be invincible once we have established the solidarity of labor."

Loud applause greeted Mr. Green's condemnation of racial discrimination. Presided over by Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer of the union, the meeting included 100 delegates to the convention from the United States, Canada and Mexico and fifty women delegates to the convention of the International Ladies' Auxiliary of the brotherhood, which will be held simultaneously.

A colorful parade in Harlem preceded the meeting. Witnessed by thousands lining the route, about 2,000 members of ten Negro youth, labor and war veterans' organizations marched with half a dozen bands. Their uniforms ranged from those of the sleeping car porters themselves to purple and golden garbs.

Mr. Green told the meeting: "I bring in an official capacity the assurance of the complete service of the working men and women of the American Federation of Labor. Your union occupies the same relationship in the A. F. of L. as the 105 other affiliates." Recounting his share in the organization of the brotherhood, he said: "It was not a matter of creed, race or nationality. It was a question of men." A leading Negro trade union, the brotherhood received its charter in 1925, and has a membership of 7,200. The auxiliary comprises 1,600 members.

The A. F. of L. leader laid the cause of the European war to racial hatred and said that similar prejudices still existed here. "But I think it is becoming less and less," he added, asserting that his organization was leading the way.

Mr. Green reported that the A. F. of L. now had 5,000,000 members, the largest number in its history. Stressing the important part it played in national life, he said that the organization was working for the repeal of the "notorious and indefensible poll-tax plan now in effect in eight states of the Union" and of the "inhuman and unsocial policy of lynching in the South." Charging that Senate filibustering had blocked passage of such repeals, he challenged that body to put them to the vote.

[illegible] with the government in the rearmament program and while opposing "the participation of our nation in a European conflict upon the battlefields of Europe," urged the dispatch to Great Britain of all military aid short of war.

Repeated illustrations of racial discrimination were given by Mr. Webster in his speech. "Whenever we have an institution with a predominance of white people there is prejudice in it," he charged.

After describing the rise of the brotherhood, he announced that the union was setting out to organize 100,000 Negro railroad workers. Only dining car and Pullman groups were organized, he said, urging "that we work to bring about a better relationship between white peoples and black peoples in this country's labor movement."

The convention begins its business today in the Little Theater of the 135th Street Y. M. C. A. and continues to next Friday. Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt are expected to attend the convention dinner tonight at the Mecca Temple, 135 West Fifty-fifth Street.

A. F. L. BAN ON REDS BACKED BY GREEN

Before Pullman Porters He Denounces 'Foolish Men' Who Favor Russian Way

SEES RACE BIAS WANING

Newbold Morris Endorses Fight on Communists, but Pleads for Free Speech

The movement to exclude Communists from membership in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was endorsed yesterday by William Green, president of the federation.

Addressing the opening session of the fifteenth anniversary convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in Harlem, Mr. Green denounced Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler as enemies of democracy and free trade unionism.

"There are no bona fide unions in Russia, Italy or Germany," the A. F. of L.; deplored racial prejudice and intolerance and accused men, even in the trade unions, who preach the destruction of our democracy and the bringing to America of a government similar to that of Russia. That is why so many unions are taking the position that Communists cannot be members of the American Federation of Labor."

Porters' Resolution Bars Reds

A resolution to prohibit Communists from holding office in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has been adopted by the union's international executive board and will be acted upon by the convention delegates today or tomorrow.

The resolution was praised at the opening session by Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, who said subversive elements should be "abolished" from the labor movement but should not be deprived of the right of free expression.

In his address at the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue, Mr. Green hailed the record of the brotherhood, the first Negro union in the A. F. of L.; deplored racial prejudice and intolerance and accused John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, of responsibility for the continued split in the ranks of American labor.

"We have been waiting like a bride at the church door for the leader of the rebel group to resume conferences with our committee," the A. F. of L. chief declared. "We have told President Roosevelt that we are ready to meet any place, any time, in an effort to achieve peace, but the head of the C. I. O. says no. It seems the only word he knows is no."

Mr. Green assured the 3,500 delegates and visitors at the opening session that there was no institution in the United States that was "doing more to break down race prejudice and race hate than the American Federation of Labor."

On the legislative front, the A. F. of L. is endeavoring to protect the rights of Negroes, Mr. Green declared, by fighting for passage of laws outlawing poll taxes in the South and making lynching a Federal offense.

Morris Urges Fair Play

Mr. Morris predicted that "Jim Crowism" would disappear from American life within a generation. While denouncing Communists and other "preachers of subversive doctrines," he stressed the importance of protecting the civil liberties of these and all other groups.

Milton P. Webster of Chicago, first vice president of the Pullman porters, told of the union's growth from an infant organization of six members in 1925 to 7,200 today. He said it would attempt to provide organization for 100,000 Negro workers on the railroads, including switchmen, firemen and all other classes of employes.

Mr. Webster agreed with Mr. Green that the question of amicable race relations was being more successfully worked out in the A. F. of L. than in other American institutions.

Other speakers included A. Philip Randolph, president of the brotherhood, and Ashley L. Totten, its secretary-treasurer, who presided. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mayor La Guardia are scheduled to speak at a convention dinner this evening at Mecca Temple, 135 West Fifty-fifth Street.

NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR

September 16, 1940

Only Human

—By Candide—

No. 1 Pullman Porter

WE ONCE HEARD that it was the son of Abraham Lincoln who was responsible for the fact that all Pullman porters are Negroes — he wanted to do something to carry on the work his father had begun when he freed the slaves.

There is a man in New York now who is still doing great work through these Pullman porters to help his race. His name is A. Philip Randolph. He is head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—though he was never a sleeping car porter himself. On Sunday, that Brotherhood opened its 15th convention in New York City.

Randolph's story is an old, old story—the record of a struggle against misunderstanding and ignorant prejudice; a struggle that was bitter and full of defeat in the beginning.

When Randolph was a kid in Florida, he loved books and baseball—right away, he found out how it feels to be "on the outside looking in." Because books and baseball were not for him.

He clerked in a grocery, sold papers, shovelled dirt as a railroad section hand:

"I was never a union member at any of those jobs... Negroes couldn't be union members in those days..."

And there is still plenty of discrimination rooted in prejudice inside of Labor:

The heads of 21 Railway Unions form a central organization known as the Railway Labor Executives Association. Twenty of these unions have clauses in their constitutions which ban Negroes, or segregate them in separate locals—thus these little constitutions double-cross the Constitution of the United States of America.

Randolph's Brotherhood is barred from the Association—but since he began his fight for the Porters in 1925, Randolph has gained from the American Federation of Labor an International charter that guarantees autonomy for the Brotherhood in the A. F. of L.

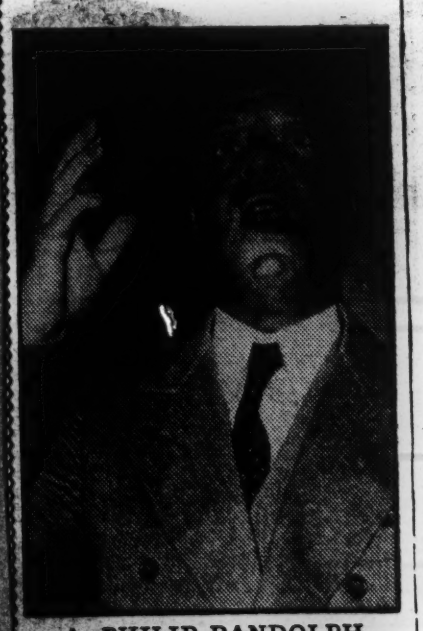
Randolph landed in New York City when he was 17, went to work as an elevator operator. As Lincoln learned at night, so did Randolph—he haunted libraries, studied in night classes at City College, learned to express in powerful words the crusade that was hatching in his heart. He finally got a job writing for a Hotel Trade Magazine:

"I was fired when I wrote an editorial criticizing the way Headwaiters let their side-waiters gamble for their jobs, and then took a cut from each game...so then I started a magazine of my own..."

He called that magazine the "Messenger"; during Europe's last war, the "Messenger" was tossed out of the mails; Randolph was tossed into jail...

"But only for four days... wasn't considered much of a menace. We criticized the Government for sending our boys to Europe to make the world safe for democracy...before we had given democracy to the Negroes right here at home..."

TOMORROW: He whipped the Reds.



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

"My father was a Methodist Episcopal Preacher in Crescent City, Florida...we were so poor we ran a little tailor shop in order to add enough to my father's salary to feed the family"....cleaning suits was more profitable than cleaning souls...

DAILY MIRROR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 1940

A. F. L. TO COOPERATE IN DRAFT, SAYS GREEN

Opposition to the Bill Ended—'Times Call for Giving'

Passage of the Burke-Wadsworth bill ends the American Federation of Labor's drive against compulsory military service, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., declared here yesterday. He pledged the full cooperation of the federation's 5,000,000 members in carrying out the provisions of the Draft Bill.

While the measure was under consideration in Congress, the federation took the view that selective service should not be instituted unless the voluntary system of enlistment proved inadequate to meet the nation's defense requirements.

Interviewed as he prepared to leave for Washington after addressing the fifteenth anniversary convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in Harlem, Mr. Green summed up the present attitude of his organization in these words:

"The bill is not as we would like to have seen it, but Congress has decided that it is to be the law of the land, and the American Federation of Labor will, of course, cooperate in carrying out that decision. These are times that call for giving, and we will give."

In his address before the Pullman porters at the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue, Mr. Green declared that A. F. of L. members would give "service of the highest order" in war industries and that the only thing the federation sought in return was maintenance of labor's social and economic gains.

He reaffirmed the organization's support of President Roosevelt's defense program, backed the exchange of fifty United States destroyers for British naval and air bases in this hemisphere and urged all aid short of war for Great Britain.

Letters to The Times

Labor Against Merit Rating

Young-Wadsworth Bill Inadequate for Needs, Federation Head Finds

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The American Federation of Labor opposes all forms of merit or experience rating in unemployment compensation laws. A statement on the proposed Young-Wadsworth bill released recently by Timothy J. Mahoney, chairman of the New York State Employers' Conference, a group [illegible] promotion of an experience rating system in unemployment compensation laws, undertakes to state the position of organized labor to show that it has no real objection to such a system. He says:

"Diligent effort has been made to determine the position of organized labor in this State and of the national federation with reference to the proposed system of experience rating, but no real objection to the system has been clearly defined."

While Mr. Mahoney may be authorized to argue on behalf of a few large employers in stable industries who want tax cuts for themselves under experience rating laws, he is in no way competent to speak for organized labor. The fact that he has persistently closed his mind to the objections raised by bona-fide labor organizations disqualifies him for the role which he has undertaken as interpreter of labor's interests.

Benefits Called Inadequate

The American Federation of Labor objects to experience rating as proposed by the Young-Wadsworth bill because it is simply a device to reduce the income of the unemployment compensation fund. If the income were excessive in relation to the need for it, tax reductions could be justified.

The plain fact is that this is not the case. The benefits paid under the New York unemployment compensation law are pitifully inadequate to provide reasonably for unemployed workers during the usual periods of temporary unemployment. The required waiting period is too long, the duration of benefits too short, and the amount of the benefit check too small for reasonable protection for many workers.

Mr. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, has recommended that waiting periods be reduced to one week, that maximum weekly benefits be raised to at least $20 and that the weekly rate be set at 66 2/3 per cent of full time earnings in States whose funds are sufficient. New York requires a waiting period of three weeks and still retains a $15 maximum and a benefit rate roughly approximating 50 per cent of full time weekly wages. Mr. Altmeyer recommended that every State provide for partial unemployment benefits. The New York law lacks this provision. He recommended that the duration of benefits be increased to a uniform period of at least sixteen weeks. New York provides for only thirteen weeks.

The large percentage of workers who exhaust their benefit rights while they are still unemployed, even in a year of improving business such as 1939, shows clearly the inadequacy of the duration provision of New York's law. The unused reserves which have been increasing, and which Mr. Mahoney believes labor has forgotten, should have been used to pay reasonable benefits. Every dollar so used would have returned promptly to business men through the channel of consumers' demand for goods. That is the channel best able to stimulate business activity and provide more employment and more profits.

New York Times

March 18, 1940

Higher [illegible] Advocated

It is no fault of organized labor that the laws have been so miserly and have provided so inadequately the benefits needed to make the unemployment compensation system [illegible] the beginning of the study which [illegible] the enactment of the Social Security Act I pointed out the need for [illegible]ble Federal standards for unemployment compensation benefits. A large majority of the Advisory Committee in 1938 voted for a 5 per cent tax in order to insure funds sufficient to establish adequate benefits. The committee tied on the vote for a 4 per cent tax. Three per cent was adopted simply because it was believed industry should not be asked to assume a larger tax burden.

The benefit scale which it was estimated [illegible] per cent tax would support was [illegible] meager [illegible] that it is apparent [illegible] to date that [illegible] from [illegible] tax (2.7 [illegible] New [illegible]) can support an adequate benefit structure [illegible] that the needed improvements made. To propose that the [illegible] reduced, as it would be under the [illegible]-Wadsworth bill, before adequate [illegible] have been paid, is to waste [illegible] opportunity to establish a reasonable unemployment compensation system [illegible] adding a cent to the present [illegible].

[illegible]dequate Benefits

Mr. [illegible] professes to be unable to understand how experience rating would [illegible] with better benefit standards [illegible] obvious that if the tax rate [illegible] only to replace the amount [illegible] year for benefits, as it would [illegible] the Young-Wadsworth bill, employers would be directly concerned to keep benefit payments at a minimum. They would oppose reasonable improvements in the law. That makes it vital that adequate benefits be established and paid before this incentive becomes operative.

I may quote one State unemployment compensation director's experience with the law: "Experience rating is largely responsible for the protest of employers against the payment of benefits to unemployed workers. These protests often have no actual basis in law. Some employers have adopted the policy of protesting payment of benefits in most every case regardless of merit."

That the New York State Employers' Conference is interested in tax reductions rather than increasing employment under experience rating is clear from their resistance to a plan of experience rating which would permit lower or higher rates according to the experience of different employers but would produce the same average income that is now being paid into the fund. If they were interested in a sound system of unemployment compensation, they would seek that incentive to increased industry which adequate benefit payments would give and would welcome the establishment of a benefit scale as adequate as the present tax rate would permit rather than attempt to perpetuate the present meager benefits by reducing the income of the fund.

If experience-rating formulae provide any incentive to employers to stabilize employment, that incentive would be even greater if rates for unfavorable experience were increased in equal degree as those for favorable experience were increased.

[illegible]lts Seen in Bill

The Young-Wadsworth bill avoids that greater incentive. It is carefully designed to decrease the income of the unemployment compensation fund before a sound system of benefits is created. If the benefits were adequate, the outgo from the fund would be approximately the same as its current income. Tax reductions would not be possible, although tax increases would be unnecessary because the present income can pay for better benefits. This explains the anxiety of the advocates of the bill to get experience rating adopted before adequate benefits are written into the law.

Experience rating does not lessen unemployment. Even under the Wisconsin [illegible] which the individual reserve [illegible] used was designed to place the maximum responsibility for stabilization on each employer, a very small amount of stabilization has been accomplished as a result of the law.

As in [illegible] study by Dr. Charles Myers [illegible] fewer than 11 per cent of the [illegible] firms had achieved any appreciable stabilization because of the act, even including the borderline cases to give the law the benefit of every doubt. These firms were among the larger ones. Although they were fewer than 11 per cent in number, they employed nearly 23 per cent of all the workers.

And offsetting the achievement noted in "stabilization," Dr. Myers found "the development of a tendency to avoid benefits by devices (particularly extreme spreading of work) which do not stabilize employment, and the fact that stabilization increases somewhat the volume of unemployment."

Price Called Too High

That is too great a price to pay for so-called stabilization. The American Federation of Labor still wishes to avoid devices and "policies that crystallize unemployment." Experience rating is such a policy. We are concerned to promote an increase in the number of jobs and to provide security for unemployed workers. It is because experience rating obstructs both these objectives that we oppose it.

Since the experience-rating formula of the Young-Wadsworth bill places so much weight upon the [illegible] experience factor rather than [illegible] individual efforts of the employer [illegible], even that degree of stabilization obtained in Wisconsin cannot be [illegible] result if that bill should be [illegible] in New York. The incentive to stabilize employment is pared to a minimum both by the way in which the employer's rate is calculated and by the absence of a real penalty for failure to stabilize. There is no [illegible]ible incentive in the bill to increase employment as distinguished from some statistical evidence of "stabilization" which may simply mean work spread too thin.

The bill is a device to cut taxes, to reduce the income of the fund, and to prevent the development of a fair benefit structure which will honestly serve the purpose for which the tax was originally levied—the reasonable protection of the unemployed worker and the stabilization and stimulation of industry by maintaining consumer purchasing power on a more steady basis. That aid to industry is a road to reduction of unemployment. It should not be blocked by the short-sighted policy of experience rating.

WILLIAM GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Washington, March 18, 1940.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1940

LaGuardia Bids For Negro Vote For Roosevelt

Tells Porters Issue Is Smile Vs. Frown; President's Wife Hits Anti-Draft Stand

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia made a bid to win the Negro vote for President Roosevelt last night when he spoke before 750 members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and their families at the union's fifteenth anniversary convention dinner at Mecca Temple, 135 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Discarding vehemenc and following a facetious approach, Mr. LaGuardia told his audience: "This is going to be an unusual campaign. This is going to be a campaign of the smiles versus the frowns: the smiles of the New Deal and the frowns of the disgruntled."

"We who have appreciated the great progress of the last seven years are going to join the great army of the smiles," he added.

The Mayor rose to speak after Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, another speaker at the dinner, had expressed disapproval of a resolution adopted by the union's executive board last Saturday declaring its opposition to the Burke-Wadsworth bill. She said safety."

"We are not going to trust to last-minute measures in order to save us from war," she added. "The best equipment in the world is not enough."

"I'd like to pledge tonight my cooperation to make this a better country not for you alone but for all of us to live in," Mrs. Roosevelt said at another point. "We'll make this country a safer country to live in if we make it a better one."

Mrs. Roosevelt's remarks prompted Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer of the union, who presided, to reassure her that the brotherhood was not a political organization.

"It is a labor organization," he said. "However, I reserve the right to say that President Franklin D. Roosevelt is without a doubt the greatest man who has ever stepped into the Whie House."

Mayor LaGuardia, picking up where Mr. Totten left off, said: "Now that the chairman has made it clear that this is an absolutely non-partisan meeting, I think that I shall speak with perfect ease.

"Any gathering of men and women in this country who toil for their living and who have witnessed the progress made in the last seven years and have seen the interest of their own government in their own homes, would naturally be just non-partisan as we all are and vote for President Roosevelt."

Negotiations between sleeping-car porters and the Pullman Company for reduction of working hours from 240 to 210 a month will begin next Monday, A. Philip Randolph, president of the brotherhood, announced earlier in the day at the first business session of the organization's convention.

Only Human

—By Candide—

"George" No. 1

THREE TIMES Negroes had tried to organize Pullman porters; each time they failed —before A. Phillip Randolph, present head of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, started organizing in 1925.

Today, every sleeping car company in America does business with that Brotherhood.

Randolph gets a salary of $3,600 a year as head of the Brotherhood—"half as much as the lowest paid union president in the country."

But he conceives of his job as far larger than the Brotherhood—he's working for his race, working to give to the American Negro the full measure of democracy that Lincoln ment for them to have when he freed them from slavery.

Randolph's big hope had been the National Negro Congress—but the Reds knifed it...

"I learned their technique first-hand. The Congress was formed in Chicago in 1935. I was sick in New York at the time—but they elected me President."

He resigned last April..."because I was convinced that the Congress was a Communist Front...they crawled in right under our noses and we couldn't stop them.

"As soon as the Congress was formed the Reds formed a lot of paper organizations, like they always do.

"Then these paper organizations sent delegates to the Congress, and these delegates had a right to vote.

"In the Negro Congress the Red delegates (many of them were whites!) concentrated on getting control of the chief committee—the presiding committee, which elects all the officers.

"They took the short cut and it worked. There were 1,000 delegates at the Congress, representing 2 million Negroes...

"But a handful of Reds dictated policy, and it followed the Party line laid down by Stalin from Moscow.

"That story is typical—Reds fought for the Scottsboro Boys —not to save the boys, but to worm their sordid propaganda around. They got an undeserved reputation for being fair fighters in the cause of Justice.

"They are more subtle than the Nazis. The Nazis use bluntness.

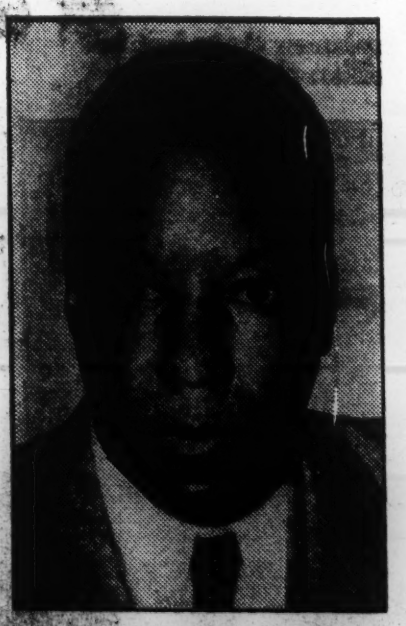
"Reds use such tender ideals as peace and religion to cloak their schemes—those are powerful fruits, especially with honest people.

"Why, James Ford, Red Vice-Presidential candidate, is now a member of the Congress Executive Committee—which is supposed to represent church groups and the YMCA's!"

Strong-minded, far-sighted, absolutely fearless and honest, Randolph and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters have achieved a unique record:

The union has never endorsed any political candidate.

That is a fundamental rule that Sam Gompers wisely enforced upon the American Federation of Labor; it is remembered today only by that union whose members are called "George."



When Philip Randolph was first organizing Pullman porters, he went down to Nashville, Tennessee to deliver a lecture. A mob met him at the train, told him to "git th' hell outa town." Randolph didn't "git"—he kept the lecture date.

17 • DAILY MIRROR • TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1940

Hopes High as Leviton Strike Enters Fourth Week

ELECTRICAL WORKERS SEND PROTEST TO LA GUARDIA ON BEHAVIOR OF THE POLICE

Local 3 Paid Out $30,000 in Benefits to 1,700 Strikers; Van Arsdale Pledges Aid "to Last Dollar"

With the hope of victory running high among the 1,700 strikers at the plant of the Leviton Manufacturing Company, 236 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., the strike entered its fourth week last Wednesday.

Labor leaders who have participated in many labor struggles throughout the country declare the strike is a model of hard-hitting, effective leadership which must bring the management to its knees within a short time.

Factors which will result in victory for the strikers are:

1. The strike is 100 percent effective. Not a wheel is turning in the plant and all of its 1,700 workers are lined up solidly behind Local 3.

2. The union's action in granting strike benefits from the first week is enabling the workers to stand firm.

3. The union's cafeteria, where coffee and sandwiches are dispensed gratis daily, keeps many a striker going without causing any tightening of belts.

4. The law is on the side of the union. The strikers are fighting to force Isadore Leviton to live up to the Wagner Act.

5. Spirits are running high—and the strikers are determined not to go back to work unless they march back under the victorious banner of Local 3.

So far the union has paid out more than $30,000 in strike benefits, and, according to Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager, "will continue to help these fine, fighting workers to the last dollar of our treasury."

Mr. Van Arsdale also announced that scores of locals of the International Brotherhood of Eectrical Workers throughout the country have pledged to grant moral and financial help until the strike is won.

Action by Board

Action by the National Labor Relations Board, union leaders assert, will shortly compel Leviton to deal with the union, H. H. Broach, leader of the strike said at a recent mass meeting of strikers. The union, Mr. Broach said, has repeatedly offered to negotiate with the management, but so far William Schwartz, attorney for the Leviton firm, has been evasive, hoping to delay settlement as long as possible.

In view of the fact that Local 3 clearly represents an overwhelming majority of the workers—nearly 98 percent—Leviton's tactics are a violation of the law, Mr. Broach said. Action by the Labor Board shortly will result in a decision in favor of the strikers.

The police, union officials charge, have been guilty of marked partiality in the strike and have intimidated pickets by the massing of patrolmen and mounted police.

In a telegram to Mayor LaGuardia, calling upon him to intervene in the strike, the union said:

"The [illegible]ke situation at the Leviton plant, where nea[illegible] stri[illegible] girls and men are on strike against [illegible]rly 1,800 [illegible] wages and shameful and degrading unbelievably low [illegible] threatens to become a public sanitary conditions [illegible] totalitarian behavior of the scandal because of the [illegible] police.

"Hundreds of police, brandis[illegible]hing nightsticks and fingering revolvers, are rapidly co[illegible]verting the area into an arme[illegible]mp."

Labor World Mourns Death of John Possehl

John Possehl, general president of the International Union of Operating Engineers and a labor leader for more than 25 years, died in Doctors' Hospital in Washington, D. C., of a heart ailment September 13.

Mr. Possehl, who was 56, became ill after he had presided at a session of the I. U. O. E. Executive Board meeting at the Hamilton Hotel. He was taken to the hospital the following day.

John P. Coyne, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and personal friend of Mr. Possehl for many years, said that his death "will be profoundly felt throughout labor's ranks."

Other tributes came from President Green and many other labor leaders.

Mr. Possehl was elected general president of the engineers' organization in June, 1931, upon the death of President Arthur M. Huddell, and was re-elected at the Engineers' Convention last April. He formerly had served as general secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Green appointed Mr. Possehl a delegate to the meeting of the Governing Board of the International Labor Conference at Geneva in October, 1935.

He served as first vice-president of the building trades department from August, 1932, to August, 1939.

During the World War he was appointed commissioner of conciliation on the Macey Award Board for the Savannah area, and later was chosen an organizer for the I. U. O. E., in which capacity he served until March, 1921, when he was elected a vice-president of the organization. He held this post for 10 years.

Mr. Possehl came to Washington with his wife, Mrs. Emily Possehl, in 1931 when he was elected general president.

Besides his widow, Mr. Possehl is survived by a son, John Possehl, Jr., and a grandchild, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Ferris Talks at Rites

Vincent J. Ferris, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was one of the speakers at the ceremonies marking the unveiling of street signs and a bronze pavement plaque at Printing House Square, Park Row, Nassau and Spruce Streets, on September 13. The plaque bears the legend:

"Printing House Square, former location of many newspaper and printing houses, including Sun, Times, World, Tribune, Herald. Placed by State Education Department, New York Times, Printing Magazine, New York Herald-Tribune, The Sun, New York Employing Printers Association, Allied Printing Trades Council, 1940."

On Convention Platform

President Green Greets Borough President [illegible] at Convention of Sleeping Car [illegible] Brotherhood, International President [illegible]

ARMORED CAR CHAUFFEURS LAUNCH DRIVE AGAINST BURNS DETECTIVE AGENCY

Local 820 Appeals for Support of Other Unions to Prevent Further Loss of Work Once Done by Members

A vigorous campaign to prevent further inroads by the Burns Detective Agency into the protection field has been launched by Armored Car Chauffeurs and Guards' Union, Local 820, A. F. of L.

The Burns Agency entered the field about four months ago and has taken over a number of payroll jobs which formerly were handled by companies employing members of the union.

Emmett Mullen, president, and Thomas F. Scully, secretary-treasurer, have appealed to other unions, particularly those in the printing industry, to try to use their influence to dissuade employers from using Burns men in place of armored car chauffeurs.

"We know from testimony before the LaFollette Committee that the Burns Detective Agency is a strike-breaking organization and every good union man should do everything in his power to prevent it from getting a foothold in a new field," Mr. Mullen and Mr. Scully declared in a statement.

"The Burns men are taking much of the work formerly done by our men, causing unemployment in the union, and are trying to expand this service as much as possible.

"We feel that we should be supported in this fight not only because it affects our members, but also because it is a fight against a common enemy of all labor."

The campaign of Local 820 has the approval of the Central Trades and Labor Council and of many individual unions. Members of the union deliver and guard hundreds of payrolls throughout New York City, Long Island and Newark, N. J.

Meetings Under Way In Trucking Dispute

Negotiations were still under way as this issue went to press in the dispute of Local 807, Teamsters with the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau, the Highway Transport Association and the Master Truckmen of America.

Terms of a settlement proposed by Mayor LaGuardia were accepted in substance by the union, which has 10,000 members, but were rejected by the truckmen, necessitating a ne wseries of parleys.

The union is seeking the reduction of the work week from forty-four to forty hours with no change in the wage rate and a week's vacation with pay.

William Devery, president, and Thomas L. Hickey, secretary-treasurer, are conducting the negotiations for Local 807. Locals 282 and 816, which were originally involved in the dispute, have reached an agreement with the truckmen.

Radio Strike Looms

A vote to strike, if necessary, to enforce pay demands for sustaining programs upon the major networks was taken by the American Federation of Radio Artists at a meeting in the Hotel Edison.

Representatives of the broadcasting companies retorted they were prepared to put substitute programs on the air.

Contracts between the AFRA and the radio chains expired September 13. The new demands call for a basic fee of $12 for 15-minute programs; $15 for half-hour programs, and $18 for hour shows, with [illegible] standardized at $6 for the first hour and $3 for each additional hour.

Commercial programs would not be affected in event of a strike because the federation's contract with advertisers does not expire until February 2, 1941.

After the vote, the radio performers also voted to accept a mediation offer from William H. Davis, chairman of the State Board of Mediation. Conferences were now under way.

Students Guests of Sleeping Car Porters

A few weeks ago a group of Harlem Evening High School students were invited to attend a Bingo Party sponsored by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, located at 217 West 125th Street.

Knowing most Bingo parties, and the chances of winning any prize, the group started out, at first, rather reluctantly, being rather tired after four periods of school work (it was after school). We were being more or less polite because of the invitation extended rather than because of our willingness to go—but we had a surprise in store for us.

When the party reached its destination, it was well agreed before hand that all of us would stay for only a few minutes for courtesy's sake, and then make our departure. The Bingo party was in full swing, the meeting hall was crowded as a big prosperous looking gentleman called out the numbers while anxious men and women watched their cards, each hoping he would win one of the many prizes on the table—consisting of electric toasters, pretty dolls, dishes, ash trays and other useful objects.

We looked rather disdainfully for a second over the crowd, each considering it a waste of time to try our luck at the game. Suddenly, a very tall heavy-set gentleman approached us. We immediately recognized him as Mr. George Bynum, a student of Harlem, who had secured for us several large ads for the "Herald" from the Porters' Union. We also learned that he is one of the local organizers of that union.

After being duly introduced to the gentleman, we were surprised to learn that we were really the guests of honor of the "Sleeping Car Porters" for the evening. Our very congenial host introduced us to some of the officers of the organization, expressing regret that Mr. Phillip Randolph, President of the Organization was not present. Our host then proceeded to take us on a tour of the Union's headquarters, which occupies an entire floor of the premises. The suite consists of seven modern y-equipped offices, one large meeting hall, and a small recreational center where members of the organization may enjoy on their day off to play cards, checkers or other table games.

We learned that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters came into existence just fifteen years ago. Today it is the largest Negro operated union in America, consisting of a membership of over 18,000 persons. The struggle through the first years of its formation was hard and difficult, and it was only through the loyalty of the porters, attendants and maids, that the Brotherhood was able to sign an agreement with the Pullman Company in Chicago in 1937. This agreement brought recognition to the Union. Today, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, with locals thruoghout the country, is an outstanding symbol of the capacity, will and spirit of the Negro people to stand on their own feet.

Before leaving, a special photographer took pictures of us, thanked us for our visit and expressed the hope that we had enjoyed ourselves.

It was with a mingled feeling of shame and great pleasure that we thanked our host for his hospitality, feeling a great deal richer in the knowledge that we had gained through this visit.

M. C.

DAILY TIMES, CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1941

Negro loses protest to draft segregation

First decision in an organized effort by Negro groups to prevent segregation of races in army service under the draft act today had gone against a Chicago Negro who fired the opening gun in the campaign. He is Ernest Calloway of 3451 Michigan, educational director of the United Transport Service Employes of America.

Several weeks ago circulars were put forth by J. G. St. Clair Drake, a research student at the University of Chicago, calling upon his fellow Negroes, in the name of the "C. O. (Conscientious Objectors) Against Jim Crow," to return their selective service questionnaires to their local draft boards, asserting that they are conscientious objectors on the grounds of Jim Crowism.

OTHER PROTESTS

Along with the circulars were others, reputed facsimiles of Negro newspapers and other publications, quoting official army decisions not to call Negroes into service during January because no place had yet been provided for their training, and navy decisions that Negroes could be enlisted only in mess service branches.

A few days later newspapers received mimeographed letters from Calloway, declaring that he had followed the plan of campaign set up in Drake's appeal, and that he would refuse to accept the call under the draft act "under the present anti-democratic structure of the U. S. Army" until his "participation in the defense of my country can be made on a basis of complete equality."

CLAIM BEFORE BOARD

Last night his claim for exemption came before his draft board, No. 81.

The board held that his objection does not come within the definition of conscientious objection to war by reason of religious training or belief, and it refused to allow it. Members of the board, Heber T. Dotson, chairman; V. George Piriscalo, secretary, and Ben Steward, said the board has no remedy for the ills complained of by Calloway and it did not propose to open its meetings as a forum for their discussion.

The board held further that the case cannot be considered by the draft appeals board because the local board has neither power nor jurisdiction to hear and determine the objections set forth by Calloway. It therefore classed Calloway as a 1A selectee.

THE LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE Sunday, January 4, 1942

[illegible] OF THE YEAR

[illegible] TRIBUNE [illegible]nates for the Negro of the Year, 1941, A. Philip Randolph for his stimulating and harnassing of the growing industrial consciousness of the American Negro.

A. Philip Randolph, who is responsible for the largest single labor organization of Negroes in the country, rendered another great service to his race in the astute statesmanship which resulted in the President's order, banning discrimination in National Defense, and forming the FEP committee.

The FEP committee has taken no revenge on companies which have caused untold injury to Negroes for generations in refusing to hire them as skilled and unskilled labor. Instead, the Committee has accomplished farther reaching aims. By providing a setting in which Negro protest groups and laborers, and white industrialists might meet in a sponsored negotiations, the Committee has accomplished a measure of education of both sides.

For all of this, A. Philip Randolph, whose proposed March on Washington had this result, is responsible.

Statesman, scholar, idealist and yet realist, A. Philip Randolph is clearly the man, not only of this year, but in the results of his activities which the farseeing may already glimpse on the horizon, of many years to come.

Rail Wages

Industry Faced With Boost in Costs as Labor Prepares Demands

5 Brotherhoods Slated to Meet On Friday—"Make Work" Proposals Also on Way

5% to 15% Pay Increase Is Aim

From THE WALL STREET JOURNAL *Chicago Bureau*

CHICAGO—The railroad industry yesterday was confronted with the long expected demands of labor for increased wages.

Five railroad brotherhoods are slated to meet in Chicago on Friday to consider the following:

1. A general increase in basic wages.
2. Payment of expenses while away from home.
3. Vacations with pay.
4. Train limit bills and other "make work" proposals.

Demands which railroad labor leaders probably will make are expected to increase the annual rail wage bill between 5% and 15% or more annually.

Last year the total railroad wages approximated $1.9 billion, and the basic rail wage rate was at the highest level in the history of the industry. Net income of the country's railroads for 1940 totaled $191 million.

Counter Proposals Likely

Railroad executives are expected to counter these demands with a tactical proposal for basic wage cuts. This already has been done in the case of the non-operating union's demands for vacations with pay, now before a Presidential Mediation Board.

It was learned that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have jumped the gun with a list of "make work" and higher pay demands which they have served on the western railroads.

The demands of the operating Brotherhoods—crews which run the trains—long have been expected by rail executives as a result of the sharp increases in the volume of traffic.

The carriers are expected to attempt to protect their earnings by two major moves:

1. An increase in revenues through (a) higher freight rates, and (b) higher passenger fares.
2. Proposal that any increase granted apply only to the period of national defense emergency.

Basic Freight Rate Low

The basic freight rate—as measured by the cents charged to move one ton of freight one mile—is only slightly higher than the record low reached in 1937. But, the carriers are faced with a possible demand of lower freight rates for southern coal to make up for the differential between wages of northern bituminous coal mines and southern (the latter still under negotiation) to enable the southern mines to compete with the northern.

The demand by the non-operating unions for vacations with pay was the opening gun for higher wages in the railroad industry. Since this move, several individual railroads have received from both operating and non-operating employes requests which increase basic wage rates and the annual rail wage bill.

Unless this is an exceptional situation—because of war preparations—a change in the basic wage rate probably will not come about until late in the summer or early fall.

Train limit and "make work" proposals are not expected to loom as important as in the past. The carriers are not far from using their physical properties to capacity and it is doubted that labor making schemes would be as successful at this time as they might have been in the past.

In fact, only two years ago a train limitation bill was passed by the U. S. Senate but was lost in House committee before adjournment of that Congress. Now such an act (which would prohibit trains to 70 cars) would be a great drain on the locomotive supply of the railroads.

Opinions Differ

Union officials were reluctant to discuss specific subjects expected to come up for con-

Please turn to page 4, column 5

Railroads Faced With Boost in Costs as Labor Prepares Demands

(Continued from First Page)

sideration at Friday's meeting—explaining that it would cover the whole matter of the Brotherhoods' relations with the railroads.

In railroad circles it is learned that there is not complete agreement among the union leaders as to what course should be followed at this time and that the present meeting is to arrive at some unity of feeling on a list of common demands.

While it is natural that unionized railroad employes should ask pay increases at the same time workers in other industries are obtaining them, there is some fear of a repercussion from the "make work" proposals at a time when railroad plant facilities will be strained to the utmost in meeting the needs of the national defense program.

Railroad executives are not concerned greatly over the immediate effect of an in-increase in the annual wage bill, but rather how seriously it will affect earnings after the major portion of the defense traffic has been moved.

It is pointed out that the last war, in many respects, brought about the national "railroad problem." When the federal government took over the rails in the last World War, the unions obtained their first foothold in obtaining the much discussed "featherbedding" practices (or "work paid for but not done"). In addition at that time the government forced the carriers to buy much equipment for which they are still paying.

Rail unions in most of their wage discussions consider "net operating income," rather than net income. The latter is what is left after paying all expenses, interest on debt and taxes. It has been only nominal in recent years. In the depression years, the railroads in the aggregate had substantial deficits in 1932, 1934 and 1938 and many of the individual roads in several of the intervening years even failed to cover operating expenses and taxes.

The groups that are to meet here May 16 are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors of America; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Switchmen's Union of North America. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes is not participating in the meeting.

The five brotherhoods to engage in the forthcoming meeting are groups which did not participate in the earlier demand for two weeks' vacation with pay, demands for which are now being mediated in Washington.

Two of the brotherhoods have already come forth with proposals for "make work" and "make pay" changes in their working rules and these have been aimed principally at the growing use of diesel electric locomotives on the western railroads.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has served notice on the western railroads demanding certain changes in working rules. These would require two men on each locomotive, which would bring rail motor cars and small 44-ton diesel locomotives within the domain of the firemen. At present the western carriers can operate a Diesel or Diesel electric locomotive with only one man in the cab when the weight on the drivers is less than 90,000 pounds.

Also the demands ask that the western railroads raise their basic rate of pay for firemen to the same levels as are now in effect on the eastern roads, and that the basis of payment be changed to the weight of the total locomotive, instead of the weight on the drivers.

On multiple unit diesel electric locomotives the Firemen's Brotherhood is asking that a fireman be employed on each unit, although there is no fire to tend and nothing to do.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has asked a revision in the basis of compensating engineers working on Diesel electric locomotives, and would base their future rate of pay on the horsepower of the locomotive, rather than the weight on the drivers. Supplementary to this they are asking that an assistant engineer be employed for each additional unit on the multiple unit Diesels.

As some of the large diesel electric locomotives have three and four units, these proposals would call for the employment of two or three "assistant engineers" as well as a like number of unneeded firemen for each train with such type of locomotives.

The brotherhoods' proposal for payment of expenses when away from home is understood to be based upon total hours away from the home station and to call for payment of $1 for each eight hours to cover board and lodging. Thus if a trainman made an eight-hour run to another city, laid over four hours, and then made another eight-run back, he would earn $2.50 for board and lodging. At present the railroads meet the problem of employes away from home through providing way cars and bunk houses.

Rails' Sensational Profits Made With Fewer Workers

President Milliman Says Labor's Efficiency Is Devastating Reply to Lying Propaganda of Press and Fifth Columnists

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

DETROIT, April 2.—A report by the research department of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes brought out in striking fashion this week how the railroads are handling increased traffic and making greater profits with decreased working forces.

Commenting on the revelations, President E. E. Milliman had this to say: "There was nothing romantic in the recent statement of the Association of American Railroads that revenue freight ton-miles for 1941 amounted to 475,000,000,000. But when related to railroad wages, hours and employment and compared with earlier years, they reveal amazing increases in labor productivity and sensational decreases in labor costs.

Blasts Lies

E. E. Milliman

"The revenue ton-miles handled in 1941 were 6.2 per cent greater than in 1929. The number of railroad workers who did this 'handling' dropped from 1,660,850 in 1929 to 1,139,753 in 1942. Total wage payments fell from $2,897,000,000 in 1929 to $2,271,594,000 in 1941.

"With a reduction of 31.4 per cent in total workers and a drop of 21.6 per cent in total wages, the railroads handled 6.2 per cent more business.

Answers Falsehoods

"The increase in railroad labor productivity and decrease in railroad labor costs during the present war, as compared with the first World War, also constitutes a devastating answer to the lying propaganda spread by newspapers and 'Fifth Columnists.'

"The ton-miles handled per employe in 1941 was 88.9 per cent greater than in 1918. For each 1,000 revenue ton-miles handled in 1918 the railroads paid out $6.43 in wages. The wage cost of handling the same 1,000 revenue ton-miles in 1941 was $4.78.

Lower Than in Last War

"In other words, the labor cost last year was 25.7 per cent lower than when we were in the first World War 25 years ago.

"For every hour of employe service in 1918 the railroads handled 73.4 revenue ton-miles. The figure increased to 158.8 per hour in 1941, an increase in hourly output of 116.3 per cent.

"This may be a shocking revelation to Hitler and some of our newspaper columnists, but it will be highly comforting to the 99.9 per cent of Americans who know that national unity and high productive efficiency are essential to our early victory."

Labor Produces More, Gets Less, Check Shows

Labor Research Association Survey Traces Trend to Lower Pay; Sees Progress Made by Unions Being Rapidly Offset

The following article reveals the decline in the real wages of American labor in comparison with the growth of labor's productivity in the past three decades (1909-1939). The article further points out that this trend was to some degree halted by the union struggles of U. S. labor during the period from 1932-1939, but that despite the gains made by union workers in this period, wages still lag considerably behind the growth of productivity.

BY LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

"Products multiply; goods flow from machines faster and more plentifully. But the people who should be taking the goods from the shelves are often too poor to buy them, too exhausted after the day's work to enjoy them. Many of them have even been displaced from their jobs by the machines. While some are overworked, others are kept idle, losing not only their wages but their skills and their courage."

This quotation, from a report of the Secretary of Labor to the Seventh National Conference on Labor Legislation, gives the same picture that is drawn in cold figures in a recent study by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This study is entitled "Wages, Hours and Productivity of Industrial Labor, 1909 to 1939" (Serial No. 3. 1150) and was prepared by Witt Bowden.

Its figures show that the tremendous increases in productivity of American labor over the past 30 years have been of relatively little benefit to the working class as a

(Continued on Page 6)

Workers Produce More, Get Less, Survey of Real Wages Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

whole except when the workers, through organization and struggle, have been able to force employers to pass on in higher wage rates a part of the increased output.

Productivity and real wages: As the study explains, the "average amount of wages paid for an hour of labor when allowances are made for changes in cost of living measures approximately the purchasing power of wages and indicates roughly what wages earners draw out of the national product per hour of labor. . . . A comparison of real hourly earnings with man-hour productivity indicates roughly whether or not the wage earners' rate of consumption is keeping pace with the basic or man-hour rate of production."

PRODUCTIVITY ROSE

From 1909 through 1939, the productivity of American labor as measured by output per man-hour has risen much faster than the wage earners' rate of consumption as measured by real hourly earnings. Following figures show this:

Manufacturing: Output per man hour, or productivity, rose by 163.6 per cent between 1909 and 1939; average real hourly earnings by only 110.5 per cent.

Bituminous coal mining: Productivity (1909 to 1939) increased 101.5 per cent average real hourly earnings only 72.5 per cent.

Anthracite coal mining: Productivity (1909 to 1939) increased 110.5 per cent; average real hourly earnings by only 72.5 per cent.

Trend in Manufacturing: These figures show that the worker's ability to produce goods has far surpassed his ability to buy them back. In the following table the trend of this exploitation of workers in manufacturing industries is indicated by the course of production per man-hour and real average hourly earnings. To make the trend more readily perceptible, we have converted the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures, which were on a 1923-25 basis, to that of 1909:

Year	Productivity	Real average hourly earnings
	(1909—100)	
1909	100.0	100.0
1919	115.4	124.3
1923	151.0	138.6
1929	199.2	149.9
1932	208.0	152.6
1939	263.6	210.5

As noted, productivity per man-hour in **manufacturing industries** rose in this period by 163.6 per cent and real average hourly earnings by only 110.5 per cent. These figures represent the degree of exploitation of the **employed** workers; they do not reflect the concomitant result of rapidly rising productivity under a profit system—technological unemployment. Through speed-up and rationalization employed workers are forced to produce an even greater volume of goods with proportionate increases in their earnings, while thousands of others are thrown into the ranks of the jobless.

Two periods contrasted: Of special significance to organized labor is a comparison of the trend of productivity and average real hourly earnings in **manufacturing** industries during the two periods 1923-1929 and 1932-1939, shown in this table:

	Per cent increase 1923-1929	Per cent increase 1932-1939
Output per man hour	31.9	26.6
Real average hourly earnings	8.2	37.8

"After the World War," the study explains in referring to the labor situation, "there was a policy of non-intervention so far as legislative and administrative agencies were concerned, but the courts were utilized extensively by employers, especially through injunctions, to check the influence of labor organizations." As a consequence in the years 1923-1929, hourly earnings, when adjusted by the index of cost of living, rose only 8.2 per cent; man-power output by 31.9 per cent. Says the study:

An outstanding characteristic of these years was the decline of wages as a proportion of total income payments in manufacturing, the mineral industries as a whole, and steam railroads. Total wages fell from 63.6 per cent of all income payments in these industries in 1923 to 57.1 per cent in 1929."

Employers not only deprived labor of the benefits of rising productivity by their refusal to increase wages accordingly, but also as this government study points out, **"The benefits of the rising productivity of labor were no in general transferred through price reductions to consumers, for the index of cost of living was higher during most of the period than in 1923."**

It was this widening of the gap between the ability of the workers in general to produce goods and the ability of the masses in general to consume these goods that laid the basis for the economic crisis and depression of 1929-1933.

During the period 1932 through 1939 labor made a better showing. Through widespread organization of labor, as the study admits, "general advances in wages were more easily secured and retained." By organizing into unions workers were able not only to increase their wage rates in greater conformity with rising productivity but were able also to assure these gains through the enactment and protection of beneficial labor legislation.

It should be noted again, however, that the relative gains of labor in the 1932-39 period have not made up for the greater relative loss in the 1923-1929 period. Reactionaries who point out the comparatively "high" wages of the latter period should always be reminded of this fact.

Employers of course have their eyes on the "good old days" of the Harding-Coolidge era when unions were comparatively weak and labor legislation was far from adequate to protect the elementary rights of labor. In their attacks on labor standards and social legislation in the present "defense" period they would turn back the clock a decade or more in an effort to cancel the gains made by the workers in recent years of struggle.

100 AGENCIES DRAFT POST-WAR PLANS

20th Century Fund Reports on Survey of Such Planning Throughout Nation

PRIVATE GROUPS AIDING

35 Federal Organizations and Various Trade Associations at Work on Programs

More than one hundred governmental and private agencies and commercial concerns throughout the United States are making plans for the post-war period, according to a survey made by the Twentieth Century Fund that is being issued today.

The fund's report, titled "Post-war Planning in the United States," was prepared by Dr. George B. Galloway, and describes the work of thirty-five government agencies, thirty-three private agencies, eleven industrial and financial organizations, sixteen trade associations and seven rail, highway, water and other transportation agencies disclosed to have undertaken planning now for the return to peacetime conditions.

Among the major Federal agencies so engaged are the Board of Economic Warfare, headed by Vice President Wallace; the post-war division of the Labor Department, under Dal Hitchcock; the division of research and statistics under the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, which has retained Professor Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University as special economic adviser; and such other agencies as the National Resources Planning Board, the Public Work Reserve, the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Security Agency, the Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Federal Housing Administration and the Federal Power Commission.

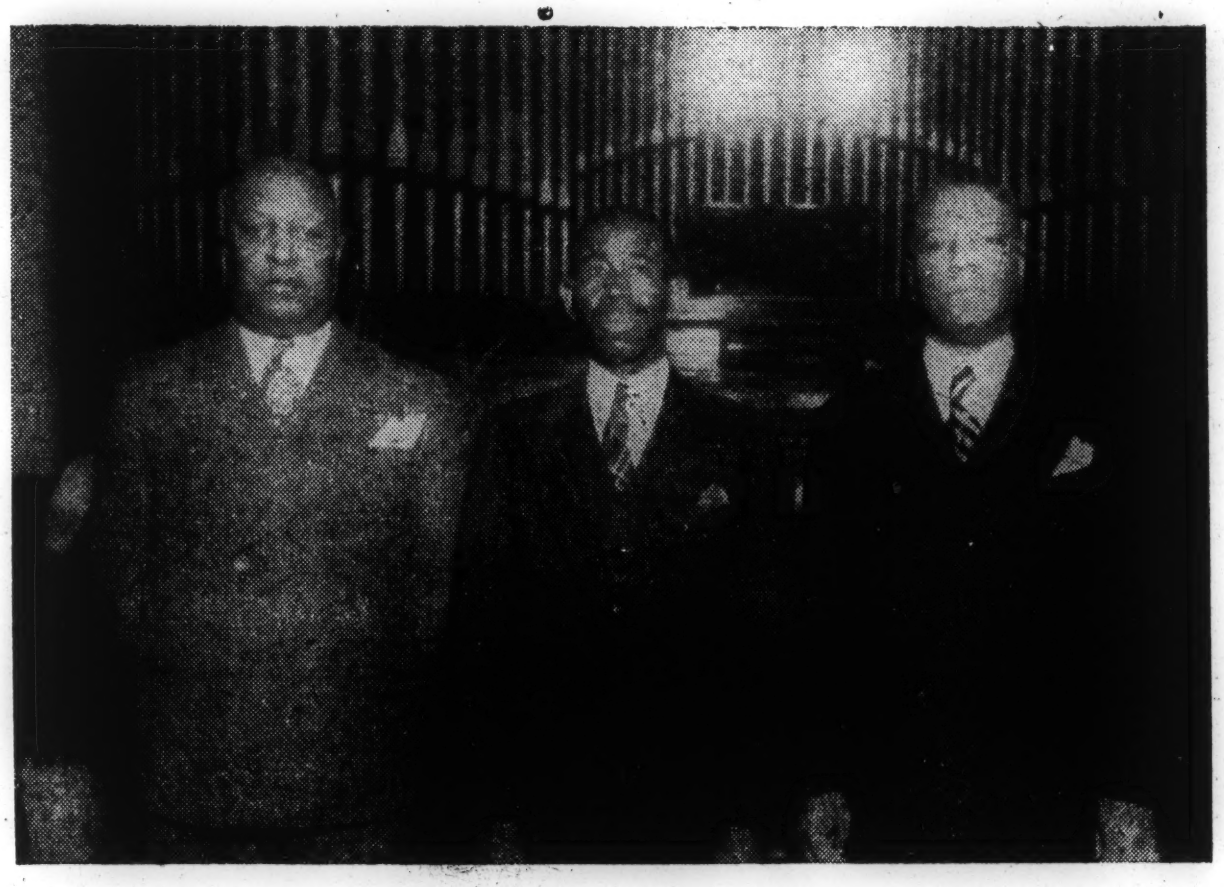
An equally long list of private agencies whose study projects generally are of a scale and scope to match governmental efforts includes the Twentieth Century Fund, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Council for Democracy, Rotary International, National Bureau of Economic Research, National Planning Association, Federal Council of Churches, New School for Social Research, National Policy Committee, Social Science Research Council, Council on Foreign Relations, and American Library Association.

In addition, business organizations such as General Electric Company, the National Association of Manufacturers, National Association of Real Estate Boards, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Association of Advertising Agencies, United States Chamber of Commerce, Association of American Railroads, National Automobile Manufacturers Association, and many others are engaged in surveys of post-war expectancies and programs.

Jacksonville Progressive News

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1942

Scenes From B. S. C. P. Mass Meeting



Pictured above, are the national and local leaders of the BSCP's conference which convened here this week. From l to r, M. P. Webster, first international president; S. L. Bennett, president of local branch, and A. Philip Randolph, national president.

The leaders are shown here with Mrs. Theresa Bailou Griffin, director of local NAACP Youth Council.—Photos by J. Henry.

Text of C.I.O. Executive Board Legislative Resolution

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — Constant vigilance to protect its hard-won gains and a program for extending social and labor legislation are the main points of the report of the CIO Committee on Legislation which was adopted by the Executive Board of the organization here yesterday.

The report assailed proposals from "diverse enemies of labor" to retreat the rights to organize and strike and declared that such proposals, if enacted into legislation, would constitute a denial of the American democratic institutions.

Proposals for the defense of the National Labor Relations Act, Walsh-Healy Act and an adequate WPA system were among the specific problems the report considered.

It also stressed housing measures, the Southern poll tax, mine inspection, health, anti-lynching, social security and civil rights issues.

The report follows:

Labor during the coming months must have two primary objectives regarding its legislative program. First, constant vigilance must be exercised to protect the hardwon legislative gains which have been made during the past few years. Second, labor must continue to march onward with a legislative program calling for extended social and progressive legislation for the protection of the people of the nation. These problems will arise in relation to both federal and state legislation.

At the present time the American people are being called upon to defend their basic institutions and our democratic way of life. During this period of stress certain vicious elements are attempting to play upon the fears and emotions of the people in order to impose their policies of reaction and repression of the interests of the people. The legislative program of the CIO is offered as a contribution toward the preservation of what the people seek to defend.

On the basis of this policy the following legislative program is proposed:

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

(1) The National Labor Relations Act

This legislation continues to be the most important in assuring labor unions the right to exist and to continue to live through the protection of the right of workers to organize into unions of their own choosing and to engage in collective bargaining. Labor must demand that this legislation be kept intact without amendments

The numerous proposals which have emanated from the diverse enemies of labor restricting the right to organize or the right to strike in any industries must be fought and defeated. The imposition of any such repressive legislation upon the workers of the nation will contitute a denial of the very democratic institutions which all Americans are determined to preserve.

(2) Wage-Hour and Walsh-Healey Acts

The Wage-Hour law was aimed to protect the most exploited segment of the workers of the nation. At the present time its minimum wage merely provides for 30c per hour. Industry committees operating under the law may fix the wage up to 40c per hour. Certainly these standards do not impose any serious burden on American industry. The maximum hours per week is set at 40 hours. However, this limitation in no way imposes any undue burden or any unsurmountable obstacles because overtime is permitted provided time and one-half is paid for such overtime.

Labor must continue to vigorously oppose any amendments to the Wage-Hour law which would in any way detract from the protection now given to labor under such legislation. In addition, vigorous efforts must be made to extend the protection of this law to millions who have not yet enjoyed its benefits.

The Walsh-Healey Act protects workers employed by those who receive government contracts in the maintenance of an 8 - hour day and 40-hour week and of prevailing minimum wages for each industry. This legislation does not limit the number of working hours but merely protects workers in assuring them payment of time and one-half for overtime.

The Act must be protected against any weakening amendments.

(3) WPA Appropriations

In spite of increased appropriations for national defense, millions of able-bodied workers are unable to find jobs in private industry. Ominous rumblings have been heard already from the "economy bloc" whose efforts will be directed against any adequate appropriations for the unemployed.

The WPA must be provided with an adequate supplemental appropriation for the rest of the fiscal year to provide at least a continuance of the present level of jobs with wages adjusted upward to meet increasing needs. For the coming year a new and broadened work program should be instituted paying adequate wages and without requirements of sponsorship or relief status. Such a program should provide work for all able-bodied workers who cannot get jobs. A comprehensive youth program should be enacted which will provide not only full opportunity for education and training but also give substance to the fundamental right of everyone to a job.

(4) Housing

One of the great unfilled needs of the American people is an adequate supply of decent, safe and sanitary housing. The existing program of government subsidized construction designed for the lowest income groups must continue to be the backbone of any national housing program. The United States Housing Authority program must be enlarged through the adoption of legislation far broader than any considered thus far, with vastly increased appropriations. Furthermore, in order to extend the program to the lowest income groups in all regions, such changes should be made in the law as may be necessary to reach the population of the milling towns, mining towns, and rural areas.

(5) Federal Mine Inspection Bill

In the mining industry many thousands of coal miners have lost their lives because of inadequate safety controls, and these deaths could have been prevented by the passage of a law providing for the federal inspection of mines.

The CIO must vigorously aid the efforts of the United Mine Workers of America in obtaining the passage of an adequate and satisfactory federal mining inspection bill.

(6) Southern Poll Tax

The recent congressional elections have emphasized the fact that certain reactionary congressmen are able to maintain themselves in power as representatives of a minority only because the poll tax disfranchizes the majority of the citizens living in their districts.

The CIO will continue to seek the enactment of legislation intended to prohibit the imposition of State poll taxes as a condition to the exercise of the franchise in federal elections.

(7) LaFollette-Thomas Oppressive Labor Practices Bill

After several years of public hearings by the LaFollette Senate Civil Liberties Committee, legislation was proposed by this Committee which would prohibit the use of labor spies, strikebreaking agencies, armed guards and industrial munitions in order to put an end to the brutal practices of anti-labor corporations against the workers.

No just or logical reason has ever been urged in opposition to this legislation. It has been stymied in Congress in the past by being smothered to death by the reactionaries. Labor must press only the more vigorously for the early enactment of this legislation.

(8) Social Security

The American people are entitled to a system of real security for aged people. The present dual system of state old-age pensions and federal old - age insurance does not take care of our needs in a satisfactory way and does not exhaust the limit of our resources. The CIO must continue to press for the adoption of an old age pension program based upon a flat pension of $60 per month, a supplementary allowance to wives up to a maximum of $90 per month, for each married couple with an age limit of 60 years, and eligibility to all persons, administered through a single federal system. Large groups of American workers who are not yet covered under this legislation should be brought within the system. The additional funds necessary for this program must be secured by taxes upon the higher income brackets and not imposed upon the workers.

(9) Health and Total or Permanent Disability.

One-third of the American people now receive no medical care worthy of its name and the wage earners and low income groups cannot afford adequate medical care because the costs of medical care are disorganized and excessive. Further, the incidence of total and permanent disability is now thrown entirely upon the workers and no adequate provision is made to meet their problem.

Legislation must be enacted which would:

(a) Enact a national health program, including insurance for medical care on a federal basis covering all persons, free medical care for those who cannot afford insurance, cash benefits for temporary disability to workers, and the construction of new hospitals in rural and urban areas throughout the country; and

(b) Establish a system providing for cash benefits in cases of total or permanent disability as part of the federal old-age pension program.

(10) Anti-lynching

Lynching, which has been a bar to the extension of democracy to millions of Negro workers and underprivileged white workers, must be eliminated. The CIO will continue to offer its unstinted support to the early enactment by Congress of anti-lynching legislation.

(11) Civil Liberties

The gains that have been made in the protection of civil liberties through the Supreme Court decisions enforcing constitutional rights must not be curtailed by Congress. The spread of dictatorships abroad and hysterical fears at home must only serve to reaffirm the abiding faith of the American people in the great principles of civil rights and civil liberties embodied in the Bill of Rights and in the social legislation upholding the dignity of the common man.

The CIO pledges itself to the maintenance and extension of our democratic rights and liberties and will combat any attempted legislative invasion of the civil liberties of any part of the American people.

In the last session of Congress, a bill was introduced which may well have resulted in serious suppression of civil liberties. This bill authorized the FBI to make investigation by wire-tapping and other means into what the Department of Justice deems to be interference with the national defense. While the Attorney General has attempted to safeguard the use of wire-tapping by requiring a certificate justifying its use, there is no safeguard upon the broad authority to make other investigations. The bill is a dangerous invasion of civil liberties and constitutional guarantees against unlawful searches and must be fought and defeated.

(12) Taxes

Two tax laws have been passed by the last Congress. The first was a revision of the income tax and federal sales taxes to raise approximately one billion dollars annually. One-half of this burden was placed upon wage earners and low income groups under $1,500 a year. This is the group that receives less than one-third of the national income, yet they are made to assume nearly one-half of the tax burden. The second tax law was an alleged excess profits tax. Under this excess profits tax bill, very few of our large monopoly corporations will actually pay any taxes because they are given such liberal exemptions. While a single worker who receives an income of over $800 a year must now pay income taxes, corporations do not pay any excess profits until they have earned more than 8 per cent of their capital, or more money than they have been making in the past.

In addition, the excess profit bill met the demands of industry that its huge profits from government defense orders remain unimpaired through special dispensation by way of liberal amortization provisions and elimination of previous legislative enactments limiting the amount of profits under government contracts.

The CIO calls for a revision of our tax structure by way of enactment of sound tax legislation, including the elimination of all forms of consumer taxes, direct or indirect, the imposition of a genuine excess profits tax, an end to tax exempt securities, progressive tax rates upon upper bracket corporate and personal incomes, increased inheritance taxes, and a tightening up of administartive loopholes.

STATE LEGISLATION

(1) A series of proposed model State bills will be sponsored and supported by the CIO Local and State Industrial Union Councils in the various States in which the legislatures will be in session this year. These bills will include the following:

(a) Limiting the authority of courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes;

(b) Guarantees of collective bargaining in State contracts;

(c) Establishing State Labor Relations Board to prevent unfair labor practices;

(d) Regulating and controlling the use of Home or National Guards;

(e) State minimum wage and maximum hour law;

(f) Protecting the payment of wages by employers to employees;

(g) Regulation of private detectives;

(h) Prohibiting evictions of persons who are unemployed involved in labor disputes;

(i) Regulating use of deputy sheriffs in labor disputes;

(j) Protection of exercise of civil liberties;

(k) Expanding coverage and benefits under State unemployment compensation laws.

(2) Several model State bills which were drafted by a Federal-State Conference in Washington of representatives of different Governors, have recently been submitted to the various State officials. These bills, under an alleged protection of national defense to prevent sabotage and to provide for the use of Home Guards, may constitute one of the most serious threats against organized labor. This proposed legislation will undoubtedly result in serious inroads in the full exercise of civil liberties, restrict and possibly prohibit efforts of unions to organize unorganized workers and curtail if not eliminate the constitutional and God given right of workers to exercise their right to strike in order not to be relegated to a position of economic slavery.

These bills must be fought and defeated in every State Legislature where the attempt will be made to obtain their enactment.

New York Post

February 19, 1941

OUTLAWING STRIKES BY LAW CALLED CONGRESSIONAL FOLLY.

Dear Editor: The news that the New York Joint Board of the Dressmakers Union affiliated with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has been able to compel three of the five manufacturers' associations in their industry to agree to establish higher standards of efficiency in their shops is highly significant. Together with the Reuther plan, which seeks to utilize more fully for defense purposes the facilities of the automobile industry which now stand idle nearly half the time, and Philip Murray's proposal to see that the smaller iron and steel plants which are now partially idle should be used more fully, this plan for greater efficiency in the dress industry shows clearly the intense interest that trade unions have in greater output.

This interest of organized labor in greater output as soon as conditions of good pay and continuous employment are assured makes absurd the demands now being voiced by certain reactionary Congressmen for the abolition by law of the right to strike. The number of men involved in strikes this past year was a good deal less than the number who went on strike during 1918, when we were actually at war. There never was a time when outlawing strikes by legislation was less necessary than now.

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH,
Chairman, Negro Labor Committee.

Civil Liberties Union Bars Reds on Staff

National Committee Acts to Destroy Long Precedent

For the first time in its history the American Civil Liberties Union today barred from its governing committees and from its staff Communists or Communist sympathizers who insist on following the Communist party line.

In addition to Communist party and German-American Bund members, supporters "of native organizations with obvious anti-democratic objectives or practices" are prohibited from holding offiec in the union.

This departure from precedent was voted by a majority of the Union's National Committee, meeting in the Town Hall Club, 123 W. 43rd St., this afternoon.

Heretofore the Union has always welcomed some Communist members in its controlling body, in line with its long-standing policy of representing all political parties and faiths.

Dr. Ward Declines.

Dr. Harry F. Ward, for 20 years chairman of the Union, who has been under fire as a Soviet sympathizer in the Union, sent a letter declining to run for re-election.

Choice of a successor was postponed, but John Haynes Holmes, vice chairman and critic of Communist party line followers, will serve temporarily as acting chairman.

Dr. Ward, who is on his way to Mexico for a three-months leave of absence from Union Theological Seminary, had been criticized for retaining chairmanship of the League for [illegible], allegedly Communist-controlled.

The Resolution.

Part of the resolution adopted reads as follows:

"The Board of Directors and the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union hold it inappropriate for any person to serve on the governing committee of the union or on its staff who is a member of any political organization which supports totalitarian dictatorship in any country or who by its published declaration indicates his support of such a principles.

"Within this category we include organizations in the United States supporting the totalitarianism of the Sovet Union and of the Fascist and Nazi countries (such as the Communist party, German-American Bund) as well as native organizations with obvious anti-democratic objectives or practices."

About forty directors or national committeemen attended the annual meeting. Those opposed to the resolution started to prepare a minority resolution at the conclusion of the meeting.

Split Widens.

While the split within the union at first was confined to Dr. Ward, later it was extended to other directors, some of whom were re-elected today, subject to the resolution.

PULLMAN, INC., TO BUY UP PART OF OWN STOCK

Reserves 15 Million for Purchases.

An offer to buy up to $15,000,000 of its own stock was made yesterday by Pullman, Inc., to stockholders. David A. Crawford, president, told the stockholders that the directors concluded recently that the retirement of a part of the outstanding capital stock of the corporation would be "in the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders."

David A. Crawford.

Pullman, Inc., is a holding company controling the Pullman company, operator of sleeping car and other railroad equipment, and the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing company, manufacturer of railroad equipment. It now has 3,820,194 shares outstanding. On a basis of yesterday's closing price of 24⅜, if the entire $15,000,000 were used, approximately 600,000 shares would be retired.

Has Huge Cash Balance.

Crawford's letter said that the directors of Pullman, Inc., believe that a part of the corporation's accumulation of cash and government bonds, totaling approximately $53,000,000—more than is needed in the conduct of the business—can be employed to advantage in the purchase and retirement of the capital shares.

Crawford also disclosed that certain large share holders, including one who is a director, have indicated a willingness to offer for sale at least a part of their holdings to the corporation "in connection with federal tax payment requirements." Altho Crawford did not explain further, sources close to the company said the federal tax payment requirements were connected with the payment of inheritance taxes, but declined to disclose the names of the individuals involved.

It was also indicated that if the shares were sold in the regular channels thru the New York Stock exchange the large amount involved might have a depressing effect on prices of Pullman shares.

Working Capital Larger.

"The annual report recently shows an excess of current assets over current liabilities of approximately $75,875,000, which gives the Pullman group of companies a larger amount of working capital than it has had at any time since its reorganization in 1927 when Pullman, Inc., was formed," Crawford said.

He added that since 1930 there has been a net reduction of approximately $125,884,000 in the stated investment in physical properties. Notwithstanding the disbursement of cash dividends in excess of all the net profits earned by Pullman, Inc., and its subsidiaries since the reorganization in 1927, there has been an increasing accumulation of cash and government bonds.

In making the request for the tender of the stock, Crawford said the directors do not want to make any forecast as to the future of the company's business. Estimated earnings for the first quarter of this year are $3,000,000, or 78 cents a share, compared with $2,265,816, or 69 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1940.

Directions for Selling.

The stockholders were told to send a tender accompanying his letter, with the amount and price of the shares they were willing to sell, to the Pullman corporation's agent, J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., 23 Wall street, New York. As soon as practical after April 15 the Morgan company will inform the stockholders whose tenders have been accepted in whole or in part, and will return any certificates for shares tendered but not accepted.

Later stockholders will be asked to approve a reduction of the capital of the corporation to the extent of the shares purchased and by 54,368 shares previously acquired.

JOBS FOR NEGROES IN DEFENSE SPREAD

Hillman Reveals Responses From Industry in His Drive for Widened Opportunity

TRAINING IN SKILL OFFERED

Curtiss-Wright, Sun Shipyards and RCA Plant Report on Employment Policies

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 10—Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, reported progress today in his drive to persuade defense contractors to employ Negroes to relieve skilled labor shortages.

The Curtiss-Wright Corporation, which makes military aircraft, notified Mr. Hillman that it would employ Negro skilled workers and that "several Negro trainees have been enrolled in the Curtiss-Wright training school and are now receiving instructions which will lead to employment in skilled positions in the Buffalo plant."

The notification was in response to a general letter sent by Mr. Hillman to defense contractors asking them to train and employ Negroes.

Other responses to Mr. Hillman's letter include one from John G. Pew, president of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Chester, Pa.

Reports Ratio of 10 Per Cent

"At the present time, 10 per cent of our employes are colored men," Mr. Pew wrote. "They are employed in the following departments: Forge and blacksmith shops, foundry, pipe-fitting department, bolting and reaming, riveting, storeroom, yard maintenance, bending shop, garage and janitor service."

G. K. Throckmorton, president of the RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J., wrote:

"We were mindful of the matter (Negro employment) before the receipt of your letter, and under our policy we had already engaged a substantial number of Negro workers in various lines of endeavor from factory workers to salesmen."

From Montgomery, Ala., A. C. Greeson, president of the Greeson Manufacturing Corporation, wrote:

"At the present time we are using local labor entirely and our crew is about equally divided between white and Negroes. We have several positions held by skilled Negro workers and they are given every opportunity to occupy any job they are capable of handling."

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM, cited a recent report from the Michigan State Employment Service to show that expanded activity on the part of the Bureau of Employment Security Agencies was facilitating the integration of Negroes into defense production.

Michigan Placements

The report declared that "2,360 Negro placements were made during the first quarter of this year as compared with 940 for the corresponding period last year."

"Placements of Negroes during this first quarter constitute 7.5 per cent of total placements, while during that period last year they constituted only 4 per cent of all placements," it added.

"Every week placements are being made of Negroes in occupations in which we have never before been able to place them. Screw-machine operators, lathe operators, electricians, gear hobbers (machine shop), welders and skilled foundry workers such as bench, floor and hand molders as well as coremakers of all kinds.

"In two instances increased hiring of Negroes has been reported. In Muskegon, a foundry and machine company is now placing colored men on some skilled jobs, although formerly they have been used only as unskilled labor. Similarly, under the stimulus of increased orders, two establishments in the Port Huron area are now hiring both colored and Mexican foundry workers."

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Seventeen Negro Leaders Ask End of Bias on Defense Work

President Roosevelt was urged yesterday to order the inclusion in all defense contracts of clauses forbidding discrimination against applicants for employment because of race, creed or color. The plea was made in an open letter signed by seventeen Negro leaders, all supporters of the economic and foreign policies of the Roosevelt Administration.

The letter declared that Negroes had found it virtually impossible to obtain jobs in aircraft factories and other defense industries and that instances had been reported of Negro youths denied admission to government training schools for defense mechanics.

Included among the steps suggested were the writing into defense contracts of requirements that employment be given to qualified persons without regard for race or religion and the issuance of an executive order prohibiting discrimination in the armed forces and in the government training program for defense jobs.

The signers included A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Elmer A. Carter, member of the State Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board; the Rev. Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, Walter White and William Pickens of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Gertrude E. Ayer, principal of Public School 24.

Other signers were Assistant District Attorney Eunice H. Carter, Layle Lane, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers; Professor Ralph J. Bunche of Howard University, Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes; Noah C. A. Walters, assistant manager of the Laundry Workers Joint Board; Hobson R. Reynolds of The Pittsburgh Courier, A. L. Jackson and Raymond Pace Alexander.

Pullman to Make Shells for Allies

BUTLER, Pa., June 8.—(AP.)—Wallace Barker, vice president for operations of the Pullman Standard Car Corporation's plant here announced today the company had accepted a $3,000,000 order for shells from the Allied Purchasing Commission.

Re-tooling of the Butler plant, which produced munitions during the World War, will begin immediately and probably will be completed by October. Production of shells, finished except for powder and caps, will begin then on a 24-hour-a-day basis, Barker said.

The plant normally is engaged mainly in the construction of freight cars.

NWLB HELPS UNION IN NO-STRIKE STAND

Acts, 8 to 4, to Give Security to Local at Plainfield, N. J., Which Lost Members

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 3—While A. F. of L. and C. I. O. leaders worked on new methods of putting teeth in their war-time "no strike" policy, the National War Labor Board was reported today to have split 8 to 4 in deciding tentatively to rebuild and make secure a C. I. O. union which had a membership loss of nearly 50 per cent in a four-month period during which it refrained from striking in the face of alleged anti-union acts by the employer.

The first board decision on union security covers the 250 employes of the Walker-Turner Company of Plainfield, N. J., and the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, C. I. O. The tentative ruling, now being drafted

Continued on Page Six

NWLB HELPS UNION IN NO-STRIKE STAND

Continued From Page One

in final form by William H. Davis, NWLB chairman, reportedly found the four public members joining with the four labor members to comprise the majority, while the four employer members dissented.

Point of Wide Controversy

Although the company involved in the case is small, the ruling is considered of major importance nationally since it is the first board policy decision on an issue which has aroused great controversy in and out of Congress and on a question which led to the downfall of the old National Defense Mediation Board.

Formal announcement of the ruling in the Walker-Turner case is not scheduled until next week and it may be delayed beyond that if the public, labor and employer members are able, as seems possible, to reach unanimous accord on a union security decision covering the 25,000 employes in eight plants of the International Harvester Company or the 23,000 workers at the Kearny, N. J., yard of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation, which once surrendered its yard to the government rather than grant a union maintenance of membership clause.

The formula in International Harvester may be a voluntary "maintenance of membership clause" such as was awarded in the Marshall Field case.

In the Walker-Turner case the board majority was said to have decided tentatively that workers who were union members on Nov. 27, when the dispute with the company began, should be required to reinstate themselves in good standing and remain in good standing, with the penalty for failure to do so being either discharge or loss of seniority rights, depending upon a decision of the company-union grievance machinery. Non-unionists would not be required to join the C. I. O.

Membership Fell Sharply

The board majority was said to have been impressed by the fact that the C. I. O. union represented about 95 per cent of the 250 workers in November, but during the dispute with the company its membership dwindled to about 50 per cent.

The board minority, the employer group, whose dissenting opinion is being drafted by Roger D. Lapham, chairman of the board of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, was said to have offered a compromise clause under which union members who did not desire to remain in good standing could escape this obligation, but the proposal was turned down.

Mr. Lapham and his associates were said to feel that the board should not interfere with the right of a worker to decide for himself whether his membership in the union must continue for the life of the contract.

While the NWLB was debating this question of giving security to labor unions which give up the right to strike during the war, members of the "Combined Labor War Board," consisting of three representatives of the A. F. of L. and three of the C. I. O., met with President Roosevelt for a general discussion of labor problems.

As they left the White House, William Green, A. F. of L. president, and Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, confirmed reports that they were attempting to draft a joint policy under which an affiliate of one, suspended for non-compliance with the no-strike policy, would not be chartered by the rival organization.

Fight Move To Oust Railroad Firemen

SAVANNAH, Ga.—A movement has been initiated and being vigorously prosecuted by the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Engineman, the effect of which, if successful, will be to deprive some 2,000 or more colored firemen and hostlers of their jobs on 20 railroads in the Southeast.

The movement is being resisted by the managements of the railroads affected on the ground that colored men are adapted to such work, have given efficient service, and that the Negro deserves a square deal.

Furthermore they argue that the natural home of the Negro is in the South, that the labor of him and his family is needed in this section, that to limit further his right to employment in this territary is an economic error and a social injustice.

The scale of pay and the working conditions of the white man and the black man in the firemen's seat are exactly the same. This pay ranges from $150 to $200 per month. The union uses this parity in pay to argue for the employment of white men only.

The railroads in the South employ both white and colored firemen. There are no colored engineers. It is, therefore, the policy of most of the railroads to employ a sufficient number of white firemen to provide for a supply of engineers and to fill other places with colored men. Probably about half of the firemen in the South are colored.

The union could not, and therefore does not, attempt to secure the immediate discharge of the colored firemen but is demanding that after this date no more be employed.

On some southeastern railroads it has already been successful in enforcing its demand. It does not use the language "white" or "colored" in its demands, but insists that only "promotable firemen and helpers" be employed.

The union further demands that when new runs or jobs are established, only promotable men be assigned to them, and it wishes to bar colored men from 'other than steam power,' that is to say, the diesel engines now rapidly being put into service.

Since colored men are not in line for promotion to engineers, the effect of all this is simply to close the door of employment to the colored man who may wish to become a fireman or a hostler.

These demands were first made in March of this year, and to date have not been granted. However, practically all demands made by the railroad labor unions during recent years have been successful, and there is every reason to believe that history will repeat itself in this instance, unless there is a vigorous and united protest from clear-thinking people.

There will be other and more far-reaching effects than the permanent loss to the race of these 2,000 well-paid jobs. There are many thousands of Negroes in railway jobs other than firemen or hostlers in the shops, the section gangs, as truckers, waiters, brakemen, flagmen, porters and the like.

It is a certainty that if the firemen are successful in putting up this ban, the other unions will follow their example, and soon...very soon...the transportation industry which now affords opportunity and fair treatment to thousands and thousands of colored men, will employ only a pitiful few in those menial and low-paid positions that the white man may not wish.

Atty. Keys to Speak on Bee Radio Program

A very comprehensive and enlightening address on the part the Negro has and is playing in art, was delivered Tuesday on the Radio Forum program by Mrs. Frances T. Moseley, prominent civic and social leader and art patron, when she spoke on the subject "Negro Art, 1851 to the Present."

Mrs. Moseley, the 29th speaker of the Radio Forum series, sponsored by the BEE and heard every Tuesday at 1:15 over station WHIP from its Chicago studios in Kimball Hall, cited the advancement being made by the Negro in cultural achievements, and gave a resume of the strides being made by the Negro in art since the latter part of the 19th cenury.

Lawyer Next Speaker

The next speaker on the Radio Forum series is Atty. Ulysses S. Keys, former BEE columnist, and well known professional man. Attorney Keys is a member of the law firm of Prescott, Burroughs and Taylor. He will speak on the subject, "The Lawyer in the Community."

The entire text of Mrs. Taylors address begins on page 16 in this issue. Copies of Radio Forum addresses will be mailed those desiring them without charge. The Chicago Bee invites its readers to listen to these programs which emanate from WHIP, 1480 on the dial, each Tuesday at 1:15 p. m.

NEGRO REPRESENTATION URGED FOR LABOR MEDIATION BOARD

Dear Editor: As chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, an organization supported by unions having over a quarter of a million members in New York City, I want to urge President Roosevelt respectfully and strongly that some outstanding Negro trade unionist, such as A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, be made one of the labor members of the National Labor Mediation Board or else appoint an outstanding Negro to represent the public on that board.

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH,
Negro Labor News Service.

N. Y. Post
3/26/44

Concerning—

NEW YORK CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

in behalf of

PULLMAN PORTERS and MAIDS

To establish their right of self-organization and the abolition of tipping as a reward for their labor

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is the first and only National Negro labor union in the United States

---

Issued by the Committee

HENRY T. HUNT, Chairman
~~100 East 42nd Street~~
New York City

1. The Citizens Committee of New York is composed of over 100 of the most outstanding men and women of the nation in various walks of life as a glance at the list of names of the Committee will disclose.

2. The Committee was organized January 18th, 1927 and held its first public meeting at the Community Church, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City.

3. PURPOSES OF THE COMMITTEE:

   (a) To assist the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in establishing the right of self-organization of the Pullman porters and maids as against the Company Union known as the Employee Representation Plan.

   (b) To give the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters counsel and support in public opinion and before the United States Boards of Mediation and Arbitration.

   (c) To stimulate public interest in favor of a living wage for the porters and maids and the abolition of tipping as a reward for labor.

   (d) To support fully the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters until the organization has secured the just demands it is striving for and finally takes its place in the ranks of the organized American labor movement.

   (e) The Committee is convinced that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is a stable and progressive organization with responsible and capable leaders who recognize their duty not alone to the porters and maids but also to the Pullman Company and the travelling public.

   (f) The Committee is also convinced that the firm establishment of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will stimulate Negro workers in other industries to organize; making thereby for the elimination of antagonism between workers of both races and for better race relations.

The Committee asks for the support of all fair minded citizens in behalf of these Negro workers whose organization's slogan is SERVICE NOT SERVITUDE.

HENRY T. HUNT, Chairman
Rev. WM. LLOYD IMES, Secretary
ARTHUR C. HOLDEN, Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Wm. H. Baldwin
Abraham Beckerman
Thos. J. Curtis
Dr. Harry E. Fosdick
Arthur Garfield Hays
Morris Hillquit
Rev. John Haynes Holmes
James W. Johnson
Rev. Geo. F. Miller
John E. Nail
Mrs. Gordon Norrie
Amos R. E. Pinchot
Rev. F. Clayton Powell
Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch
Arthur B. Spingarn
Dr. Norman Thomas
Frank P. Walsh

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

Wm. H. Baldwin
Arthur C. Holden
Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes
Mrs. Gordon Norrie
Dr. Norman Thomas

THE COMMITTEE

Dr. Robert W. Bagnall
Forrest Bailey
Abraham Beckerman
Dr. A. A. Berle
Alfred Bernheim
Alexander M. Bing
Julius Bledsoe
Bruce Bliven
Prof. Franz Boas
Leonard Bright
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Katherine D. Blake
Harriot Stanton Blatch
S. John Block
Prof. LeRoy E. Bowman
Prof. Paul Brissenden
Heywood Broun
Edward P. Cassidy
Stuart Chase
Judge Thomas W. Churchill
Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin
McAlister Coleman
Herbert Croley
Anna N. Davis
Prof. John Dewey
Mary E. Dreier
Thomas B. Dyett
Mrs. Charles Noel Edge

JOBS FOR NEGROES IN DEFENSE SPREAD

Hillman Reveals Responses From Industry in His Drive for Widened Opportunity

TRAINING IN SKILL OFFERED

Curtiss-Wright, Sun Shipyards and RCA Plant Report on Employment Policies

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 10—Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, reported progress today in his drive to persuade defense contractors to employ Negroes to relieve skilled labor shortages.

The Curtiss-Wright Corporation, which makes military aircraft, notified Mr. Hillman that it would employ Negro skilled workers and that "several Negro trainees have been enrolled in the Curtiss-Wright training school and are now receiving instructions which will lead to employment in skilled positions in the Buffalo plant."

The notification was in response to a general letter sent by Mr. Hillman to defense contractors asking them to train and employ Negroes.

Other responses to Mr. Hillman's letter include one from John G. Pew, president of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Chester, Pa.

Reports Ratio of 10 Per Cent

"At the present time, 10 per cent of our employes are colored men," Mr. Pew wrote. "They are employed in the following departments: Forge and blacksmith shops, foundry, pipe-fitting department, bolting and reaming, riveting, storeroom, yard maintenance, bending shop, garage and janitor service."

G. K. Throckmorton, president of the RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J., wrote:

"We were mindful of the matter (Negro employment) before the receipt of your letter, and under our policy we had already engaged a substantial number of Negro workers in various lines of endeavor from factory workers to salesmen."

From Montgomery, Ala., A. C. Greeson, president of the Greeson Manufacturing Corporation, wrote:

"At the present time we are using local labor entirely and our crew is about equally divided between white and Negroes. We have several positions held by skilled Negro workers and they are given every opportunity to occupy any job they are capable of handling."

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM, cited a recent report from the Michigan State Employment Service to show that expanded activity on the part of the Bureau of Employment Security Agencies was facilitating the integration of Negroes into defense production.

Michigan Placements

The report declared that "2,360 Negro placements were made during the first quarter of this year as compared with 940 for the corresponding period last year."

"Placements of Negroes during this first quarter constitute 7.5 per cent of total placements, while during that period last year they constituted only 4 per cent of all placements," it added.

"Every week placements are being made of Negroes in occupations in which we have never before been able to place them. Screw-machine operators, lathe operators, electricians, gear hobbers (machine shop), welders and skilled foundry workers such as bench, floor and hand molders as well as coremakers of all kinds.

"In two instances increased hiring of Negroes has been reported. In Muskegon, a foundry and machine company is now placing colored men on some skilled jobs, although formerly they have been used only as unskilled labor. Similarly, under the stimulus of increased orders, two establishments in the Port Huron area are now hiring both colored and Mexican foundry workers."

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Seventeen Negro Leaders Ask End of Bias on Defense Work

President Roosevelt was urged yesterday to order the inclusion in all defense contracts of clauses forbidding discrimination against applicants for employment because of race, creed or color. The plea was made in an open letter signed by seventeen Negro leaders, all supporters of the economic and foreign policies of the Roosevelt Administration.

The letter declared that Negroes had found it virtually impossible to obtain jobs in aircraft factories and other defense industries and that instances had been reported of Negro youths denied admission to government training schools for defense mechanics.

Included among the steps suggested were the writing into defense contracts of requirements that employment be given to qualified persons without regard for race or religion and the issuance of an executive order prohibiting discrimination in the armed forces and in the government training program for defense jobs.

The signers included A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Elmer A. Carter, member of the State Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board; the Rev. Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, Walter White and William Pickens of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Gertrude E. Ayer, principal of Public School 24.

Other signers were Assistant District Attorney Eunice H. Carter, Layle Lane, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers; Professor Ralph J. Bunche of Howard University, Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes; Noah C. A. Walters, assistant manager of the Laundry Workers Joint Board; Hobson R. Reynolds of The Pittsburgh Courier, A. L. Jackson and Raymond Pace Alexander.

NWLB HELPS UNION IN NO-STRIKE STAND

Acts, 8 to 4, to Give Security to Local at Plainfield, N. J., Which Lost Members

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 3—While A. F. of L. and C. I. O. leaders worked on new methods of putting teeth in their war-time "no strike" policy, the National War Labor Board was reported today to have split 8 to 4 in deciding tentatively to rebuild and make secure a C. I. O. union which had a membership loss of nearly 50 per cent in a four-month period during which it refrained from striking in the face of alleged anti-union acts by the employer.

The first board decision on union security covers the 250 employes of the Walker-Turner Company of Plainfield, N. J., and the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, C. I. O. The tentative ruling, now being drafted

Continued on Page Six

Pullman to Make Shells for Allies

BUTLER, Pa., June 8.—(AP.)—Wallace Barker, vice president for operations of the Pullman Standard Car Corporation's plant here announced today the company had accepted a $3,000,000 order for shells from the Allied Purchasing Commission.

Re-tooling of the Butler plant, which produced munitions during the World War, will begin immediately and probably will be completed by October. Production of shells, finished except for powder and caps, will begin then on a 24-hour-a-day basis, Barker said.

The plant normally is engaged mainly in the construction of freight cars.

NWLB HELPS UNION IN NO-STRIKE STAND

Continued From Page One

in final form by William H. Davis, NWLB chairman, reportedly found the four public members joining with the four labor members to comprise the majority, while the four employer members dissented.

Point of Wide Controversy

Although the company involved in the case is small, the ruling is considered of major importance nationally since it is the first board policy decision on an issue which has aroused great controversy in and out of Congress and on a question which led to the downfall of the old National Defense Mediation Board.

Formal announcement of the ruling in the Walker-Turner case is not scheduled until next week and it may be delayed beyond that if the public, labor and employer members are able, as seems possible, to reach unanimous accord on a union security decision covering the 25,000 employes in eight plants of the International Harvester Company or the 23,000 workers at the Kearny, N. J., yard of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation, which once surrendered its yard to the government rather than grant a union maintenance of membership clause.

The formula in International Harvester may be a voluntary "maintenance of membership clause" such as was awarded in the Marshall Field case.

In the Walker-Turner case the board majority was said to have decided tentatively that workers who were union members on Nov. 27, when the dispute with the company began, should be required to reinstate themselves in good standing and remain in good standing, with the penalty for failure to do so being either discharge or loss of seniority rights, depending upon a decision of the company-union grievance machinery. Non-unionists would not be required to join the C. I. O.

Membership Fell Sharply

The board majority was said to have been impressed by the fact that the C. I. O. union represented about 95 per cent of the 250 workers in November, but during the dispute with the company its membership dwindled to about 50 per cent.

The board minority, the employer group, whose dissenting opinion is being drafted by Roger D. Lapham, chairman of the board of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, was said to have offered a compromise clause under which union members who did not desire to remain in good standing could escape this obligation, but the proposal was turned down.

Mr. Lapham and his associates were said to feel that the board should not interfere with the right of a worker to decide for himself whether his membership in the union must continue for the life of the contract.

While the NWLB was debating this question of giving security to labor unions which give up the right to strike during the war, members of the "Combined Labor War Board," consisting of three representatives of the A. F. of L. and three of the C. I. O., met with President Roosevelt for a general discussion of labor problems.

As they left the White House, William Green, A. F. of L. president, and Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, confirmed reports that they were attempting to draft a joint policy under which an affiliate of one, suspended for non-compliance with the no-strike policy, would not be chartered by the rival organization.

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

THE COLORED FIREMAN

When I was a small boy in the South, one of my exciting pastimes was to stand by my father's blacksmith shop, which was near the railroad tracks, and wave to the grimy-faced black firemen as their trains hurtled through our quiet little village.

I haven't been farther south than Virginia in over forty years, but I am told that the picture which used to excite my childish fancy is almost a rarity now.

The black faces that were once a familiar sight in the engine cabs of Southern trains are gradually growing fewer and fewer, it seems, and unless something is done to arrest the elimination, it is only a matter of time when the colored railroad fireman in the South will be as extinct as the Australian dodo bird.

To those of us who retain pleasant memories of the Southland, that is a depressing situation, but for colored railroad labor it is a distressing one.

Just what can be done about it is a problem, since there are so many angles to it. Some of the main reasons, however, are the evolutions that have taken place in late years in locomotive operation and the methods of elimination which the engine drivers' unions have employed against colored firemen.

The age-old rule of never permitting a colored man to advance to the position of engineer has also been one of the angles.

One ray of hope for salvaging the situation, however, is being held through the efforts of Willard S. Townsend of the United Transport Service Employees and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, to organize the colored firemen.

According to Mr. Randolph, unless colored firemen are organized into one big, powerful union, as are the white firemen, and are able to beat back the menacing tide of racial discrimination, there will eventually be no colored railroad firemen.

He states that an effort will be made by his organization to secure a Senate investigation of the present plight of this group and the methods the enginemen's union is employing to drive them out of the industry.

President Townsend of the red caps' union, whose national organization is making efforts to organize the colored firemen of the Florida East Coast System, when seen in New York last week, expressed an opinion similar to Mr. Randolph's on the necessity for organizing.

Explaining that the Florida East Coast was the only railroad in the country that employed all colored firemen, he said he didn't care to comment on Mr. Randolph's suggestion for a Senate probe of the situation, but he made this statement:

"It is my firm conviction that the economic weaknesses of local colored organizations, isolated from the main stream of the labor movement, are vulnerable to attacks, so there must first be a co-ordination of effort on the part of colored workers in every phase of the railroad industry.

"The Bureau of Labor Standards and Statistics indicates that there are approximately 100,000 colored workers in the railroad industry.

"Certainly, from this number a strong and militant buttress against unfair labor practices could and must be established by judicial and legislative provisions."

Fighting as an independent organization, Mr. Townsend's union has kept all its battles within the framework of legislative acts. It is his labor philosophy that the railroad worker must resort to the lever of law, rather than that of race, to fight discriminatory and unfair labor practices.

Architects, Contractors and Real Estate Men Urged Not to Install or Buy Guth Electric Products

Unfair Edwin F. Guth Co. Sells Direct to Installers of Lighting Fixtures and Other Products. Labor Press Throughout the United States Requested to Inform Electrical Contractors of Unfair Status of Guth Co.

St. Louis Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 1, which has intensified its drive to organize the unfair Edwin F. Guth Co., 2615 Washington Ave., states that the company sells directly to local contractors, builders and architects as well as to retailers of its lighting and other electrical products.

The Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 1, is opposed to installing fixtures made by Guth, and has the support of the St. Louis Building & Construction Trades, which also resent the patronage by builders, architects, real estate men and contractors of this Unfair firm when there are many dozens of union firms which manufacture better and just as reasonably priced products.

Business Manager James A. Morrell of Local No. 1 would like the Labor Press throughout the United States to carry the information that the Edwin F. Guth Co. of St. Louis, manufacturer of electric lighting products, is Unfair to Organized Labor. In this manner many out-of-town electrical contractors who would not knowingly handle anti-union products, will be informed. Labor newspapers which carry this news item are requested to send a marked copy of the issue to James A. Morrell, Business Managre of Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 1, 4249 Gibson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Union representatives are call-upon hardware merchants and dealers in the electrical lines to urge them not to carry further stocks of Guth products. Firms which refuse to cooperate will be prominently mentioned by Local No. 1 in future issues of the St. Louis Labor Tribune.

In the meantime, the steady picketing of the Guth plant goes on as it has for the past eighteen months.

Organized Labor in St. Louis is determined to help the Electrical Workers to lick the Edwin F. Guth Co. in this finish fight for union recognition and a living wage for its employes.

Western Auto Stores Organized

Louis Renschen, Representative for the Retail Clerks' Local No. 655, stated that his organization and the Filling Station Employes' Local 618 have signed up the Western Auto Stores to a joint contract. Since the Western Auto Stores are now 100 per cent union, Renschen suggested that members of Organized Labor patronize the stores of this firm.

WORKERS ASKED TO FILE FOR R. R. RETIREMENT

Washington, D. C.—The Railroad Retirement Board asked all persons with railroad service prior to 1937 to file statements immediately with the board or their last railroad employer to establish eligibility for retirement payments when they reach retirement age. The board estimated that 230,000 out of 1,200,000 individuals entitled to credit for service before 1937 have not yet submitted statements of service.

By submitting these statements now, Murray W. Latimer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, emphasized, railroad workers can get the full annuity amounts to which they are entitled, with a minimum of delay, when they reach retirement age. They will also guard against destruction or loss of records proving their service.

An individual may count railroad service before 1937 toward his annuity if on August 29, 1935, he was working for an employer subject to the act or was on furlough, leave of absence, or was absent on account of sickness or disability in accordance with an applicable rule or practice in effect on the employer. Employers covered by the act include interstate railroads, companies owned or controlled by such railroads which perform services in connection with rail transportation, sleeping-car and express companies, railroad associations, and the standard railway labor organizations.

LABOR SHORTAGES FOUND IN 78 SKILLS

Few Workers Are Registered in Aircraft, Machine Shops, Shipyards, McNutt Says

STATE OFFICES SURVEYED

Of 978 Tool Designers Needed, 61 Were on List—One Man for Each 40 Airplane Jobs

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 29—Serious shortages of qualified workers in aircraft, shipbuilding and machine-shop occupations were reported today by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator. A labor survey just completed showed that in sixteen aircraft, thirteen shipbuilding and twenty-six machine-shop occupations there were insufficient workers registered with State employment offices to meet employers' needs.

According to estimates of defense employers, 978 tool designers were needed up to June 1, while only sixty-one were registered with State employment offices at the beginning of April. Almost 250 die designers were required, but only sixteen were available. Among airplane woodworkers the ratio of demand to supply was 40 to 1; for detail assemblers in aircraft it was 50 to 1. In shipbuilding no hull inspectors at all were available; twenty-five were needed. Almost 550 loftsmen were needed, but only fifteen were available.

The most extreme shortages, besides those already mentioned, were for ship fitters, template makers, boat builders, marine machinists, aeronautical engineers, aircraft final assemblers and aircraft riveters, tool and die makers and various kinds of machinists and lathe operators.

In all, there were seventy-eight occupations out of 394 surveyed in which the number of workers registered at State employment offices at the beginning of April was insufficient to fill openings then current, let alone expected hirings through the end of May.

A MINORITY OF OUR OWN

If the United Nations win this war the principle of the world-wide legal equality of races will have to be recognized. Since this is largely a war of ideas, and since racial equality before the law has become one of the central ideas on the democratic side, we can almost say that this principle, in itself, may be the deciding factor. The Chinese, the East Indians, the numerous African peoples and many other groups are on our side, or would be so if they were completely convinced that we mean what we say by equality just as unreservedly as the Nazis mean what they say by inequality.

But we Americans cannot very well talk convincingly in these terms unless we prove our sincerity in our own country. Our largest recognizable racial minority is the Negro, who constitutes nearly 10 per cent of our population—assuming, as is generally done, that a small fraction of Negro blood makes a man or woman a Negro. This newspaper was glad to publish this week a letter from William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League, pointing out that so long as we "restrict the full partnership of our 13,000,000 Negro citizens" we "reduce our all-out effectiveness and we provide the Axis propagandists with just the sort of material they want."

This problem has nothing to do with social relation between the Negro and other races. The democratic freedoms include the freedom to choose one's friends, of whatever race or religion, The problem is to remove discrimination in opportunities, in jobs, in the armed services and in the basic rights of citizenship. In all these respects the American Negro suffers. He does not yet have an equal chance to learn a skilled trade, to get a job if he does learn, or to join a union if he gets a job. In the Navy he cannot expect to rise above the rank of cook. In the Army, as William L. White writes in the current Survey Graphic, he may attend one of six officers' training camps and may become a commissioned pilot. Even there, however, his opportunities are small compared with his numbers.

This is a national, not a sectional, problem. It can be solved if we apply to it the same mutual forbearance that we think we have a right to expect in India of the British and the East Indians. It has to be solved if the white-skinned majority is to avoid the sinister hypocrisy of fighting abroad for what it is not willing to accept at home.

Helpful to Hitler

To the New York Herald Tribune:

It is a spectacle that should make the gods laugh to see John L. Lewis joining hands with reactionary Republican isolationists like Hoover and Landon in calling on Congress to cease taking any further effective steps to stop the drive which Hitler is making to destroy democracy and establish the Nazis as a master race throughout the world.

It is easy to understand the psychology of Hoover and his group. Some of them probably prefer Hitler to Roosevelt, because Hitler destroys the labor movement wherever his power extends while Roosevelt and the New Dealers tax profits heavily and seek to strengthen the unions as necessary partners in the democratic process of collective bargaining.

But it is not so easy to explain why John L. Lewis lines up with these reactionary isolationists. Perhaps his personal hatred of Roosevelt as well as his dictatorial methods of ruling his own union have made him willing to overlook the anti-labor record of Hoover and Hitler in order to take a crack at the policy followed by Roosevelt and favored by the overwhelming majority of the members of organized labor to stop the Nazis' assault on democracy at all costs.

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH,
Chairman Negro Labor Committee.
New York, Aug. 6, 1941.

N.Y. Herald Tribune 8/8/41

5,333,000 WORKERS IN PUBLIC EMPLOY

Total Earnings in January Were $621,000,000, According to Census Bureau

FEDERAL HOST AT NEW PEAK

Total of 1,370,000 Is an Increase of 218,000 From One Year Ago

By The United Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—About 5,333,000 persons were employed by Federal, State, county and local governments in January of this year, according to a report by the Census Bureau.

This army of workers earned $621,000,000 in that month, or about one-sixth of the nation's non-agricultural wage payments.

About 3,225,000 workers received salaries aggregating $381,000,000 from State and local governments. The remainder were Federal employes.

The Census Bureau said that the largest group of State and local employes were 1,333,000 teachers and other school employes, who earned $175,000,000 in January. Almost 2,000,000 non-school public employes, earning $206,000,000 in January, were required for the performance of other State and local government duties.

California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania accounted for almost half the number of State and local employes and over half of the January payroll.

The Census Bureau statement coincided with a Civil Service Commission disclosure that civilian employment of the Federal Government's executive branch reached 1,370,110 on June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

This figure represented a new record. It was 63,777 greater than such employment at the end of May and 218,962 greater than at the start of the 1941 fiscal year, July 1, 1940.

The commission noted that most of the increase was in defense agencies. Civilian employment in the War Department jumped from 137,318 on June 30, 1940, to 320,291 on June 30, 1941; the Navy Department from 117,981 to 222,862 in the same period, and the Civil Service Commission itself from 2,780 to 6,709. The Office for Emergency Management, which as the National Defense Council had seventy employes on June 30, 1940, had 3,624 employes on June 30, 1941.

Saturday, May 24, 1941

Become a Citizen--Prepare to Vote

The Negro's strength in affairs which concern his very existence is gauged by his ballot. If you are not a citizen, become one. The United States Naturalization Service has division offices at 641 Washington Street, Manhattan. CAnal 6-2100.

Making Jobs For Negroes

For the first time in history a printing plant under the supervision of the powerful International Typographical Union, A.F. of L. is being manned by 50 % Negro craftsmen. It happened this way:

Early this year several Harlemites, including the publishers of the Amsterdam Star-News, invested money in the Fairlawn Newspaper Printing Corp. of Hawthorne, New Jersey with the stipulation that at least one-half of the employees would be Negroes.

Pursuant to its agreement with the Harlem investors, officials of the printing company—printers of the Star-News—sought to have written into a contract with the Paterson, (N. J.) local, in whose jurisdiction the plant is located, a clause providing for Negro help so as to prevent the seniority rule from barring Negroes in the event the quota of competent craftsmen had not been reached before the agreement was signed.

When the Paterson local declined to write the "Negro Clause" into the contract, Fairlawn officials held their ground and refused to consumate the agreement. Paterson then called on New York's Big Six local to help straighten out the dispute. Meanwhile, Fairlawn hired a number of Negro non-union workers. Big Six asked the publishers of the Amsterdam Star-News to use their influence to compel the plant to sign up, but the publishers refused until after the New York local agreed to provision for Negro employees.

Thus, with the printing plant becoming 100% organized under the I. T.U., an A.F. of L. union, and the business, editorial and advertising departments organized under the American Newspaper Guild of the C.I.O., the Amsterdam Star-News becomes the first Negro newspaper in the country with union labor standards from end to end. This means better salaries and better working conditions for more Negroes. We hope the opening that has been made for Negroes in the Typographical union here will pave the way for more and better jobs for Negro printers throughout the country. We present positive proof that Negro and white technicians can and will work together harmoniously.

9 Negroes Begin Bus Co. Training

By J. ROBERT SMITH.

The first step towards employing Negroes as drivers on buses owned and operated by the New York Omnibus Corporation and the Fifth Avenue Coach Company was taken, Tuesday, when nine men responded to an invitation to call at their office, 603 West 132 St. for physical examination, and training.

Of the 266 who applied for drivers positions, the following men were selected: Charles E. Smith, 31, 272 W. 129 St., married, a graduate of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga. has been driving for 16 years;

Richard Farrell, 35, 128 W 138 St., married, graduate of Summer High School, Kansas City, Mo., 10 years driving experience; Edgar Mitchell, 31, 2440 7th Avenue, married, graduate of Howard University, 12 years experience;

Broad Jump Champion.

Edward Gordon, 31, 2260 Bathgate Ave., married, graduate of the University of Iowa and 1932 Olympic broad jump champion with 18 years driving experience; Hiawatha Lynn, 29, 128 W. 138 St., single, graduate of Livingstone College and has driven for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for more than 12 years;

Leon Black, 35, 217 W. 110 St., married, graduate of Newport High School, Arkansas, 20 years experience; Elmer O. Haney, 37, 461 W. 148 St., married, graduate of Prairie View State College, 23 years experience; Percy Ferguson, 23, 555 Edgecombe Avnue, married, lawyer, graduate of Howard University, 17 years experience;

Vincent Cunningham, 26, 43 St. Nicholas Place, single, graduate of DeWitt Clinton High School, 6 years experience; both Leon J. de Loach, 25, 672 St. Nicholas Ave., married, a native of Brunswick, Ga. with 10 years driving experience and Percy Bryant, who left for Detroit, Mich., Monday night to head up the Ford testing ground at $125 per week, did not show up.

According to Edmund C. Collins, attorney and secretary-treasurer for the bus companies, the men who were selected through the YMCA, State Employment Office, New York Urban League and the Greater New York Coordinating Committee will begin training this week as soon as they have passed the physical examination.

They will then be expected to drive the buses with a regularly employed company instructor on the try-out grounds and after becoming acquainted with the mechanism of the vehicle they will be put on the Fifth and Eighth Ave. routes accompanied with drivers on duty.

Sign Up For Bus Drivers Jobs

Here on nine of the ten men who have been selected by the New York Omnibus Corporation and the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to be trained as drivers. They are seen at the bus companies office, 603 W. 132nd St. receiving instructions from Mr. E. C. Collins, secretary-treasurer of the firms. From left to right seated: Leon Black, Percy Ferguson, Vincent Cunningham, Charles E. Smith; standing: Richard Ferrell, Edgar Mitchell, Edward Gordon, Hiawatha Lynn and Elmer Haney.

Edward Gordon, 1932 Olympic broad jump champion being examined by the bus companies physician as the first step towards becoming a driver on one of the buses. Gordon is a graduate of the University of Iowa, is married and resides in New York. He has been driving an automobile for eighteen years. (Story pg. 11)

defense [illegible] at no time will be lost [illegible] seeking equal and full participation in the defense program.

Now that the President has "spoken out" and will soon appoint the Fair Employment Practice committee, it is important that all industries in the defense setup that have barred Negroes from employment should be tried out immediately by Race workers. All cases of discrimination will be presented to this Fair Employment Practice committee, Randolph stated.

"Order Weak," Says White

Walter White, in an address Friday, July 4 in Houston, Texas, called the President's order "weak," which was in direct contrast to Randolph's statement that the order was a "second Emancipation Proclamation."

Celebrate "Victory"

In Washington Tuesday, July 1, the March-on-Washington committee held a "victory" celebration at which Fiorella LaGuardia, mayor of New York City and chief of "home defense;" Walter White, A. Philip Randolph and Miss Jeanetta Welch, Alpha Kappa Alpha nonpartisan lobbyist, delivered speeches which, in general, lauded the President's order but did not express complete satisfaction with it.

Committee Makes Plans

At a meeting of the March-on-Washington committee here July 2, it was decided to place efore President Roosevelt a recommendation that the five-man board (Fair Employment Practice committee) be a mixed group.

Another important step taken at this meeting was the appointment of a sub-committee to gather information regarding training courses being offered in those occupations allied to defense industries.

Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Harlem Labor committee, and Mrs. Layle Lane, member of the board of the American Federation of Teachers, are two of the three members of this sub-committee. The name of the third member was not disclosed "owing to certain unspecified considerations."

Randolph expressed the desire to have the various local committees remain intact. Specific instruction are being forwarded to these separate groups to observe closely the employment tendencies in their respective areas and report any violations of the executive order directly to the national committee.

ON JIM CROW

TURDAY, JULY 12, 1941 THE CHICAGO DEFENDER RELIABLE FOR 36 YEARS

ACT TO 'FOOL-PROOF' FDR BAN

July 12, 1941 The Chicago Defender

DERS SEEK ORCEMENT ENTIRETY

ps To Prevent War From Distorting Measure's Meaning

NEW YORK.—Rising above the general controversy following President Franklin D. Roosevelt's executive order banning all forms of discrimination in national defense industry which caused the much publicized "March on Washington" to be declared "unnecessary at this time" by its director, A. Philip Randolph, five developments are now outstanding:

(1) National Negro Congress this week asked President Roosevelt to take steps to prevent the War department from distorting the meaning of his recent order.

(2) Randolph urged Race workers to apply for jobs in all industries with defense contracts.

(3) Randolph and Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, disagreed on the value of the President's order.

(4) The National March-on-Washington committee Tuesday, July 1 held a "victory" celebration in Washington, D. C., and

(5) Next day 11 of the 15 members of the committee met in New York to make plans for the future.

Asks President to Act

Following an investigation of a $166 million contract which the War department awarded to the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft company, which has refused consistently to even consider hiring Negroes, the National Negro Congress, in a telegram, asked President Roosevelt to take steps to prevent his recent order from being evaded by the War department.

According to the department's officials, the contract, signed June 30, contained no clause stipulating that workers must be hired regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, because the contract was "discussed" prior to the issuance of the President's order and therefore was not bound by it.

With this new contract, the Martin company now has a total of $616 million in defense contracts. Fearing that Race workers will not get their rightful share of this money and that other companies in the industry may evade the presidential order in the same manner, the National Negro Congress' wire read in part:

". . . We are informed that... any contract upon which any discussion has been held prior to your order is not subject to the provision against discrimnation. . . . If this interpretation . . . is allowed to stand . . . contracts not yet signed amounting to billions of dollars may be authorized without protection against discrimination."

Workers Should Seek Jobs

After the meeting here of the March-on-Washington committee Wednesd[illegible] A. Philip Ran-[illegible] to apply

THE A The Afro-American July 12, 1941

They Addressed D.C. Victory Rally

Speakers at the victory rally celebrating the President's order calling for the end of discrimination in defense industries, held at the Watergate in Washington on Tuesday evening of last week. Left to right are: Mayor Fiorello LaG[illegible] New York, J. Finley Wilson, A. Philip Randolph and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell.

HITS DIC[illegible]R ACTION IN CALL[illegible]FF MARCH

July 12, 1941 The Pittsburgh Courier

ST. PAUL, M[illegible]ly 10—In a bitter telegram [illegible] executive committee of the [illegible] On Washington, Reginald [illegible] chairman of the St. Paul br[illegible] the National Negro Con[illegible] declared that after hearing [illegible]p Randolph's radio speech [illegible] Saturday he was convin[illegible]t the march leader had [illegible] the race.

Calling for a resum[illegible] the plans for the march, [illegible]rged a complete disregard of [illegible]ph's "dictatorial action" at [illegible]lth hour.

AFRO-AMERICAN

July 12, 1941

SHIP-BUILDERS TO HIRE MORE SKILLED LABOR

Negro Workers Expected To Be Doubled By Expansion Program

WASHINGTON.—The Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company at Chester, Pa., Tuesday told the OPM that it was going to increase by 100 per cent Negro employment in its yards, where 750 colored skilled and unskilled workers are already employed.

Other developments in this field, revealed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro employment and training branch of OPM, in a report to Sidney Hillman, associate director general, included:

1. The admittance of Negro trainees in pipefitting, welding, sheet metal and electrical defense courses at Philadelphia for anticipated employment at the Cramp Shipbuilding company yards.

2. The conclusion of an agreement with west coast unions and shipbuilders for the transfer of Negro building trades workers to the shipbuilding yards for immediate construction employment.

Plans for the doubling of the Negro personnel at the Sun Shipbuilding company were outlined to a field representative of Dr. Weaver's office by C. R. Burke, vice president of the shipbuilding firm.

Earlier, John G. Pew, president, had informed OPM that Negroes already constituted 10 per cent of Sun's employes, and that they were integrated into the forge and blacksmith shops, foundry, pipefitting department, bolting and reaming, riveting, storeroom, yard maintenance, bending shop, garage and janitor service.

Burke revealed that an additional 750 Negro workers would be hired in these departments when the employment peak is reached, and that many of the present workers would be promoted to foremen and supervisory positions.

At the Cramp Shipbuilding company, Dr. C. R. Pendleton, director of training, accepted a suggestion of the OPM representative that 100 Negroes be referred immediately from the Pennsylvania State Employment service for examination and defense training in shipbuilding operations at the Mastbaum vocational school annex.

Dr. Pendleton has already referred four Negro trainees to Mastbaum for training in pipefitting, welding, sheet metal and electrical work. Since peak employment is not expected at Cramp's before 1942, a sizeable number of Negro workers will have an opportunity to secure the necessary training.

The west coast agreement for the transfer of Negro building construction workers to shipbuilding construction work in Pacific coast yards was instituted by Dr. Weaver on a recent field trip to that area. The agreement resulted from conferences between union and shipbuilding officials and Dr. Weaver, Dr. Will Alexander, and Leonard Outhwaite of OPM.

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

MR. BROWN'S THEORIES

In a recent letter to this column, Paul E. X. Brown of Chicago not only takes me to task for my comments on the union division of Pullman porters, but defends this disunity and asserts that a bipartite union system in labor is just as essential for democratic process as is a two-party system in government or politics.

"Each week I read your column," he writes, "and from your writings I have formed the conclusion that you wave the banner of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters [illegible] of the actual fa[illegible] to that organization [illegible] become personally offended whenever any other writer disagrees with your comments.

"Perhaps I don't understand any too well the welfare of Pullman porters, but I know that in your recent article about their union welfare you went far out of the way to cover up some very unfavorable circumstances that must in the near future confront them and other colored railroad workers.

"Regarding their disunity, I cannot appreciate your contention that all porters who do not hold membership in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are fifth columnists.

"To the contrary, I contend that two labor organizations among Pullman porters must serve a good purpose or there wouldn't be two.

"In our government, for example, we have had two political parties down through the ages, each of which has served a definite purpose in the scheme of things.

"When we learn the true application of the democratic processes, we shall have gone a long way in solving one of the greatest union problems now confronting our race."

With no intention of questioning the right of Mr. Brown to his theories and beliefs regarding Pullman porters and their labor problems, I do feel that I [illegible] titled to challenge the accuracy of those that are personal.

I cannot recall any occasion in which I have expressed resentment at any writer who disagreed with my comments.

If he refers to my recent reply to John [illegible]eid, which I assume is the case, the explanation is this: Mr. Reid asked me a question which I essayed to answer.

With reference to my waving the banner of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, I could just as well be accused of being an ensign bearer for the red caps, the dining car employees, the baggage and express workers and other colored railroad and Pullman organizations.

So far as news and comments on them are concerned, that, I might explain, is the business of this column; at least that is what I am paid for by this newspaper, anyway.

But I do not claim the honor of being a banner waver for any particular group or organization. However, I frankly admit, I admire the progress some of them have made in the labor field.

When Mr. Brown compares the labor system with that of the government, and asserts a hope for return of the porters to their former state of collective bargaining, it can only be assumed that he means the old system of inside representation as against that of ourside representation.

If that assumption is correct, I recommend that he secure a copy of "The Theory and Practices of Collective Bargaining" by David J. Saposs, former chief economist of the division of economic Research of the National Labor Relations Board, and read what he says on the subject, particularly collective bargining.

"An important factor," writes the noted economist, "in the selection by employees of their own representatives from whatever source they see fit, is that they can thereby develop bargaining specialists who will at least approximate the bargaining representatives of employers.

"The worker at the machine or bench may be exceedingly proficient in the performance of his particular task or trade, but he is, either by temperament or lack of experience, an unqualified bargainer.

"Moreover, being dependent upon a particular employer for his job, he might be induced by fear or pressure to let down in his demands, or sacrifice the interests of his constituents in other ways."

I think that type of labor philosophy is applicable to the porters as well as any other large group of workers.

Coming Conventions

JULY 12-13 — National Laymen's Conference, [illegible] Bordentown, N.J.

JULY 16-19—N.J. State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Bordentown.

JULY 16-19 — State Sunday Schoool and BYPU Convention, Rock Hill, S.C.

JULY 17-18—Columbia-Camden District Church School convention, Camden, S.C.

Negro Technicians Still Getting The 'Run-Around'

The Pittsburgh Courier July 19, 1941

Despite Shortage ... Who Are Well Qualified Find it Next to Impossible to Get Kind of ... Qualified to Fill.

By MORGEN S. JENSEN
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, July 17—Despite President Roosevelt's recent executive order banning discrimination in defense industries, Negro technicians are being given the employment run-around, it was charged last week by the Brooklyn Council of the National Negro Congress.

Cited as victims of a vicious industrial practice which excludes Negroes from technical positions, even though there is an acknowledge shortage of skilled labor, were Fitzgerald Bramwell, 59 Decatur street, and Charles W. Bingham, 81 Chauncey street, both Brooklynites.

Bramwell is an accredited Engineer. He holds a degree of bachelor of science in chemical engineering from the Institute of Technology, Cooper Union, New York City.

"Hearing, over the air, and reading in the newspapers of the tremendous scarcity of men with technical training," Bramwell almost moaned, "I gleefully set out for the Sperry Gyroscope Company of Brooklyn, a firm holding defense orders running into millions of dollars for production of precision instruments. Applying at their personnel department for a position as Engineering Inspector, I was handed an application blank and instructed to execute it. This I did, but the Sperry people must have thought that I went out of existence, inasmuch as nothing ever was done about it."

Disclosing that his application was mailed in, Bramwell was asked if there were any questions on the blank which might indicate to the Sperry Company the fact that he was a Negro.

"Well," he suggestively replied. "I don't claim that any particular significance should be attached to what I'm going to say. But, the application blank handed to me was initialed by one of the men in their Personnel Department, and this fact was distinctly brought to my atention as I was leaving."

Bramwell returned last week to the Sperry Gyroscope Company of Brooklyn, applying for work in the laboratory, in the drafting department, or as an Inspector of Materials, he said. He was told there might be an opening later in the year, with an explanation that 50 percent of the plant's employees were going on vacation the first two weeks in August and the other 50 per cent during the last two weeks of August. He said he was informed that the electrical testing department was overstaffed, anyway, and that no more men would be taken on until September, when the plant would be in full swing.

Bramwell, downhearted, was just about to leave the Sperry plant as Mrs. Dorothy Funn, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Council of the Negro National Congress, entered. Mrs. Funn, on a semi-weekly "Job Hunt" tour with about a dozen unemployed persons, had an appointment at the plant.

"Alright, since you feel so certain of Bramwell's qualifications we'll give him a test," countered a Mr. Filburn, personnel interviewer, to Mrs. Funn's insistent statements that Bramwell was qualified to fill a technical position. The test was of the oral, or interview type. Bramwell was told to "call back in September."

While Bramwell was being "tested," another colored applicant, George A. Spearing, 2100 Fifth avenue, Manhattan, arrived. He was given a working test, at the conclusion of which he was told that there was at present no opening in his particular field. He was informed that his application would be "kept on file."

Bingham, the second technician charged with getting the employment run-around, holds a certificate in mechanical engineering. Completing a three-year course, he was graduated from Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, a nationally-known institution of learning. So highly accredited is Pratt Institute, that practically all of Bingham's classmates were signed up for highly desirable technical jobs before graduation. In his case industry just didn't seem to classify him as an engineer.

"I have applied for work at nearly every aircraft factory within the Greater New York area," Bingham almost dejectedly related. "The Ranger Aircraft Co., Farmingdale, L. I.; Curtiss-Wright Aircraft, Paterson, N. J.; Republic Aircraft and the Grummond Aircraft, both at Beth Page, L. I., are among those I contacted. However, at every plant the answer was the same: 'Fill out this application and we'll place it on file.' My applications seemingly were always misplaced, because I've never heard anything further from even one of them."

Bingham claims that it is an easy matter for the aircraft plants to determine whether or not an applicant is a Negro, since those at which he has applied for employment demand a photograph of the applicant, as well as his nationality, race and religion.

A ray of hope brightened Bingham's features when he revealed that he was recently summoned by the New York State Employment Service and instructed to file with them an application for a position as junior inspector, draftsman, or machinist, with the Tennessee Valley Authority project, because they're going to hire quite a few men and they'll endeavor to integrate qualified Negro workers into many of the technical jobs which are opened.

Both Bramwell and Bingham, anxious to obtain work at their chosen professions, have passed 12 Federal Civil Service examinations covering technical subjects. Certified many times, neither has received an appointment. Since they have worked at anything that came along, always hoping for the "break" that has not yet arrived.

"It's too deep for us and we simply can't understand it," they nodded in unison. "Every day the newspapers are pleading for skilled men. Radio announcements almost beg for technicians. However, even though they don't say so, they must mean WHITE men. If not, why is it that we can't get a job?"

CHICAGO DEFENDER

July 19, 1941

Fired Red Caps Are Reinstated at Penn Station

NEW YORK. — All red caps recently fired at the Pennsylvania Station following drumhead trials, for alleged failure to give passengers change or receipts on the company's 10-cents-a-bag system, have been reinstated, it was announced by Earl Adams, chairman of Transport Service, Local 602.

The United Transport Service Employees of America, the red caps' union, seeking abolition of the per-bag systems, protested that a score of the men had been convicted of dishonesty on the testimony of a company spotter.

System Called Unfair

Most of the ousted men had long service records, one 28 years, and others were officers or prominent in the red caps' union. hTe actual conditions under which the system works is said to be such that a spotter may trap any red cap whom he desires to entangle.

As it works, the system is said to be all in favor of the company, forces the porter into a "speedup" program, and deprives service of persons who most need it. The pporters are paid 39 cents for each hour worked.

Pennsylvania Station adopted the per-bag system on June 1. Other railroads a[illegible] simultaneously. The red caps' union has already taken le[illegible] steps to defeat the system [illegible] makes it plain that the t[illegible] public needs to know wha[illegible] pening.

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

July 19, 1941

Red Caps Sue For Back Pay

Five Ushers Claim Trailways Bus Depot Owes Large Sum

The Trailways Bus Depot, headquarters for several bus companies operating in and out of this city, was sued for $15,000 this week by five red caps who charged that the company owes them that amount in back wages.

The bus terminal involved is located at 241 West 42nd Street, in the Hotel Dixie. William McKelvey, 1450 Broadway, and lawyer for the red caps, filed the suit last Friday in Federal Court.

Floyd Taylor, of Brooklyn; Eugene Zanders, James Sowell, James White and Noah Washington, of Harlem, were listed as the plaintiffs. Attorney McKelvey described the Trailways Depot as one of the most flagrant violators of the wage and hour law in New York.

During the Winter, he added, many of the red caps earn as little as $1 a day. Besides their regular duties, they are also required to clean, mop and sweep the terminal.

The suit was filed, it was learned, after several conferences between lawyers for both sides. One of the company's representatives, L. G. Parzia[illegible] is said to have obtained relea[illegible] from a few of the red caps by [illegible]ing them $25 and a promise that they wouldn't be fired, if they would drop the case.

FIRST LA[illegible]Y LAUDS ORD[illegible]R AS FIRST ST[illegible]

The Fort Worth Wind July 19, 1941

The Executive Order [illegible]e President was highly prais[illegible]y Mrs. Roosevelt as a first ste[illegible] suggested that we may go [illegible] others.

This attitude was expressed i[illegible] following letter addressed t[illegible] Philip Randolph by Mrs. Ro[illegible]velt:

"The White House
Washington
Campobello Island, N. [illegible]
June 26, 1941

My dear Mr. Randolph:

Thank you for your wire. I a[illegible] very glad the march has been post[illegible]poned and delighted that the President is issuing an executive order on defense industries.

I hope from this first step, we

(See FIRST, Page 8)

FIRST—

(Continued From Page 1)

may go on to others.

Very sincerely yours,
Eleanor Roosevelt

No person in the country has manifested a finer spirit of sincerity in seeking and working for the elimination of discriminations against Negroes in national defense than has Mrs. Roosevelt, commented Mr. Randolph. While she was opposed to the march on Washington, she has also been opposed to all forms of discriminations on account of race, creed, color or national origin, concluded the National Director of the March on Washington, Randolph.

LAYMEN DISCUSS NATIONAL DEFENSE AT NATIONAL YMCA CONFERENCE

DEFENSE S STILL FOUN N PHILADELP A

The Chicago Defender July 19, 1941

Plants Make Littl ort To Conceal Colo e In Hiring Wor

PHILADELPHIA – NP) —Despite President ose- velt's executive orde ring race discrimination, roes are still on the outsi de- fense employment in thi .

Just last Tuesday, a ch with 14 years experience wa d to a job, paying $65 a wee had been referred by the eers club; he is a graduate o oted Drexel institute, and h rked with the laboratories o city of Philadelphia for a dozen years.

The factory was enthusiastic over his qualifications as the manager spoke to him over the phone. But this engineer had spent much money in going to jobs, only to be refused. He explained that he was colored. There was a half minute of silence and then, "Sorry, we can't use you."

At Cramp's shipyard, made possible by some 132 millions of federal funds, they are still explaining away their recent request for second generation whites, and H. B. Taylor, vice president, says no discrimination is the rule—but no Negroes are being employed.

The same for E. G. Budd, builder of tanks, and whose president E. G. Budd, recently gave $500 to the Douglas hospital, colored. The same too, at the Duponts enterprises in Wilmington.

U. S. Plans Probe Of Red Caps Wages And Working Conditions; Hearings In Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—Resulting from the recent adoption of a Senate resolution calling for an extensive investigation into the wages, hours and other conditions and practices of employment of red caps by railroads and terminal companies, the United Transport Service Employees of America, the red caps' union, announced its completion of preparations for the series of hearings which will be conducted by the United States Department of Labor's wage and hour division at Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Washington.

The Chicago hearing began July 15th and the St. Louis hearing will be held July 21st. Dates of hearings in New York and Washington, D. C. will be announced later.

The Chicago hearings cover all railroad terminals in Chicago, all of the terminals of the Illinois Central Railroad and the rail terminals in Minneapolis, Minn.; Milwaukee and Madison, Wis.; Omaha, Neb.; Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Louisville and the Pere Marquette Station in Detroit. The St. Louis hearing will cover all rail terminals in St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Denver, Colo.; and Little Rock, Ark.

Introduced early this year by Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, the resolution had the full backing of the United Transport Service Employees of America. On the basis of the investigation, legislation will be proposed to strengthen wage- hour legislation as related to red caps, union spokesmen declared.

Thomas Holland, director of the Research and Statistics Department of the wage and hour division has been named by Administrator Philip B. Fleming just as readily."

Among Mr. Barthe's works showing Negro subjects is one called "The Mother" which is reminiscent of Michelangelo's Pieta in St. Peter's in Rome. Notable for its restraint it shows a Negro mother at the insant the body of her lynched son is placed in her arms. The dead Negro rests across her lap in something of the pose in which the figure of Christ rests against the Blessed Mother in Michelangelo's work. "The Mother" was selected for the New York World's Fair Exhibition of Contemporary Art.

Mr. Barthe is now at work on a fourteen-foot bronze figure of a Negro spiritual singer which will form part of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial to be placed in New York City at Central Park near 110th street, southern boundary of Harlem.

—30—

NEW YORK AGE

July 19, 1941

NAL YMCA CONFERENCE

A BYSTANDER

IN ADVERTISING — CIRCULATION — LOCAL NEWS — CLEAN AND PROGRESSIVE
BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER THE MIDDLEWEST'S BEST

DES MOINES, IOWA, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1941 PRICE 5 CENTS

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

March For Defense Work

No Contracts for Firms Discriminating Against Negroes, Promises F.D.R.

Washington, (By A. E. White for ANP)—Stung to action by the persistence of the organizers of the jobless march, President Roosevelt capitulated from his stand late Tuesday afternoon and promised his conferees that an executive order would be issued from the White House to all holders of defense contracts, declaring that no further contracts would be issued to organizations discriminating against Negroes and that furthermore, contracts would be withdrawn from the present holders if they continued their discrimination.

Further, the President has declared that a five man board will be named immediately to see that the provisions so outlined are carried out to the absolute letter of the order, and to insure this, the President himself [illegible] member of that board.

Upon [illegible]aration, the leaders of the jo[illegible]rch told Mr. Roosevelt they were calling off the march temporarily, but that a memorial meeting would be held here in Washington on the day originally scheduled for the march and that the group would meet at the Lincoln Memorial as originally planned and speeches would be made telling the

White, working in close conjunction throughout the entire matter, have had the entire and wholehearted support of hundreds of other well and right thinking Negroes throughout the organization and planning for the March.

And at the conference Tuesday, which lasted all evening it is reported, there was not the slightest deviation from the original intent of the group to stage the demonstration.

The ultimatum is expected within a short time and defense industtries operating under these contracts are to receive the order, not the request, that all discrimination must stop. This is applicable to American citizens of Italian and German descent as well as to Negroes and more than justifies the statement of Dr. Ira DeA Reid, who only recently said the future of the Negro is definitely tied up with other similar groups.

Unyielding in their determination to see the thing through, the sponsors invited to a previous conference were told by the President that such a demonstration would be a bad influence and asked that it be withheld. The sponsors then disagreed with the President and stated they would carry on with their program.

It was then that the President

N. Y. AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS

July 5, 1941

Bus Company To Train Ten

Fifth Ave. Coach Shop To Use Them as Apprentices

Ten Negro high school graduates will be placed as apprentices in the shops of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, it was announced this week.

The ten youngsters with John E. McCarthy, president of the company called on Mayor LaGuardia at his Summer City Hall, Monday. The Mayor wished them luck and commented that their placement was in line with the President's order that there be no racial discrimination in the mechanical defense program.

The youths are Ernest Martin, 375 Edgecombe Ave.; Samuel Gadsen; 120 W. 123 St.; Andrew Moore, 90 Edgecombe Ave.; John Caldwell, 462 W. 151 St.; Bert Davis, 72 E. 111 St.; Ernest Buggie, 1448 Fulton St.; Caleb Eddy, 74 E. 99 St.; Llyod Edwards, 1084 Fulton St.; Hilton Jones, 1774 Madison Ave.; Forster Sykes, 1040 Herkimer St.

The boys are graduates of the Brooklyn High School of Automotive Trade and the New York Vocational High School.

According to officials of the bus company two will be placed in garages; two in storerooms; five in main shops and one in a paint shop.

Negro Motormen On Brooklyn Trolleys

Six Ne[illegible] motormen were operating trolley cars owned by the Brooklyn-M[illegible]hattan Transit Corporation through Brooklyn streets, beginning the latter part of last week, the Star-News learned, and the forward step is bound to have a far-reaching effect in making large cities follow suit.

The men are Averill Gill, who is assigned to the Cross depot; George Been, Flatbush depot; Lawrence Williamson, 58th St. depot; Frank Wilkins, 9th Avenue depot; George Lougheed, Freshpond depot, and John Powell, 9th Avenue depot. They are all from New York City.

Richard Studinfin, of New York City, who failed the practical test was unassigned. The men were picked from the Civil Service list of Auto Engineering.

Another six are attending school, training to take over as motormen. They are to spend a three-day period in school then undergo a week's duty under the instruction of veteran motormen.

The appointment of Negroes on trolleys in Brooklyn has surpassed many large cities in that respect. Cleveland and Detroit are the only two cities that Negroes are known to be in motormen jobs.

New York City led the way several years ago when the Independent Subway System hired Negroes in all capacities. Many efforts to get the Pennsylvania Rapid Transit system in Philadelphia to place Negroes in those positions have failed. Such cities as Chicago, Los Angeles, Boston, Baltimore, Washington and others have been unsuccessful in getting Negro motormen.

From all reports, the six motormen on the Brooklyn trolleys are performing their jobs ably.

Train [illegible]orters Join Wag[illegible]crease Fight

ST. L[illegible]—A decision that all trai[illegible]ters' locals should take p[illegible] the movement for a 30 per [illegible] increase in wages of railway employees was reached here in the July 15 conference of representatives of the train porters' organization and their parent body, the Brotherhod of Sleeping Car Porters.

The meeting, which called a number of leaders of employee groups, was presided over by A. Philip Randolph, national labor leader and president of sleeping car porters' union.

The Louisiana Weekly

OLDEST AND FOREMOST IN SOUTH LOUISIANA

Issued Every Saturday at 632 S. Rampart St. By The Louisiana Weekly Publishing Co., Inc.

The Only New Orleans Negro Newspaper Served by the Associated Negro Press and International News Photos

Entered N. O. Post Office as Second-Class Matter Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XV, No. 42 NEW ORLEANS, LA., SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1941 PRICE 5c

FIRMS COMPLY WITH FDR'S ORDER 'JOBS OR NO DEFENSE CONTRACTS'

FDR On Board To Act On Defense Discrimination

(By A. E. White for ANP)

Washington, July 2.—Stung to action by the persistence of the organizers of the jobless march, President Roosevelt capitulated from his stand late Tuesday afternoon and promised his conferees that an executive order would be issued from the White House to all holders of defense contracts, declaring that no further contracts would be issued to organizations discriminating against Negroes, and that, furthermore, contracts would be withdrawn from the present holders if they continued their discrimination.

Further, the President has declared that a five-man board will be named immediately to see that the provisions so outlined are carried out to the absolute letter of the order, and to insure this, the President himself will be a member of the board.

Upon this declaration, the leaders of the jobless march told Mr. Roosevelt they were calling off the march temporarily, but that a memorial meeting would be held here in Washington on the day originally scheduled for the march and that the group would meet at the Lincoln Memorial as originally planned and speeches would be made telling the Negroes what had happened and what to expect in the future.

The order finally issued (1) directed all government agencies concerned with training programs for national defense to take measures to end discrimination; (2) directed the insertion in all government contracts hereafter negotiated a provision obligating th

Aircraft, Steel Iron Industries Give Negroes Jobs

(By The Asso[illegible] Press)

Washington, [illegible] Sidney Hillman's press c[illegible] Friday afternoon, the as[illegible]irector of the OPM outlined [illegible] the 60 or more white newsmen attending, the purposes and conditions of the President's recent executive order, affecting the working conditions of Negroes in defense industries.

After Mr. Hillman had outlined the progress of the OPM in this direction, calling attention to the fact that the OPM had been successful in securing employment for Negroes in camp construction in some 20 camps, airplane plants, iron and steel industries, and ordnance plants, he then went into a discussion of the executive order, which got very little space in the white papers when it was released here.

On the same day, the office of Dr. Rob[illegible] Weaver reported the following progress in the field of defense industry as far as employment for Negroes is concerned.

The Gruman Aeronautical Engineering corporation of Bethpage,

Harlemites Divided on Value of F.D.R. Order

A city-wide questionnaire conducted by the Amsterdam News this week on comments pertaining to President Roosevelt's executive order halting discriminations against Negroes in National Defense industries drew diversified opinions from residents of Harlem and other boroughs.

Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator, Schomburg Collection, New York Public Library, said: "In the sense that the committee got what it asked for, the anti-discrimination executive order of the President represents a clear victory. This is a splendid beginning, if it is only the beginning. Concrete provisions in Government contracts must implement the general statement.

"The next step, then, is for a democratic Army and Navy. But behind all of these piecemeal proposals must come the realization on the part of our Government that if mass murder, hunger, 'a master race' and group humiliation in Europe are awful, they are, likewise, awful in these United States. 'The Four Freedoms at home as well as abroad' should be the slogan. If the Federal Government does not raise this slogan on its own initiative, the Negro people should supply that initiative, beginning now!"

Dr. C. A. Petioni, physician: "The executive order is not sufficient yet until teeth has been put into it. There must be penalties to it so that his order may be binding, otherwise it means nothing."

James Ricks, junior clerk: "The President did not do it on his own goodness and generosity. He was forced to do it."

A. A. Austin, businessman: "It was a very fine gesture on the part of the Negro March-on-Washington Committee to have initiated such a movement and judging from the President's executive order, I think some good will come out of it."

Dr. Catherine D. Lealtad, physician: "I supported financially the march on Washington and I am in favor of any legislation or order that will compel industrialists to give our people employment."

Charles C. Berkley, social worker, Brooklyn: "The Executive order issued by the President is in my mind the result of organized Negro opinion. Before giving an appraisal of this order, it will be necessary for a definition of the word, "Government" to be clarified in order to determine whether it also includes the Army, Navy, Air and Marine Corps.

"I would also like to have an interpretation of what is the present status of industries which have discriminated against Negroes prior to the issuance of the order, since the order states 'that all contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts 'hereafter' negotiated."

Dr. P. M. H. Savory, publisher: "Without a penalty attached, the executive order is without teeth and therefore practically ineffective."

Harry G. Bragg, assistant attorney general, New York State: "I think that as far as the order goes it is probably as much as the President could do, but I am of the opinion that if he had issued an executive order to the effect that those industries which did not employ Negroes would get no more defense work, the order would have been more effective."

Cleveland G. Allen, veteran newspaper man: "The order will doubtless go a long way towards adjusting the Negro in this democratic process of equal opportunities for all groups."

William E. Best, accountant: "I am very curious to know just how the order is to be enforced, when that is known then I will be in a better position to comment intelligently on it."

NEW YORK TIMES

July 21, 1940

CAN OBEY WAGE ACT BY UNION OVERTIME

Employers Need Not Pay Men Twice for Extra Hours, Says Administrator Fleming

CREDIT GIVEN SHOP TERMS

Only Question Is Whether the Premium Puts Week's Pay at Minimum Under Law

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 21—All employers who pay overtime under union agreements in force may consider such compensation as paid also to meet the requirements of the Wage Hour Act, Colonel Philip B. Fleming, Wage Hour Administrator, ruled today.

New paragraphs clarifying the relationship of employment agreements to provisions of the Wage Hour Act have been issued to supplement Wage-Hour Interpretative Bulletin No. 4, which describes the minimum wage and maximum hours coverage of Section 7 of the act.

"Some employers," said Colonel Fleming, "have felt that when they pay overtime compensation in accordance with a union agreement they may not take credit for doing so, but, they believe, if they are to meet the requirements of the act, they must pay an amount in addition to the amounts paid under the agreement. The additional amount, they understand, must equal time-and-a-half the employe's regular rate of pay for the number of hours worked in excess of forty-two.

"This is definitely not the case. An employer may properly consider as overtime compensation paid by him for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of the act, any extra compensation he may have paid for overtime work under a union agreement or other agreement.

Need Not Pay Overtime on Overtime

"The act does not require the employer to pay overtime on overtime. Thus, for example, if a union agreement calls for a forty-two-hour week and overtime at time and a half the regular rate for all hours over the forty-two, and an employer complies with this agreement, he is automatically obeying the law.

"However, after Oct. 24 this year, on which date maximum hours allowable will be reduced to forty, if an employer then continues to pay in accordance only with the union agreement, he will not be obeying the law, and his compliance with the union agreement even to the letter will not be an acceptable excuse for violation of the statute.

"At present, if a union agreement calls for a forty-hour week and time and a third after that, and an employe earning a dollar an hour works forty-four hours and is paid $45.32, that is considered compliance, since the employer may always credit himself under the act with amounts paid by him as actual overtime compensation. The act's current requirement here would be but $45. Of course that does not excuse the employer from paying $45.32, which he is required to pay by the union agreement.

"Some misunderstandings," Colonel Fleming continued, "have also arisen in interpreting the act as it operates in connection with a union agreement requiring time and a half for all hours worked in excess of eight hours a day, the normal or regular work day. Here again, it is entirely unnecessary for an employer to pay overtime on overtime—time and a half on time and a half, so to speak.

Single Work Week Is Basis

"The official yardstick for calculation of compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act is the single work week. Supposing that in one work week an employe puts in ten hours each on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday he works eight hours and on Saturday not at all.

"The total thus is forty-eight hours of work, six hours over the present maximum. However, since the union agreement calls for daily overtime compensation at time and a half for all hours over eight, payment for those first four days is $1 each day—$8 for the first eight hours, and $1.50 each for the two overtime hours. The total pay for the week under the agreement totals , the payment of which will isfy the requirements of the act.

"A similar case is presented ere a union agreement necessi- s the payment of time and a for all hours worked on a day or holiday, and where in a work week an employe earn- $1 hourly works eight hours day except Sunday to a total y-eight hours. Tuesday, we'll s a holiday.

Under the union agreement the ployer is entitled to $12 for Tues- y's work. His pay for the week, hen, will total $52 for the forty-eight hours. Some have contended that to be in accord with the act additional payment must be made for the six overtime hours, since Tuesday was a holiday and should be considered separately.

"The Wage and Hour Division, however, considers that any work on a holiday is generally classed as

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1940

WAYMEN WIN BIG BACK WAGE AWARD FOR SECTION MEN

Atlantic Coast Line Ordered By Court to Compensate Defrauded Employes

SAFEGUARDS FOR FUTURE

Deductions for Fake Services Banned; Charges Permissible Outlined in Decree

Over 3,000 section hands on the Atlantic Coast Line will soon get a huge back pay "melon" as a result of a long fight waged in their behalf by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes.

The carrier was ordered by Federal Judge Robert N. Pollard at Richmond, Va., to repay to the employes all earnings chiseled from them in violation of the Wage-Hour Act. The road signed a consent decree agreeing to make the refunds.

Colonel Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour administrator, estimated that the repayments would go above $260,000, but Brotherhood officials declared the total is more likely to run as high as $500,000.

Fleming to Check Figures

Exact figures will not be available for several months, since the road was given up to 120 days to compute the sums due each worker. These amounts will be checked for accuracy by Fleming's staff before they are paid out.

President Fred H. Fljozdal of the Waymen hailed the court decision as a great victory for his organization.

"We have been vindicated in our long struggle to get justice for the underpaid men on the Coast Line," he said. "We are happy that the management finally saw the light and agreed to abide by the law. From now on, there is no reason why our union and the management cannot get along in complete harmony."

Nation's Biggest Violator

The Coast Line was branded by the Wage-Hour Administration as the nation's biggest violator of the act. It was charged with making a long list of illegal deductions from the trackmen's pay envelopes to get around the 25-cent-an-hour minimum fixed by the act, beginning October 24, 1938, and 30 cents after October 24, 1939. The road's pay scale had been 20 cents an hour.

The carrier was accused of arbitrarily assessing each maintenance of way employe rent for shacks which either didn't exist, or were unfit for habitation, for water pumps that didn't pump, and for sanitary facilities where there were none.

Imaginary "Services"

It also plastered levies on the workers for imaginary "police protection" against hoodlums; for medical services that weren't provided, for "transportation" that it had always given free, and for many other fake "facilities."

Last year the Wage-Hour Administration started its prosecution of the road, but the carrier resisted the government's action in the courts. Then employes launched civil suits of their own, with the backing of the Brotherhood and under the direction of Vice President T. C. Carroll.

The Brotherhood won smashing triumphs in each of these cases. Federal judges in North Carolina and Georgia denounced the deductions as "subterfuges" and ordered the Coast Line to pay double the wages withheld from employes who brought the suits.

Ran Up White Flag

Carroll had powers of attorney in his pocket from most of the trackmen to bring a flock of additional court actions, but the management finally decided to run up the white flag and submit to the law.

This was done in the consent decree entered in Judge Pollard's court. The carrier is permitted to charge rent for company houses alongside tracks, but these must be liveable and have sanitary facilities. The rents may not go higher than $2 a month for a one-room place to $8 for six rooms. Furthermore, the employes may reject the houses if they want to.

Nearly all other former deductions made by the road, however, are outlawed under the decree.

, the payment of which will
isfy the requirements of the act.
A similar case is presented
ere a union agreement necessi-
es the payment of time and a
for all hours worked on a
day or holiday, and where in a
work week an employe earn-
$1 hourly works eight hours
day except Sunday to a total
y-eight hours. Tuesday, we'll
s a holiday.

Under the union agreement the
ployе is entitled to $12 for Tues-
y's work. His pay for the week,
hen, will total $52 for the forty-
eight hours. Some have contended
that to be in accord with the act
additional payment must be made
for the six overtime hours, since
Tuesday was a holiday and should
be considered separately.

"The Wage and Hour Division,
however, considers that any work
on a holiday is generally classed as
overtime work. And here again,
because payment for the eight-hour
holiday on Tuesday exceeds pay-
ment required for the six hours in
excess of forty-two, the standard
number fixed in the act, payment
in accordance with the union agree-
ment satisfies the requirements of
the act."

Boyd Overton New Head of YMCA Institute

Campbell Johnson Resigns After 15 Years' Service

BORDENTOWN, N.J.—Accepting the resignation of Major Campbell C. Johnson "with regret," the Chesapeake Summer School Association, which each year conducts the YMCA Secretaries' Study Institute at the Bordentown School, elected Boyd W. Overton, Saturday, to fill the post of president.

Major Johnson, who has headed the organization for the past fifteen years, cited the pressure of his duties in the defense setup (he is executive assistant to the director of selective service) as necessitating his withdrawal from an active office.

The new president, who is executive secretary of the Walnut Street Christian Association, Wilmington, Del., formerly served as vice president and director.

Advisors Named

For the first time, the association appointed a board of national advisors, as follows:

Dr. Channing Tobias, senior secretary of the YMCA national council; R. B. DeFrance, national personnel secretary; Ralph W. Bullock, national program and research secretary; A. W. Hardy, national army and navy secretary.

The forty-three secretaries and fifteen guests who attended the institute this year came from all parts of the country, Joshua Rose topping the rest for distance by traveling from Oakland, Calif., to be present for the six-day meeting.

Other Officers

Other new officers are:

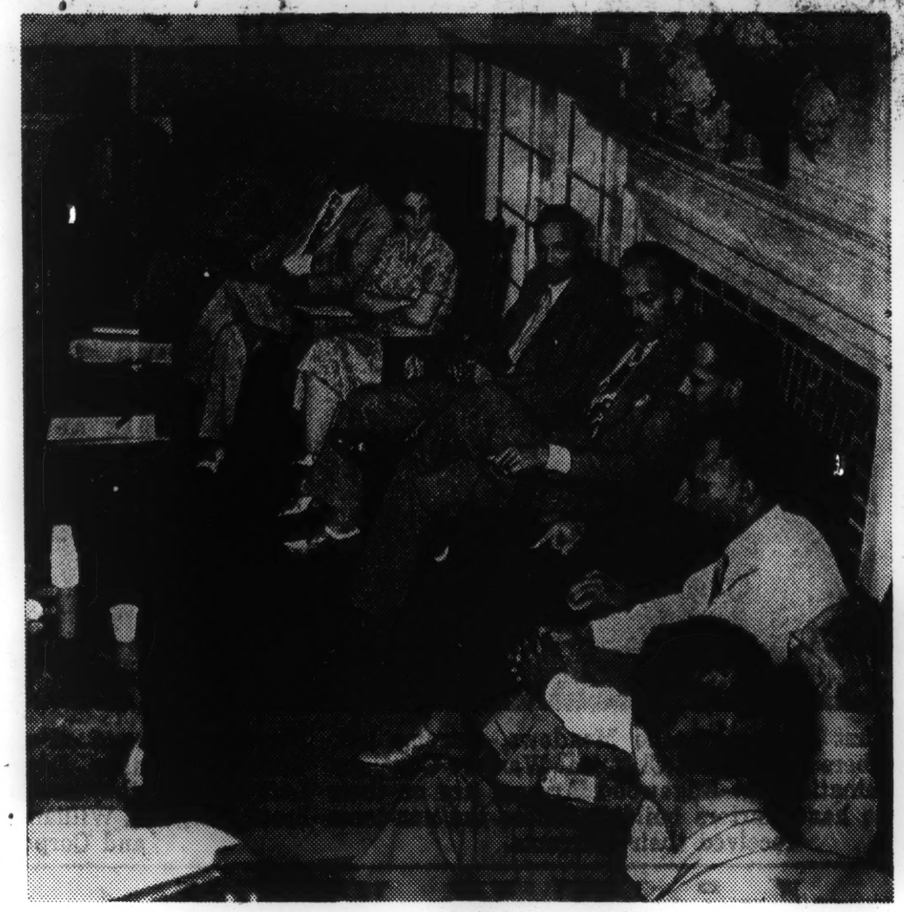
Wilbur C. Woodson, Detroit, who succeeded Overton; Jesse M. Childs, Cincinnati, southern district vice president; C. Arnold of Washington, and Lloyd A. Lee of Roanoke, Va., to executive committee, and B. M. Craig of Birmingham, Ala., southern corresponding secretary.

Of[illegible] were:

Hil[illegible] of Trenton, secretary; [illegible] Weatherless, registrar-treas[illegible] George W. Hancock, assistant secretary; district vice presidents: H. H. Cain, eastern; E. E. Farley, southern;

Executive committee: Henry K. Craft, Herbert T. Miller and John Redmond; corresponding secretaries: Kenneth A. Morris, eastern, and Miss Henrine Ward, western.

YMCA Secretaries and Laymen Discuss Defense Problems at Bordentown, N.J.



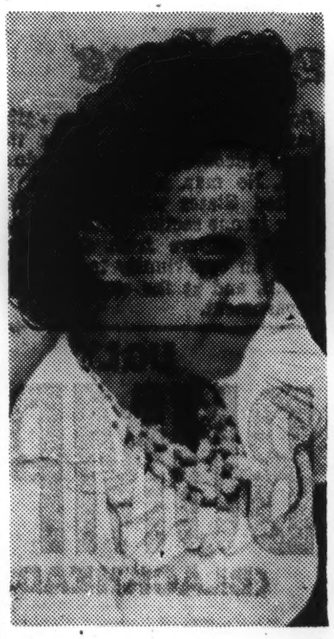
NO. 1—
Shirt sleeves prevailed among the Y secretaries at the panel discussion during the YMCA Laymen's Institute in Bordentown Saturday afternoon. Above is part of the crowd attending the session.

NO. 2—
A capacity crowd (right) sat through a sweltering afternoon to hear the panel discussion on "The Negro and National Defense" by the group shown above, who are, top to bottom:

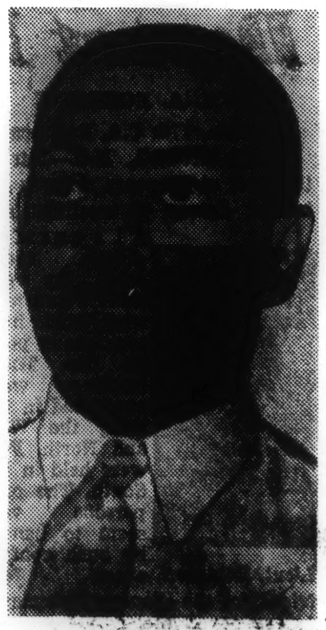
Major Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to the selective service director; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Miss Frances Williams, technician in the Office of Price Administraton; former Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War;

Ira DeA. Reid, chairman of the discussion and consultant in the Bureau of Employment Security; Warren Banner, Urban League research director; Clarence A. Mitchell, field representative of OPM; NAACP's Walter White, Hubert Delany.

Next to Mr. Delany of the USO is Dr. Charles Wesley of Howard University (back of head) and at the extreme top is executive secretary Channing H. Tobias. The last two named did not participate on the panel.



With an hour to kill before the next session of the YMCA Laymen's Institute at Bordentown, Miss Yvonne Morris of St. Louis decided to utilize the time by catching up on the world news. Her father, O. O. Morris, is the secretary of the St. Louis Y.



Heated discussions plus humid weather prevailed throughout the Saturday afternoon meeting of the Laymen's Institute. Herbert T. Miller, executive secretary of Philadelphia Y, is shown above.

The Pittsburgh Courier July 19, 1941

Need For Mass Pressure Stressed At YMCA Confab

Bordentown Conference Shows Need for Lobby and Organized Opinion to Get Benefits of Defense Program.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Staff Correspondent)

BORDENTOWN, N.J., July 17—Only pressure from the masses, directed intelligently against the government, will put into the pockets of Negro workers their share of "tax funds" which are now being distributed by the government in the form of defense billions.

Such was the finding Saturday afternoon of the National YMCA Laymen's Conference, in sessions at the Bordentown State Industrial School, after listening to arguments of Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and A. Philip Randolph, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, on the proven success of the technique of lobby groups and organized opinion in securing attention and favorable action from the government.

DEFENDS MARCH

In a brilliant defense of his "March to Washington" movement Randolph maintained that history shows "the government will not do things for individuals voluntarily, but always bends in the direction of the force with the strongets challenge. "This challenge," he said, "must come from the communities which go to make up government, and the march to Washington was intended as an examination of the behavior of government, as the focal point of community pressure."

White urged a "relentless, consistent and intelligent" fight against discrimination forces. He advised the use of lobby methods, utilization of the courts, a moulding of public opinion and the expose of discrimination in such channels of public information as the radio and the press.

White and Randolph were speakers on a panel discussing the question of "The Negro In National Defense." Additional speakers included Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aid to the Secretary of War; Major Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to the Director of Selective Service; Miss Frances Williams, technical consultant to the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

Also Ira deA. Reid, consultant for minority groups with the Federal Social Security Board; Warren Banner, director of research of the National Urban League; Clarence Mitchell, of the Office of Production Management, and Hubert T. Delany, of the board of directors of United Service Organizations.

In a further elaboration of his contention Mr. White said that segregation was costly to the Negro in the long run, in spite of any immediate gains which might be derived through segregated facilities, he opined that the successful application filed with the War Department by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, for a military aviation training center for Tuskegee, "would limit aviation training to about 33 students and also prove an obstacle in the current fight to open all aviation centers to Negro trainees."

URGE ALLIANCES

This line of reasoning was ably abetted by Commissioner Delany and Judge Hastie, the latter contending that " we should let the other fellow find the solution to the pattern of segregation over our objection, and not just accept it voluntarily."

In respect to President Roosevelt's recent executive order, banning discrimination in the various defense industries and training centers, it was the consensus of the panel that Negro civic agencies everywhere should play their part by (1) policing the entire defense setup, (2) securing affidavits in cases of discrimination, (3) sending the information to the President's Committee on Fair Practice (as yet unappointed), and (4) to press this committee for action.

In the open question period which followed the panel discussion, Walter P. Offutt, a teacher of Louisville, Ky., made the observation that the panel, in recording its opposition to segregation, "was overlooking the social setups in southern communities".

TOBIAS SPEAKS

This was followed by an address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who although not mentioning Dr. Patterson by name, rose to the defense of Tuskegee's president when he urged his listeners not to forget that "If it were not for segregated institutions the Negro would be nowhere today." He opined further that the battle of the Negro must be waged on two fronts—"to hold on to what we have and to make accessible to Negroes the doors of all institutions."

Distinguished visitors present included Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, principal of Cheyney State Industrial School; Noble Sissle, of the Army and Navy Division of United Service Organizations, and Col. Howard C. Gilbert, commander of the 372d Infantry, stationed at Fort Dix.

Also making the journey with Col. Howard were Lt. Col. Alexander R. Davis, Major Herbert R. Barrow, Capt. Sylvester Blackwell, Capt. George J. Cole, Capt. DeRuyter Butler, Capt. Charles R. Winthrop, Lt. James A. Mayo, Lt. James R. Hillard, Lt. John F. Burrell, Lt. Vernon F. Green, Lt. Jas. P. Hayes, and Lt. St. Elmo P. Henderson.

Dr. W. R. Valentine, principal of Bordentown State Industrial school, is president of the "Y's" laymen's conference.

The Fort Worth Mind July 19, 1941

NEGRO MARCH ON WASHINGTON COM. MAPS OUT NEXT STEP

At the meeting of the National Negro March-on-Washington Committee at the YMCA, 135th street, New York City, following the decision that the march on Washington was unnecessary at this time, a program was mapped out. It consisted of several definite forms of action:

1. Maintenance of existing local March-on-Washington Committees.
2. The collection of facts and specific causes of violations of the Executive Order to present to the Comimttee on Fair Employment Practice of the Office of Production Management by the local committees.
3. The expansion of local committees by increasing their membership in order that their pressure-power may be developed.
4. A collection of information from local Boards of Education, National Youth Administration and the U. S. Office of Education regarding job-training courses in order to make this information available to unemployed Negroes.
5. To encourage and urge Negroes to apply for jobs in all industries that have defense contracts and to urge and encourage out-of-school youth and unemployed adults to prepare for jobs by seeking and taking up training courses for defense work.

Plans are afoot to set up new local March-on-Washington committees in various cities throughout the country from coast to coast, observed A. Philip Randolph, national director. From reports that have been received by the national office of the Negro March-on-Washington Committee, the overwhelming sentiment throughout the nation is definitely in favor of the decision of the committee that the march on Washington is unnecessary at this time. Communications from fraternal lodges, churches, schools, civic and social organizations, professional, youth and women's clubs all applaud the Negro march-on-Washington movement as the greatest manifestation of Negro mass pressure ever developed in the history of the Negro in America. The consensus of opinion expressed by all strata of the Negro population throughout the country is that the

(See NEGRO, Page 8)

NEGRO—

(Continued From Page 1)

issuance of the Executive Order by the President was the most noteworthy and fundamental victory ever achieved by the Negro people as a result of their mass effort in our country. But the National Negro March-on-Washington Committee is not content with its triumph. It has as its next objective the struggle for the abolition of discriminations in all departments of the Federal Government as well as the policing of the Executive Order, concludes Mr. Randolph.

The New York Amsterdam Star-News
July 19, 1941

THE NEW YORK AMSTERDAM STAR-NEWS

Randolph's Speech Explains Why He Called Off March

Editor's Note: Because of the numerous requests that have come to us for information regarding A. Philip Randolph's position in calling off the march to Washington three weeks ago, we are hereunder printing the radio speech he delivered over a coast-to-coast network Saturday, June 28. In it Mr. Randolph makes a forthright statement of facts, and explains his attitude as well as that of the National March-to-Washington Committee.

THE march of 100,000 Negroes on Washington for jobs in national defense which was scheduled for July 1st is off. The march is unnecessary at this time. This decision was reached by the National Committee for the mobilization of Negroes to march on Washington.

The reason for this decision is the issuance of an executive order by President Roosevelt banning discriminations in defense industries on account of race, creed, color or national origin, the attainment of which was the main and vital aim of the march-on-Washington movement. This is the first executive order which has been issued by a President of the United States in behalf of Negroes since the immortal Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

Some of my listeners may be asking the question: Why the proposed march of 100,000 Negroes on Washington? The answer to this question is that Negroes were being turned down whenever they applied for jobs, regardless of qualifications, in defense industries all over the country. Conferences have been held with various representatives of the Government, but to no avail.

Negroes Now Confused

Meanwhile, a wave of bitter resentment, disillusionment and desperation was sweeping over the Negro masses throughout the country. It was apparent that in order to avoid blind, reckless and undisciplined outbursts of emotional indignation against discriminations upon defense jobs, that some unusual, bold and gigantic effort must be made to awaken the American people and the President of the Nation to the realization that the Negroes were the victims of sharp and unbearable oppression, and that the fires of resentment were flaming higher and higher. In order that this threatening condition might be met with resolute, sober, sane and constructive action, a few Negro leaders came together at the call of the speaker and set up a national committee to mobilize 100,000 Negroes to march on Washington. The proposal met with prompt and [illegible] response throughout the [illegible] The favorable reaction of the Negro masses to this plan to march on Washington for jobs was due to a sense of frustration, futility and defeatism which had come over them as they watched their own communities assume the character of dead economic areas because of the lack of jobs and purchasing power, while in the white communities, the economic life of the people was throbbing, expanding and moving with promise and hope.

White Get Good Jobs

It was natural and inevitable that such a violent and disturbing contrast between the Negro and white communities was due to one thing, namely, that the white section of the population was enjoying participation and integration in national defense employment opportunities, whereas the Negro section of the population was being denied employment opportunities, and yet, both black and white peoples of America are equally taxed for the development and maintenance of our great defense program.

But when this grave situation was brought to the attention of the President, he definitely expressed his deep concern about it and his desire to see discriminations on account of race, color, creed and national origin abolished. He therefore issued a statement to the country and to the Office of Production Management, calling for the recognition of the right of workers to employment in national defense industries without regard to race, creed, color or national origin. The Negro March-on-Washington Committee viewed this statement with admiration. We considered it commendable, but not enough. We therefore called upon the President to issue an executive order that had teeth in it, which would give the Negro people some concrete assurance that they would no longer be given the run-around when they sought jobs in the great defense industries of the Nation.

Negroes Need Opportunities

I know that this order is certain to stir the hopes and aspirations of Negroes throughout the Nation, who only seek opportunities to work according to their qualifications. Tersely put, Negroes seek opportunity and not alms. It is the hope of the Negro March-on-Washington committee that this executive order will represent thousands of jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars in increased wages in Negro communities, which will reflect themselves in higher standards of living, more eduction and recreation for the children, a greater security and assurance of more abundant life.

Act Meets Vital Need

This act of the President does not meet the vital and serious issue of discrimination against persons on a basis of race, color, creed and national origin in various departments of the Federal Government itself. It is the firm and reasoned judgment of the Negro March-on-Washington Committee that the inexcusable practice of discrimination against persons because of race, color, creed and national origin, by the Government itself serves as a cue to and pattern for private employers to commit un-American and un-democratic offenses of discrimination also.

The President has declared in this executive order that it is the policy of the Government not to countenance discrimination on account of race, color, creed or national origin in Government service. Therefore the Negro March-on-Washington Committtee wishes to express the hope that the President may find it possible, in the interest of National Uuity and National Defense, at an early date, to issue a second executive order, complementing and supplementing this one, that will strike down for all times discrimination due to race, color, creed or national origin in all departments of the Federal Government, and which will give reality and force to our profession concerning democracy, and to the great and all-out struggle our country is making to crush and destroy all subversive forces seeking to wreck our democratic way of life.

I now wish to announce and advise the Negro March-on-Washington Committees throughout the country that the march on Washington July 1 is unnecessary and will not take place.

I wish also to advise and urge that the committees remain intact and watch and check the industries in their communities to determine the extent to which th[illegible] are observing the executive o[illegible] of the President.

The BIG PARADE

By RALPH MATTHEWS

The Fruits of Victory

From handbills being scattered around the capital, another job march is in the making. This time it does not seem to be a nation-wide protest as recently concocted and abandoned by A. Philip Randolph and his followers.

This new protest seems to have a strictly local flavor, and seems to be Dr. Randolph's idea lock, stock and barrel, with perhaps none of his astuteness to make it stick.

Mr. Randolph is undoubtedly the race's best poker player when it comes to bluffing his way into a piece of the pot while holding poor hands.

He mastered this technique in the early days of the Brotherhood of Pullman Car Porters when he won a number of concessions by threatening strikes which he had no intention of calling and couldn't have called if he wanted to, because the porters themselves were skeptical of his chances of success.

His march on the capital fell almost in the same category. The march idea was a good one and it scared the pants off of the big shots of the administration to the point that Mr. Roosevelt went through all the motions of correcting the evils of which Mr. Randolph complained—discrimination in defense.

The Worst Expected

There have been a few hired as a result, but there is little real evidence that any of the big industrialists have any honest intention of complying with the President's executive order to employ all, regardless of race, creed or color.

Encouraged by the success of the job march threat, the worst that was anticipated is beginning to materialize already.

Certain irresponsible and misguided leaders are willing to brew up a march on the drop of a hat. We are soon going to find ourselves in the position of the lad who yelled "wolf! wolf!" too often, and somebody is going to say "Come on, march and be damned."

I have often expressed here little faith in the ability or desire of some folk to do much parading for serious purposes. Anything short of an Elks' parade, which gets you nowhere fast, has little appeal to many people, even in times of great stress.

So far the No. 1 job march, which ended in a negotiated peace, seems to have ended in a tremendous victory for the people with whom we were mad.

Heading the list of the five-man committee to insure fair play and no discrimination appears that great and noble labor leader, William L. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

No. 1 Enemy

I know you had to read that name twice as I did, because if the colored worker has an out-and-out enemy in high place, Bill Green and his rotten A.F. of L. constitute it.

Naming him to a committee to safeguard our interests is like hiring the fox to guard the chickens.

The history of the A.F. of L. is replete with anti-race activity, exclusions, doublecrosses and outright thievery of jobs which has done more to keep us out of a livelihood than all of the capitalists put together.

The Southern railroad situation is a blatant example of the ruthlessness of the working man's hatred of his brother of color.

Every contemptible trick and subterfuge has been used to force colored workers further and further down the scale, squeezing them out of jobs which they held with honor for years by the contemptible technique of designating a certain union to do certain jobs and denying colored workers memberships under these new designations.

How Trick Worked

For instance, if the colored union local of railroad window washers held contracts to keep the coaches clean, the whites with the connivance of Green and his gang would get the contract awarded to the local known as the railroad car cleaners, an all-white union, throwing hundreds of colored out of work simply by changing a name.

If the colored folk squawked they were accused of anti-union activity and stood a chance of being blackballed out of all organized labor which was just what the big shots wanted. In short, they not only robbed them, but made it unlawful to call the police.

This is the background of one of the men who has been picked to see that we get a square deal. It would be funny were it not so tragic.

The CIO, of which Philip Murray is the head (he is also a member of the committee) has a little better record, and I am not ready to report on the calibre of the distinguished gentlemen of color who are to be our sentries.

Offhand, I would say, the whole committee would bear close scrutiny for a while before the would-be marchers pack their easy walking shoes down in moth balls.

It looks as if it is going to take a lot of marching up the hill and down again before this fight for jobs is finally won.

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

BYGONE MELODY

Reminiscences of days when Pullman was music conscious and every Pullman district had a porters' band, orchestra or quartet, was [illegible] last week at Mott Haven.

The relater was Porter Foster Mitchell of the Chicago Central District, one of the members of the once-famous singing foursome of that city.

It was on Monday, and Mr. Mitchell, one of the two remaining porters of the quartet, was on his way to Chicago.

Inquiry disclosed that his musical outfit, like the other melodious aggregations which Pullman once sponsored, had gone with the wind, but it had left behind pleasant memories, he said.

Some of those reminscences were of the time when his quartet toured Cuba with the first Pullman exposition train; some of the special-party trips they had made with industrial executives, and others of concerts they had held in different cities.

"Our quartet was one of the best in the service," Mitchell recalled, "and [illegible] consisted of H. E. Grice, baritone; [illegible] Russell, bass; A. [illegible] tenor, and myself, second tenor. Only two of us are now [illegible]

"In addition to our car trips, we entertained p[illegible] at the homes of such p[illegible] as the Potter Palmers, the [illegible]ours, the McCormicks and other noted families of Chicago.

"Our greatest hit, however, was when we sang before one of the largest audiences of harmony lovers that ever attended a concert at the Chicago Grand Theatre.

"Those were [illegible] days for us, and I think the company made a mistake when it withdrew support from those musical activities, for there was a certain advertising value to them."

WAGE PARLEY BEGINS NEXT WEEK

Managements and Unions to Confer in Chicago on Rise to Meet Cost of Living

STRIKE MOVE DISCOUNTED

Threat of Cessation of Work Called Routine Procedure Under Labor Law

By L. R. N. GNAEDINGER

Negotiations in the most important labor controversy to come to a head since declaration of the unlimited national emergency are to start in Chicago at the beginning of next week with a conference between the railroad managements and unions on demands for an estimated increase of $600,000,000 in wages annually.

A railroad strike at this time would cripple all industry, whether producing goods for the uses of peace or war. For this reason the coming negotiations will be important. Some commentators have suggested that the unions presented their demands in the knowledge that the government would not run the risk of a railway strike at this time, although the official reason given was that the workers feared their wages would not keep pace with the rising cost of living.

There has been no railway strike of any consequence in more than a decade, although many threats that one might be called have been issued. The explanation of this is the machinery for adjudicating railway labor disputes provided by law, but the managements would amend this statement by pointing out that any system which almost invariably gives the workers what they ask—as has the railway labor law since it was enacted—would be conducive to peace.

Desires of Managements

The managements for years have desired changes in the law, but in view of the unlimited emergency it is doubtful that they will try to bring about changes at this time. Rather it would seem that they will yield some increases in wages to the workers. Should this occur it would be the second national increase in wages in the industry since 1929. The other increase put wages above the pre-depression level.

Two demands will be considered at the meeting in Chicago. The five train service unions, with a membership of 350,000 men, demand a 30 per cent increase in basic rates of payment, or sufficient to provide a minimum increase of $1.80 a day for switch tenders and locomotive hostlers, helpers, who now receive $5.06 and $5.51 daily respectively, the lowest for this group of organizations.

The fourteen "non-operating" unions, whose members number 800,000, want increases of 30 to 34 cents an hour, with a minimum wage of 70 cents an hour.

A third demand, for two-week vacations with pay, put forward in behalf of 750,000 workers, who are not in the train service unions, has been shelved for the time being. Preliminary conferences on this point were held by the managements and the workers, but the unions decided not to press it at this time. For one reason, the summer vacation season for this group would be some distance in the

NEW YORK TIMES

July 16, 1941

Kaiser vs. Fuehrer.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: That the present war is ideologically a genuine war for democracy is a fact that the American public has been a little slow to appreciate. Undoubtedly this attitude has been due in a large part to the fact that the last war against Germany was sold to us on the basis that it, too, was a war for democracy, and the statement then was not true.

The Germany of the Kaiser did not suppress the rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage. Hitler's Germany does just that, to such an extent that criticism of the Fuehrer is equivalent to treason. The Kaiser never asserted that Germany had a right to dominate the whole world, or that Germans were a master race and all other races were slave races. Hitler has said exactly that in his book "Mein Kampf" and on other occasions; and he practices that philosophy with all its brutal implications in most of the countries that he has been able to conquer.

We cannot win a genuine victory over Hitlerism on behalf of democracy if the fight is conducted by those who believe only half-heartedly in what they are supposed to fight for. That was one of the reasons for the collapse of France. France failed because the working class was infected with communist contempt for democracy and the owning class with Fascist contempt for democracy.

An "all-out" fight for democracy on our part requires not merely effective aid to Britain in the battle of the Atlantic and stopping the flow of essential war material from America to Japan. It requires equally that we must maintain fully the rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage and full rights to criticise the government and government officials, as Britain has so well done.

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH,
Chairman, Negro Labor Committee.

New York, June 10.

N.Y. Sun 6/16/41

J. W. Smith, vice president and general manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad and general manager of the Maine Central Railroad, will represent the Eastern railroads in the management committee at the Chicago conference. George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, heads the Railway Labor Executives Association, through which negotiations of this kind are carried on in behalf of labor.

What the temper of labor in the situation may be is indicated by statements of its spokesmen. In assailing peacetime conscription last August the Railway Labor Executives Association said:

"All information is replete with repetition that big industry again not only is endeavoring to repeat the World War exaction of exorbitant profits, but to outdistance that practice * * ** Every evidence points in the same direction as during the last war, concerning which one of the largest industrialists declared that his obligation was to his trustees in preference to his government."

More recently David B. Robin-

Continued on Page Three

AFRO-AMERICAN

July 26, 1941

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES E. HOGANS

THE DINING CAR

Looking back on my outstanding experiences on railroad and Pullman cars recently, I came across one of Johnnie Jones, and it reminded me that I hadn't seen him for some time. A visit on Monday to his home, 844 Morris Avenue, New York, which is directly opposite the New York Central's Melrose Building, where he works, was productive of some interesting information concerning the dean of that road's dining car service.

Johnnie Jones

I learned, for instance, something about his present position that is not generally known; his experiences in dining car service after forty-four years, and the rather surprising news that he will be 70 this coming October, and most probably will retire then.

A Remarkable Character

Despite his years, the veteran looks remarkably well, and carries his age lightly; but there isn't anything unusual about that, for Mr. Jones is a remarkable character in several ways.

Entering the New York Central's dining car service by way of the old Wagner Company, in 1897, he was the first colored man to be appointed dining car steward on an American railroad, and the first to be placed in charge of an American railroad commissary as storekeeper, the position he now holds.

Beginning as a waiter, the first recognition that he earned from his employer was in 1900, when he was placed as waiter-in-charge of the buffet and restaurant car of the Saratoga Limited, a summer train then between New York and the famous spa.

At the end of the fourth season on that train, he was called into the office of the general superintendent of the dining car department, who was John R. Smart, and notified that the railroad was so pleased with his services that it had decided to make him a steward.

"I have [illegible] on your h[illegible] Saratoga, r[illegible] official, and I fe[illegible] capable o[illegible] car."

Totally aghast, he [illegible]ered, "You don't mean a regular diner, Mr. Smart?"

Put on Crack Train

"Yes, that is just what I mean," replied the superintendent.

Beginning on the slower trains, he was soon running in charge of the dining car on the Twentieth Century Limited, where he remained until 1934, when he was given the position of storekeeper at Mott Haven Yards.

Contrary to reports circulated at the time, he explained Monday, the change was at his own request, his health not having been as robust as it had been.

"I was offered the choice of several positions, each of higher status than the one I now hold, but were out of New York, and I didn't care to break up my home here," he said.

Favors New Policy

Quizzed about the policy of the railroad in recent years of placing colored men as waiters in charge of restaurant cars, he opined that he thought it was beneficial to both employer and employees, and, from his observation, the latter were making good, he said.

On the subject of trade unionism, however, and what he thought of it as a means of industrial relations for dining car workers, he asserted that it was a question which he didn't care to discuss.

Markedly affable and courteous, Mr. Jones is a native of Richmond, Va., where the beginning of his mental training was received. One can easily surmise, however, that his most useful training has been in the school of every-day experience and common sense.

A tragedy in his life occurred about nine years ago when his wife, the former Miss Mary Lawrence of Albany, N.Y., to whom he was devotedly attached, died suddenly of a heart attack.

His home, which he owns and which is the best kept, from outward appearance, in the block, is capably major-domoed, however, by his sister-in-law, Mrs. William Watson, whose husband is also an employee of the New York Central's dining car service.

PITTSBURGH COURIER

July 26, 1941

Railroadmen

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

BESIEGED BY TWO RIVAL UNIONS—RANDOLPH, TOWNSEND SHOULD AGREE

IN a recent discussion of the problems of the Negro railroad worker with George McCray, labor columnist for the Associated Negro Press, the following facts were brought out: There are two rival union groups who are attempting to deal with the problems of the Negro in that industry—the Transport Service Workers' union and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

McCray felt that the TSWU, led by Willard S. Townsend, [illegible] much greater freedom [illegible] dealing with this situation [illegible] does the Brotherhood, led by Phillip A. Randolph. The situation is that the Negro railroad worker, in most bargaining units, is a minority group which is not allowed to participate in collective bargaining through the recognized unions. These workers are, however, under the jurisdiction of the various international unions, which jurisdiction Randolph, as a member of the AFL, would not be allowed to encroach. Townsend, on the other hand, represents an independent group who could solicite members from any unorganized group of Negro workers. The purpose of either organization would be to pool the strength of the Negroes in the various occupational groups in the railroad industry to give the present, voiceless Negro railroad worker some mechanism through which to articulate his needs and demands.

Mr. Cayton

WAR MAY OFFER CHANCE

Personally I have a hunch that the railroads might be taken over and operated by the government if and when we go into a shooting war. Certainly anyone who has traveled lately can see that our transportation system is being strained to the utmost and there is talk of priorities in the shipment of freight.

If this should happen—if the railroads are taken over by the government—it will afford the Negro railroad workers an unexcelled opportunity to make a bid for justice. It is imperative then that there be developed at the earliest possible moment some overall vertical organization which would represent this group of Negroes. To illustrate just how pressing is the situation, I want to quote from a letter which I recently received from a Negro fireman in Florida. He writes:

On this particular railroad, we are one hundred per cent colored here and have been since 1912 when the white firemen came out on strike. We Negro firemen remained on the job. We were shot at, some were found dead and others were beaten. But we remained and are still here.

We had an engineer for our representative before the management. He was successful in getting us a memorandum of agreement in book form from the management for us, of which governs our working conditions and rates of pay. He died and we have his wife to represent us as he did before the management. The reason for selecting a woman for our representative, was due to the fact, that we could not have entrusted our jobs to another engineer for representation, because they are in favor of taking our jobs from us. Therefore, we decided it best to have a disinterested party for the job.

Recently the road went into receivership, and now two trustees are appointed by the reorganization that took place on this road recently. What really got us stirred up, along came one by the name of Willard S. Townsend, International President of the Transport Service Employees, telling us that our contract is no good. As I before stated, we were satisfied until this same about, [illegible] don't know what to do.

[illegible] just one of the plights in [illegible] numbers of Negro workers find themselves. In the meantime, Randolph and Townsend don't seem to be able to get together on a plan of organization to bind them into a federation to enable them to, to some extent, protect themselves. Randolph has called two national meetings but failed to produce a workable plan of action. Townsend, for his part, is so anxious to obtain leadership over these workers that he changed the name of his organization so that he could include them—the Red Caps alone cannot support the kind of union he wishes to run. Regardless, however, of all other factors these two men and their organizations should either get together to accomplish this necessary job or one or the other should withdraw and let the other do it.

RED CAPS WIN SECURITY FIGHT

Pitts C. — 7/26

WASHINGTON, July 24—The intensified and bitterly fought four-year-old struggle of the United Transport Service Employees of Ame[illegible] for the complete integration [illegible] the Red Cap into American tra[illegible]tation service came to a di[illegible] and highly successful close la[illegible]k when the Interstate C[illegible]ce Commission [illegible] public [illegible]on in the case [illegible] Stopher

[illegible]ued on Page [illegible], Col. 4)

RED CAPS WIN FIGHT

(Continued From Page 1)

vs. Cincinnati Union Terminal Company.

Out of this case the Interstate Commerce Commission definitely established once and for all that Red Cap service in carrying hand-baggage is an integral part of railroad transportation service and that the whole system of "red capping" is placed under the protection of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The New York Age July 26, 1941

Not A Victory

Editor The New York Age:

This writer feels that a serious blunder was made when the projected "March on Washington" was cancelled. It was a tactical mistake. There were many good arguments pro and con but those which favored it far outweighed those against it. The time to strike is when the iron is hot.

It was unfortunate to say the least that a contab which took place of the march designated a "Victory Meeting" for the simple reason that a victory had not been achieved. The Presidential order was certainly a step in the right direction. It was perfectly proper to laud the President for his action and every American citizen ought to be grateful, but the word "victor" used in connection with the Washington contab was a misnomer. The leaders of the affair should have been more careful in their choice of a name for the assemblage.

This was pointed out by Mayor LaGuardia of New [illegible] who made an address. He s[illegible] it was a move toward that [illegible]inciple of equal opportunity [illegible]ot consider this a victor[illegible]ion," continued Mr. La[illegible] but I do rejoice that a wrong of long standing has been recognized. I am too practical to feel that because of the issuance of this order that there will be a great change overnight. But I am certain that the avenue has been opened and we have the vehicle with which to bring to the attention of the proper authorities any form of discrimination against any minority group within the defense industries. As I understand it, I do not believe that any group is entitled to any special privilege or consideration, and, likewise none should ever be discriminated against."

Walter White and A. Philip Randolph, in their speeches both said that the order was not a complete victory and that discrimination in the offices of the Federal Government would be the next point of attack, and that a militant sustained, organized public opinion is necessary to carry out the order.

The fight for absolute justice and equality must go on.

LLEWELYN E. LEWIS
Chicago, Ill.

Age 7/26/41

RACE GETS TWO ON NEW OPM B

24 PAGES 10¢ AND WORTH IT

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

COPYRIGHT 1941, BY ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: 3

Vol. XXXVII, No. 14 THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO PARTS — PART ONE CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1941

ALD. DICKERSON AND WEBSTER NAMED BY FDR

Committee Is Established By President To Hear Labor Complaints

WASHINGTON. — Two members of the Race, Alderman Earl B. Dickerson and Milton P. Webster, labor leader, both of Chicago, were named by President Roosevelt Friday as members of the fair employment practice committee of the Office of Production Management.

Four other men named to the committee, all white, are Mark Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville Courier Journal and Times, chairman; David Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation of America; Phillip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and William E. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Both Widely Known

Dickerson, a lawyer, in addition to being a member of the Chicago City council is a national director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which cooperated with the March on Washington committee organized by Randolph to express Race's resentment of its exclusion from defense jobs.

Webster, vice president of the Pullman porters brotherhood, is widely known in labor circles and is expected to represent Randolph on the committee.

The committee was established in an executive order issued by the President, June 26, after A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, had threatened to marshal 50,000 Negroes to march down Pennsylvania avenue in protest of distrimination in national defense employment.

The committee will receive and act upon complaints of discriminatory employment practices of defense contract holders and see that provisions of the President's order are carried out.

Extra Man On Committee

Although the order provided only for a membership of five on the committee, the President named six men to the body. Reason, if any, for his appointing an additional man was not explained.

Procedure for handling complaints arising from violation of the President's order, had been set up prior to the appointment of the committee.

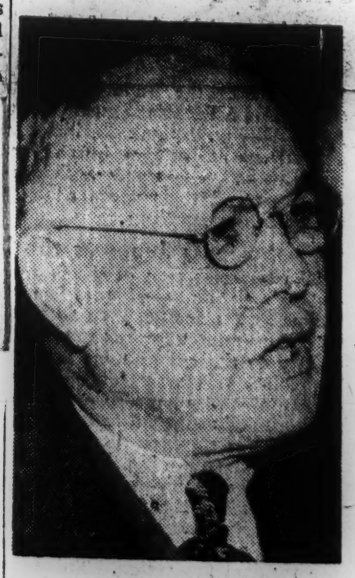
Within three days after the issue of the order on June 25, instructions were forwarded to all regional offices of the United States Employment Service covering methods to

On OPM Board

MARK ETHRIDGE (Chairman)

EARL B. DICKERSON

MILTON P. WEBSTER



WILLIAM E. GREEN

OPM Board—

(Continued from Page 1)

be used to give effectiveness to the announced policy of the administration.

Confer On Procedure

In addition to these instructions it was learned an in-service training course for employes of the New York State Employment service, cooperating agency of the USES, will be instituted in a week or two designed to "adjust the thinking" of the workers and give "implementation" and meaning to the order to the end that its terms and intentions may be successfully carried out.

On Thursday, Dr. Warren Brown, secretary to the National March on Washington committee, conferred here for one hour on the subject of procedure with D. J. Hoose, in charge of in-service training within industry, OPM; and S. Parks Harman, officer in charge, bureau of employment security, FSA.

By virtue of his heading up the regional office for this bureau, Harman is also chairman of the labor supply bureau of the division of labor supply, OPM, for the same area. It is in the latter capacity that he will function as the representative of the fair practice committee.

The basic points covered in the discussions were boiled down to the following method:

How It Will Work

1. Any complaint of racial discrimination is to be reported to the local office of the state employment service. A field worker will be directed to ascertain the facts of the case from the sides of both applicant and employer.

2. In the event the employer is found at fault, he will be informed of the President's executive order and immediate adjustment will be sought.

3. Failure to reach a solution through these preliminary efforts will result in a referral of the case to the office of Harman for review and adjustment.

4. If satisfaction is not then obtained, the entire case is to be referred to Washington for the consideration of and adjudication by the five-man committee.

Harman, who confirmed the authoritativeness of the moves already made, explained it as the desire of his office and that of OPM, to get and settle the complaints as close to their sources as is possible and just as quickly.

The procedure outlined here was said to be the same as that which will be followed in the 48 states and three territories. In this way the necessity for establishing new machinery is expected to be obviated inasmuch as each state is similarly organized as New York in order to participate in the benefits of social security.

Difficulties Antisipated

"There will be a conscious effort," Harman stated, "to use all resources available to implement the national policy as stated in the President's executive order and dealing with the problems of labor supply in national defense industries. The more clearly we all see the problems involved and the reasons for the policy, the less our problems are going to be."

Difficulties are definitely anticipated both by government officials and representatives of the march on Washington. One difficulty identified is evpected to arise out of the activity of "pressure groups of younger white employes" who are seeking to keep out the Negro worker in spite of a probable willingness on the part of employers to hire them.

In the conversation of July 10, Dr. Brown was informed that industry prefers to employ "greenhorns" rather than graduates of trade schools. The reason is that firms engaged in the performance of intricate operations find it easier to acquaint the unmoulded worker from the start with the way they want a thing done than to have to undo what has been taught in the schools, which can only give a fundamental insight into plant operations.

Dr. Brown nevertheless emphasized the importance of Negroes continuing to register for vocational courses wherever it is possible.

The New York Amsterdam Star-News
July 26, 1941

Jersey Utility Hires Colored

Negro Girls Working As Typists After Executive Order

NEWARK, N. J.—The Western Electric Company, Kearney, ended a ban of many years, recently, when it accepted colored girls for employment as typists. This action was taken as the result of the Executive order recently issued by President Roosevelt, demanding the ending of race discrimination in defense employment.

A score of colored girls have been examined by the personnel manager of the large firm and a few are now working. To be accepted, they must pass an intelligence test and be able to type 45 words per minute.

Cooperating with the company in obtaining the best-qualified workers is the New Jersey Urban League, which has been giving preliminary tests for colored girls, forwarding to the company the names of those considered capable of meeting the requirements.

For the first time, colored persons are being hired at the United States arsenals at Picatinny and Metuchen, in large numbers, the men receiving upwards of 70 cents an hour.

Increased employment opportunities for Negroes in industry have also ended exploitation of workers by South Jersey farmers, who are now unable to obtain labor at any price.

W OPM BOARD

E
Defender
EST ☆☆☆ WEEKLY ☆☆

NATIONAL EDITION

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: 3435 INDIANA AVE., TELEPHONE CALUMET 5656

RDAY, JULY 26, 1941

sey Utility res Colored

o Girls Working Typists After cutive Order

WARK, N. J.—The Western ic Company, Kearney, ended of many years, recently, it accepted colored girls for yment as typists. This ac- was taken as the result of the tive order recently issued by dent Roosevelt, demanding nding of race discrimination fense employment.

score of colored girls have examined by the personnel ager of the large firm and a are now working. To be ac- d, they must pass an intelli- e test and be able to type 45 s per minute.

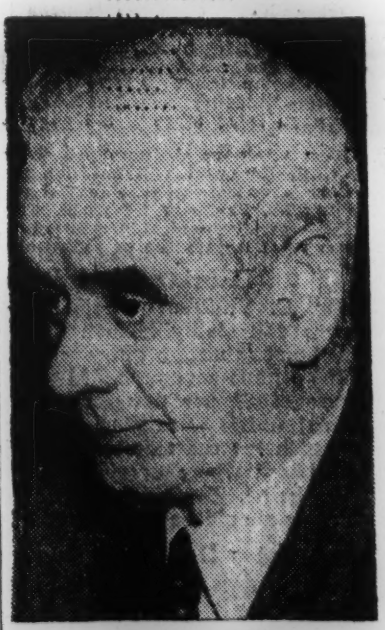
operating with the company obtaining the best-qualified kers is the New Jersey Urban gue, which has been giving minary tests for colored girls, arding to the company the es of those considered capa- of meeting the requirements.

or the first time, colored per- are being hired at the United es arsenals at Picatinney and uchen, in large numbers, the receiving upwards of 70 cents hour.

ncreased employment opportu- es for Negroes in industry have ended exploitation of workers South Jersey farmers, who are unable to obtain labor at any e.

WILLIAM E. GREEN

DAVID SARNOFF



PHILLIP MURRAY

Roosevelt's Fair Practice Commission Holds 1st Meet; Maps Fight to end job Bias

By EDWARD W. BAKER
(Star-News Staff Correspondent)

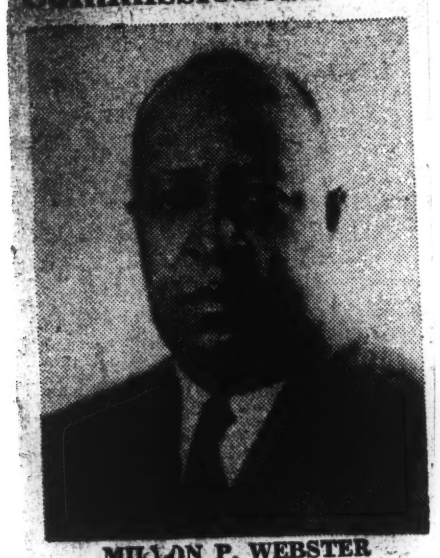
WASHINGTON (Special).—President Roosevelt's Fair Practic Committee held its first executive session Wednesday at 2 o'clock and after setting up the organization and hearing from OPM Directors Sidney Hillman and William Knudsen, agreed to appoint a full time executive secretary to handle the affairs of the body, and to meet weekly every Monday noon in the Social Security building until further notice.

Later in the day the commissioners held a press conference. Mark Ethridge, who was named chairman of the committee by the President when he designated the group last Friday, presided at the meeting.

Director Hillman made an effort to clear the Office of Production Management for any discrimination against workers on account of race or color. Present at the meeting were the entire membership of six.

MARK ETHRIDGE, Chairman
General Manager, Louisville Courier- Journal

Commissioners

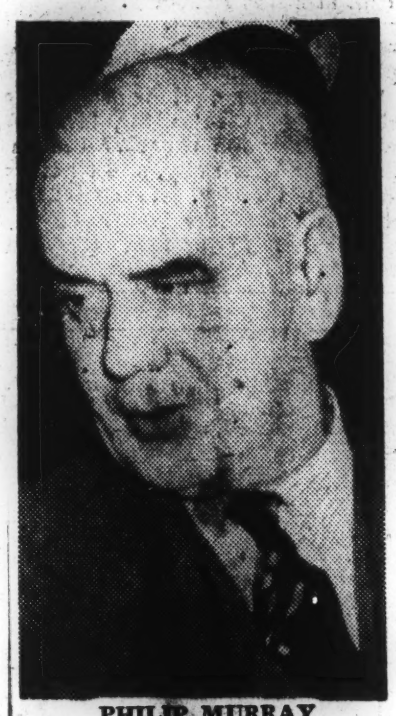


MILLON P. WEBSTER
Vice President, Pullman Porters

DAVID SARNOFF
President, RCA

Commissioners

EARL B. DICKERSON
Alderman, City of Chicago



PHILIP MURRAY
President, CIO

WILLIAM GREEN
President, AFL

The Chicago Defender July 26, 1941

By J. ROBERT SMITH

Following a cue, urged by the Amsterdam Star-News, last week, in an editorial captioned, "Give Us at Least Two," President Roosevelt appointed six men including two Negroes on the Fair Employment Practice Committee, Monday.

The appointees are Mark F. Ethridge, vice president of the Louisville Courier and Journal, chairman; Milton P. Webster, first

Continued on Page 11, Col. 4

March Committee Plans New Five-Point Program

NEW YORK—A five-point program to further the non-discrimination achievements already attained by the National Negro March-on-Washington committee was developed this week when the committee met at the 135th street Y.M.C.A. here. The program consists of definite forms of action.

1. Maintenance of existing local March-on-Washington committees; 2. The collection of facts and specific cases of violations of the Executive Order to present to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice of the Office of Production Management by the local committees; 3. The expansion of local committees by increasing their membership in order that pressure-power may be developed; 4. A collection of information from local boards of Education, National Youth Administration and the U. S. Office of Education regarding job-training courses in order to make this information available to unemployed Negroes; 5. To encourage and urge Negroes to apply for jobs in all industries that have defense contracts and to urge and encourage out-of-school youth and unemployed adults to prepare for jobs by seeking and taking up training courses for defense work.

Plans are afoot to set up new local March-on-Washington committees in various cities throughout the country from coast to coast, according to A. Philip Randolph, National Director. From reports that have been received by the national office of the Negro March-on-Washington Committee, the overwhelming sentiment throughout the Nation is definitely in favor of the decision of the Committee that the march on Washington is unnecessary at this time.

Communications from fraternal lodges, churches, schools, civic and social organizations, professional, youth and women's clubs all applaud the Negro march-on-Washington movement as the greatest manifestation of Negro mass pressure ever developed in the history of the Negro in America.

The consensus of opinion expressed by all strata of the Negro population throughout the country is that the issuance of the Executive Order by the President was the most noteworthy and fundamental victory ever achieved by the Negro people as a result of their mass effort in our country. The March-on-Washington Committee has set as its next objective the struggle for the abolition of discrimination in all departments of the Federal Government as well as the policing of the Executive Order.

Defender 7/26

THE N[illegible] YO[illegible]

Fair Practice[illegible] Group Confer[illegible]

First Meeting Held; Wi[illegible] Name Executive Head To Handle Affairs

Continued from Page 1

vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Chicago; Earl B. Dickerson, attorney and alderman, Chicago; Philip Murray, president of the CIO; William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, New York.

The naming of the committee has accomplished the second step in the campaign sponsored by the Negro March-on-Washington Committee, directed by A. Philip Randolph and fully supported by the Amsterdam Star-News in its news columns and editorials the first being the issuing of the executive order.

Learning that Sidney Hillman, co-director of the Office of Production Management, and one of the President's chief advisors in the matter was bent on having only one Negro on the committee, the Amsterdam Star-News took the position that since the matter affected the Negro people moreso than any other and since they initiated the fight, they should have at least two on the committee and voiced its stand in the following editorial:

Give Us At Least Two

"President Roosevelt's five-man commission to prevent discrimination in National Defense production ought to include at least two Negroes. We are surprised that there is any thought that fewer than two are to be named.

"When it became known that the President would name a commission to see that the provisions of his executive order aimed at prohibiting job bias are carried out, it was our candid opinion that a majority of the members would be Negroes. We still feel that way.

"While the order specifies that there shall be no discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin, yet everyone knows the action was necessary only because of the plight of the Negro.

"It is he who is being denied jobs on account of his race and color, and Mr. Roosevelt acted only after Negroes had threatened to march on Washington 100,000 strong in a dramatic protest against the injustices.

"When the President issued the order three weeks ago, we hastened to applaud his stand. We applauded because we believed he was sincere in his efforts to check discrimination and to make the way clear for Negroes to be integrated into our National Defense program.

"We don't want to see his efforts sabotaged by inaction and lack of interest. Few white men will be as eager to delve deeply into the problems as most Negroes. So, Mr. President, in order that your pronouncement will get the greatest possible result, we urgently insist that you name at least two Negroes on that commission."

The six-man committee which immediately went into action by holding its first meeting in the Office of Production Management, Wednesday, is to investigate complaints of discrimination against Negroes seeking work in defense industries and the Government.

The committee, which is serving without pay, will investigate complaints and take steps to redress grievances.

Local committees of the Negro March-on-Washington Committee in various cities all over the country, according to Mr. Randolph, will continue to police the recent executive [illegible] that mean-[illegible]

A close up of the members of the commission is shown below:

Milton P. Webster, first international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and chairman of the international executive board who was named a member of the committee appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate complaints of discrimination against Negroes seeking work in defense industries and the Government. He has had the longest experience of any Negro in the labor movement in organizing Negro workers. He is also counsel for the Brotherhood in presentation of grievances and claims and one of the founders of the organization.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and was formely secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers Union which has a membership of about 50,000 Negroes. He has made many forthright speeches on the right of the Negro to equality in the American labor movement and presented the international charter to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in Chicago in 1936. He has always supported Anti-Lynching legislation, the abolition of the Poll Tax and condemned the Daughters of the American Revolution for refusing Marion Anderson the right to sing in Constitution Hall.

Philip Murray, president of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who is also vice president of the United Mine Workers of America. He has more than 150,000 Negroes in the CIO and has taken the position of equal participation for Negroes in the labor movement with all other workers regardless of race or creed.

Earl B. Dickerson, who was formerly assistant attorney general for the State of Illinois, is now alderman of the second ward in Chicago. Mr. Dickerson is well-known in national Democratic with the masses of Negro people not only in Chicago but all over the United States.

Mark F. Ethridge, vice presi-

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

July 31, 1941

The Pittsburgh Courier

FDR SHOULD END GOVERNMENT DISCRIMINATION

Federal Departments Worst Offenders - - - Untouched By Order

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

[illegible] during the past two or three weeks, has carried [illegible] after column of [illegible] dozens and dozens of articles writ[illegible] columnists, and doz[illegible] by their [illegible], each seeking to evaluate the effectiveness of President Roosevelt's executive order No. 8802.

There is manifest confusion. The Nat[illegible] Association of Manufactur[illegible] powerful organization of industr[illegible] entered the lists last wee[illegible] statem[illegible] presented before the Committee on Migration of Labor, U. S. Hou[illegible] of Representatives.

PRESIDENT'S ORDER EXPLORED AND DISSECTED

Searchingly, it re[illegible], explores and dissects Executive Order No. 8802, issued by President Roosevelt on June 25, 1941, "to encourage full participation in the National Defense program by all citizens, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin," and calling upon employers and labor organizations to act accordingly.

Attention is also directed to the statement issued April 23, 1941, by Sidney Hillman, co-director of the Office of Production Management, decrying the discriminations which have plagued the Negro people, and which have contributed so largely to disunity, and to diminution of that unified morale which must exist if our country is adequately to meet the essential needs of the defense program.

It is [illegible] overlooked that Mr. Hillman [illegible] president of one of the country's most highly organized and tightly-knit labor organizations in the country: the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. He has served in this position since 1915. If any Negroes are members of this organization, it has not been [illegible] advertised.

DISCRIMINATIONS NOT IN INDUSTRY ALONE

The National A[illegible]n of Manufacturers declare[illegible] the implication to be dra[illegible] from the President's order and from Mr. Hillman's statement is that the discriminations prevailing exist only in industry, and implying that it is particularly "shocking" because it is found in defense production industries alone.

It recognizes the fact that many unemployed [illegible]ons hesitate to offer their services, believing that there are prejudices on the part of employers against age, sex, race, color or creed.

It was revealed that the National Association of Manufacturers has advised its m[illegible] that there should be no [illegible] prejudices in employment, [illegible] that the association has adopted a policy that manufacturers should use every available source of labor supply.

It was pointed out that this was no mere "paper" policy. In fact, the statement points out that, during the last few months, in the course of a series of regional meetings of manufacturers, all the officers of the association have advocated that manufacturers should employ Negroes wherever, and whenever possible, in keeping with their general ability and their "acceptability" to white fellow-workers.

[illegible] generally, it is de[illegible] these policies [illegible] employes themselves [illegible] or indirectly put up bar[illegible] against the hiring of persons because of race, color or creed, those not now employed may soon expect to be accepted as rapidly as openings for which they are qualified develop.

NONE SHOULD BE DENIED OPPORTUNITY

Without equivocation, the association went on record by declaring that the members of its organization "shares, with every right-thinking American, regret that any loyal American is denied for any reason the right and privilege of sharing in the effort to prepare their country's defense."

Here is the nub of the present tragic defense situation. The spectacle constantly arises in industrial employment of employes who have been directly and indirectly set up [illegible] against the hiring of certain persons, particularly Negroes. They are prevented from joining labor unions which carry in their constitutions both explicit and implicit regulations preventing Negroes from belonging to such unions, and which prevent them from receiving employment because they are not members of the union. Most of the prejudices against employment of Negroes originates in an overwhelming proportion of cases, it would seem, with labor union workers, and not altogether with management. Constitution and rituals of trade unionism generally recognize and enforce these prejudices.

HOW THE ROUNDELAY WORKS

The "roundelay" usually employed was thus described at the 1940 American Federation of Labor convention by A. Philip Randolph, as follows:

"Under the National Defense setup thousands of Negro workers apply to the various industries for jobs. They are citizens, and yet they are turned away. The employers tell them that the unions control the jobs and they ask them if they have a union card. If the [illegible] says no, they te[illegible] work there. [illegible] does not have [illegible] he [illegible] have a [illegible] have a 'j[illegible] not [illegible] union card.

More intole[illegible] than labor d[illegible] criminations, however, is the [illegible] crimination in the [illegible] the Fe[illegible] Nati[illegible] not over[illegible] ture[illegible] present situation. It com[illegible] government has sou[illegible]ntrate the [illegible] gen[illegible] this issue [illegible] pre[illegible] on industry [illegible] fac[illegible]res the association, "th[illegible] government and la[illegible] will put their houses i[illegible]

[illegible]S PRESCRIBED

[illegible] Executive Order No. [illegible] no pena[illegible] Al[illegible] department [illegible] it [illegible] published, ar[illegible] to [illegible] it by declaring any co[illegible] upon which an[illegible]ion ha[illegible] prior to [illegible]nce of [illegible]der is not s[illegible] the pro[illegible] against di[illegible]n.

The President's ord[illegible] to contr[illegible] "hereafter [illegible]" It is clear that many [illegible] not yet signed, but whic[illegible] been discussed, amounting [illegible]ONS OF DOLLARS may [illegible] authorized with obdur[illegible]gard of the President's ord[illegible]

The President's orde[illegible] directed to departments and a[illegible] of the government concern[illegible] vocational and training [illegible]ms for defense production [illegible] to contracting agencies of [illegible] government.

GOVERNMENT IS SOREST SPOT OF ALL

[illegible] overlooked the fact that the sorest spot of all is Government itself. The order is not also directed to Government [illegible]ments. Unabated segre[illegible] on racial prejudice[illegible] affect the Negro body p[illegible]nnel officers in Govern[illegible]ents [illegible]ntil [illegible] with [illegible]-gard [illegible] just [illegible] colored men s[illegible] wom[illegible] qualified for position[illegible] Government.

With th[illegible]cy [illegible]ing declar[illegible] day [illegible] the President [illegible] of his cabinet, tradition[illegible] of discrimination are [illegible] followed by the U. S. Ar[illegible] S. Navy and the Marine[illegible] well as Federal depart[illegible] Washington.

Genuine pr[illegible]y that national unity is bein[illegible]ht can only be [illegible] treatment of all elements [illegible] American democracy. A Presidential order wiping out the l[illegible] vestiges of present undemocratic un-American practices and discriminations in Government departments should be immediately forthcoming.

An ounce of such direct action will sweep away a ton of political gestures and clever maneuverings.

FEP COMMITTEE TO PROBE FEDERAL USE OF ANTI-BIAS LAW

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 31—An immediate investi-ation of what steps the War Department, the Navy and he Maritime Commision have taken to comply with Presi-ent Roosevelt's Executive Order No. 8802, issued June 25, was agreed upon Monday afternoon by members of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, meeting in executive session.

Five members of the committee were present: Mark F. Etheridge, chairman, Louisville, Ky.; David Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation of America, New York; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago City Councilman; Milton P. Webster, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and William E. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organization, was not present, due to illness.

TO EMPLOY SECRETARY

At an earlier organization meeting held last Wednesday, the Committee had agreed to accept no proxies for absent members.

The same five members also attended the organization meeting, held in the office of Sidney Hillman, associated director of the Office of Production Management. This meeting, closed to reporters, was also attended by William S. Knudson, co-director with Mr. Hillman of OPM.

The Committee took the position that it would operate independent of OPM, although it would use the investigatory bodies already set up

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

To Probe Army-Navy Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

by the OPM to carry on its operations.

It was agreed that an Executive Secretary should be employed by the Committee, with offices in Washington, to receive complaints and to devise administrative machinery for the Committee.

RACE MEN ARE BEING CONSIDERED

At Monday's meeting, the names of some 30 men were submitted to the Committee. Agreement is said to have been reached on a few choices. Some of the names submitted were those of colored men.

The pay of the executive secretary has not been determined. The limit for such Government employees is $9,000.

Mr. Dickerson urged at the meeting that the work of the Committee be divided on a regional basis and that offices be set up in these regions through which complaints might be cleared. The suggestion was received favorably.

At a press conference following the organization meeting, the Committee was belabored with questions as to what action might be taken against Government departments which discriminated in employment. The Committee was also quizzed about the disposition of contracts since the President's Executive order was issued.

So far, it is believed that the Committee will be limited in its action ot defense contracts unless the public demands enlargement of its powers.

The investigation of the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission, agreed upon Monday, will concern itself with the disposition of contracts since June 25 when the President's order was issued. The Order stipulated that each contract must contain a non-discrimination clause.

There have been reports that the agencies concerned hustled through some contracts without the clause on the grounds that they had been 'discussed" before June 25th.

CHAIRMAN ISSUES STATEMENT

Mark Etheridge, chairman of the Committee, issued a forthright statement of the Committee's policy after the organization meeting. He stated:

"Total defense for America means total utilization of all our resources, material and human. To finish the tremendous production task we have set ourselves, we must use all qualified labor, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

"Democracy we can never turn [illegible] and in quantity [illegible] planes, guns and ships which will make our nation the effective arsenal of democracy.

"From a practical standpoint—that of getting the job done—discrimination against loyal and qualified workers for any reason is stupid.

"From the standpoint of democratic aims, it is unforgiveable.

"Guns, planes, tanks and ships alone will not make us strong. If we are to keep men free, we must take positive steps to widen the base of democracy at home while we help to defend it abroad.

'So long as various groups in our population are arbitrarily denied opportunity to take part in the defense program, we cannot expect them to share that feeling of national unity which is crucial to national morale.

"As the President stated in his Executive Order 8802, establishing the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, 'The nation can be successfully defended only with the help and support of all groups within its borders.'"

Pittsburgh Courier

Husband Alleges Wife, In-Laws Attacked Him

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31 His wife, Mrs. Thelma Harris Ashton, lured him to the home of his mother-in-law in Virginia on July 4 under the pretext of wanting to discuss with him a reconciliation and she, her mother and her two sisters set upon him, Samuel Ashton, alleges in his answer to her suit for a limited divorce.

AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

August 2, 1941

AFL Has 17 J.C. Unions

Yet AFL's President, William Green, Is on Roosevelt's OPM Committee to End Color Line in Defense Industries

Aug. 2, 1941 Afro

By A. E. WHITE

For ANP

WASHINGTON

When Congress looks into the discrimination against colored what will be the reaction to the mighty American Federation of Labor, whose president, William Green, was named by the President to be a member of the Fair Practices committee, organized to enforce the recent edict against racial discrimination in defense?

Mr. Green is the undisputed head of an organization which has permitted and still permits its member trade unions to write clauses in their constitutions barring colored from membership in them and specifically setting forth a definite racial character-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

AFL Has 17 J.C. Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

istic as a prerequisite for membership.

From the American Trade-

bership.

Unions handbook, Bulletin 618, issued in 1936 by the bureau of labor statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, an official publication of that department, excerpts are listed herein from the constitutions of several international unions, including the A. F. of L.

Another strong union, the railroad group, has some similar stipulations which are set forth also.

Pilots

The [illegible] Airline Pilots' Association [illegible] F. of L. union says, "Any [illegible] person of the white races [illegible] good age and moral character."

Railway Clerks

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, an A.F. of L. union says, "Any white person, male or female of good moral character."

Railway Carmen

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, an A.F. of L. union, "Any white person between the ages of 16 and 65 years."

Dining Car Conductors

The Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors, a railroad union, "An applicant for membership must be of the Caucasian race."

Engineers

Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, "No person shall become a member of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers unless he is a white man 21 years of age."

Firemen

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, railroad union, "Any worker within the jurisdiction who has served for at least 30 days, white of good moral character, sober and industrious."

Railway Mail

Railway Mail Association, an A.F. of L. union, "Any regular mail railway postal clerk or certified railway postal clerk of the U.S. Railway Mail service, who is of the Caucasian race is eligible for membership."

Mates and Pilots

International Organization of Master Mates and Pilots of America, an A.F. of L. union, "Any white person of good moral character."

Switchmen

Switchmen's Union of North America; A.F. of L., "Any white moral person of good moral character."

Telegraphers

Railroad Yard Masters of America; "Any moral white person of good moral character."

Trainmen

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, railroad union, "Any moral white person between the ages of 18-65."

Wire Weavers

Wire Weavers' Protective Association of America, A.F. of L. "Applicants for membership must be Christian, white, moral of full age of 21."

Conductors

Order of Railway Conductors, railroad union, "Any white man shall be eligible for membership."

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Conductors, A.F. of L., "Applicants for membership must be white."

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, A.F. of L. union: "Any white person of good moral character who is 16 years of age."

And the joker of them all, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, Helpers, an A.F. of L. affiliate; "Colored, where there are a sufficient number of colored helpers, they may be organized as an auxiliary local and be under the jurisdiction of the white local having jurisdiction of their territory; colored helpers shall not transfer except to another member auxiliary local composed of colored members and colored members shall not be promoted to blacksmiths or helping apprentices and will not be admitted to jobs where white helpers are now employed."

In these industries a large number of colored persons are shut out of employment because of the constitutions of the unions. Test cases are liable to be made to determine whether or not a union has the right to say who shall and who shall not have the right to work at a given trade heretofore closed because the applicant is not white.

Mr. Green's position on the Fair Practices committee will put him in a position to answer a lot of questions on the discriminatory practices prevailing in the A.F. of L.

Already the questions are being readied for Mr. Green to answer and inquirers are pondering the action of the committee with these same unions which are under the A.F. of L. protection and guidance.

AFL CHIEF TO ENFORCE DEFENSE BIAS BAN? HA, HA!

GREEN OF JIM CROW UNION IS PUT ON O.P.M.

But U.S. Body Still Hopes To Fight On Against Labor Color Lines

By A. E. WHITE

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—When Congress looks into the discrimination against Negroes how will it react to the mighty American Federation of Labor, whose president, William Green, was named by the President to be a member of the Fair Practices committee, organized to enforce the recent edict against racial discrimination in defense?

Green is the undisputed head of an organization which has permitted and still permits its member trade unions to write clauses in their constitutions barring Negroes from membership in them and specifically setting forth a definite racial characteristic as a perequisite for membership.

From the American Trade-Unions handbook, Bulletin 618, issued in 1936 by the bureau of labor statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, an official publication of that department, excerpts are listed herein from the constitutions of several international unions, including the A. F. of L.

Another strong trade union, the railroad group, has some similar stipulations which are set forth also.

The American Airline Pilots association an A. F. of L. union says, "Any moral person of the white races of lawful, good age and moral character."

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, an A. F. of L. union says, "Any white person, male or female of good moral character."

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, an A. F. of L. union says, "Any white person between the ages of 16-65 years."

The Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors, a railroad union, "An applicant for membership must be of the Caucasion race."

Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, "No person shall become a member of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers unless he is a white man 21 years of age."

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, railroad union, "Any worker within the jurisdiction who has served for at least 30 days, white of good moral character, sober and industrious."

Railway Mail association, an A. F. of L. union, "Any regular mail railway postal clerk or certified substitute railway postal [illegible] of the U. S. Railway Mail service, who is of the Caucasian race is eligible for membership."

International Organization of Master Mates and Pilots of America, an A. F. of L. union, "Any white person of good moral character."

Switchmen's Union of North America, A. F. of L., "Any white moral person of good moral character."

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, an A. F. of L. union; "Any white person of good moral character."

Railroad Yard Master of America; "Any moral white person of good moral character."

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, railroad union, "Any moral white person between the ages of 18-65."

Wire Weavers Protective Association of America, A. F. of L.; "Applicants for membership must be Christian, white, moral of full age of 21."

Order of Railway Conductors, railroad union, "Any white man shall be eligible for membership."

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Conductors, A. F. of L., "Applications for membership must be white."

Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America, A. F. of L. union; "Any white person of good moral character who is 16 years of age."

And the joker of them all, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, Helpers, an A. F. of L. affiliate; "Colored, where there are a sufficient number of colored helpers, they may be organized as an auxiliary local and be under the jurisdiction of the white local having jurisdiction of their territory; colored helpers shall not transfer except to another member auxiliary local composed of colored members and colored members shall not be promoted to blacksmiths or helping apprentices and will not be admitted to jobs where white helpers are now employed."

In these industries a large number of Negroes are shut out of employment because of the constitutions of the unions. Test cases are liable to be made to determine whether or not a union has the right to say who shall and who shall not have the right to work at a given trade heretofore closed because the applicant is not white.

Green's position on the Fair Practices committee will put him in a position to answer a lot of questions on the discriminatory practices prevailing in the A.F. of L.

Already the questions are being readied for Green to answer and inquirers are pondering the action of the committee with these same unions which are under the A. F. of L. protection and guidance.

CHICAGO DEFENDER

August 2, 1941

OPINION

The President's Anti-Jim Crow Committee

After ten days of struggle, two colored and four white men were named on a committee to carry out President Roosevelt's executive order banning racial discrimination in defense industries.

Originally, the committee was to be composed of five persons, two of whom were to be colored. Both labor and management jockeyed for power to nominate the members and opposition developed to naming more than one colored member. In the compromise effected, the committee was increased to six, divided equally between labor and management, and two are colored.

Now that this is out of the way, it is to be hoped that the committee will get down to work.

The general feeling is that it was a mistake to call off the march on Washington, but the majority of people are willing to give the President a chance to work out a program for settling jim crow in industry without a labor demonstration.

If the President's executive order can do it, this new committee has a chance to demonstrate its effectiveness.

If the committee and OPM fail in their task, and defense industries continue to bar colored workers or appear to comply by hiring a few colored persons in menial capacities, the march on Washington should take place before the snow flies.

We have heard promises before. Nothing will be satisfactory now except that which will quickly bear fruit.

OPM Reports Gains in Job Opportunities

WASHINGTON

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, special assistant to Sndney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, announced this week new employment policies in two more defense materials plants.

According to Dr. Weaver, the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc., of Brooklyn hired its first crew of colored skilled production workers last week and the Ford Instrument Company, also of Brooklyn, placed a colored elevator operator and five maintenance workers, the first colored employees in the company's history.

Employment officials of both companies are reported to have stated that colored skilled workers and helpers will be given employment in any position for which they are trained. hTe Sperry Gyroscope Company has also instituted an upgrading program for clerks and maintenance workers already in the company's employ.

4 Others Line Up

Dr. Weaver also announced that four large manufacturers of military aircraft and equipment, Bendix Aviation Corporation, Philadelphia; Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, Long Island; Douglas Aircraft Company of California, and the Allison Motors Division of GMC, Indianapolis, have increased the number of colored skilled and semi-skilled workers in their plants.

In announcing these developments, Dr. Weaver reiterated his admonition that colored youths register in defense training courses. "These opportunities will mean nothing," he said, "unless those seeking jobs avail themselves of the training facilities open to them."

Curtis-Wright Aircraft plants; Bell Aircraft, Niagara Falls, Grumman Aeronautical, Bethpage, L.I.; Republic Aviation, Farmingdale, L.I., and several other companies have expanded employment opportunities, he pointed out.

400 Women at Work

Miss Thelma McKelvey, special assistant in the labor supply branch of the OPM, has likewise pointed out that more than 400 colored women are now employed as gasmask assemblers in the Edgewood Arsenal at Baltimore.

Placements in the plant of one of the largest parachute manufacturers in the country at Manchester, Conn., have also been announced.

New York Age

August 2, 1941

President's Order To Be Subject Of Mass Meeting Talk

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia will address a public mass meeting held under the auspices of the National Negro March-on-Washington Committee for the purpose of discussing President Roosevelt's Executive Order against discrimination in national defense industries.

The meeting, which will be held in Salem M. E. Church, 7th avenue and 139th street, on Tuesday, August 5th, at 7 p. m., will also be addressed by David Sarnoff, president and general manager of RCA, and a member of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate cases of discrimination in defense industries. Other speakers will be Walter White, secretary of the NAACP; Bessye Bearden of the National Council of Negro Women; Lester Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League; Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the National Council of YMCA's; and Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee.

A. Philip Randolph, director of the Negro March-on-Washington Committee, and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will act as chairman.

—30—

. . Things Seen, Heard And Done . .

AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES

By J. T. REID

Well you can never tell just what is on a porter's mind these days.

The other day I was talking to J. W. Harris who had just bumped in on the Akron run, and if you had heard what he said about the run you would have believed that he was perfectly satisfied. Now I see that he is running to Bayhead, N. J. Also I see that T. M. Morris and L. D. Irvin are runnng to Bayhead. These boys seem to know just where and when to jump.

Speaking of jumping from line to line I notice my good friend, W. W. Milteer has bided off the Detroit run. He is now running to Washington, D. C.

What's this I hear about porter Anderson of the Washington District being voted out of the chairmanship of his local in Washington? Boys, you will never get any place treating a good man like that.

In my opinion Porter Anderson was just about the hardest worker that the Brootherhood of Sleeping Car Porters had in any Pullman District. While, personally I never felt that he was advocating a good cause yet I must admit that I did appreciate the interest he took in his work. For after all, in these days and time it is very seldom that we find one who can be depended upon to do what he can to help his fellowman.

A. H. Williams, everybody at the Ritz Hotel is asking about you. I told them you were now running to Akron, Ohio. Of course, they want to know just what has come over you all at once, and how come you don't want to run to Chicago? Eddie says that you should drop him a line and tell him what to do with those whom you left behind: You know that it would never do for some of the boys whom you ran with to be given the responsibility of straightening out things for you. So if I may suggest: You should get in touch with Eddie.

I wonder whatever has come over W. A. McCray. I see that he too has quit running South and has now taken a run to Cincinnati. Is this run for keeps, Mack, or for relief?

Out in Chicago last week I ran into J. R. Reese, secretary-treasurer of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association. He says that he is very busy getting ready for the seventh annual convention which will be held in Chicago, August 12. According to his report this will be one of the most important meetings that the organization has ever had. Delegates from all of the locals representing the 42 districts in the Pullman Company are planning to attend.

Say what you please but you you will never stop Craney Jones from ordering his Long Island duck dinner.

Here is one for the book: C. Wheeler says: "No reasonable person would insist upon remaining a member of a church, for instance, who spent his time publicly denying its principles and doctrines."

Those who cannot work effectively with their brains should at least work with their hands. Overalls and aprons are as honorable as academic robes. Some of our girls now devoting themselves to glamour would be happier if they cut their fingernails and learned at least to wash the dishes.

Now I am ducking out to see what is going on in other parts of the Pullman World, and if any one asks you which way I went, just say: Get yourself a copy of The New York Age next week and you will find out where that scoundsc went.

Train Porters Meet With Brotherhood In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Train Porters Advisory Committee of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters held a conference here last Tuesday in the offices of the Brotherhood Southwestern zone head quarters. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the policy which the Train Porters Locals affiliated with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters should take on the thirty per cent wage increase which has been initiated by the standard railroad unions.

The conference was under the supervision of A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood; M. P. Webster, first international vice president; E. J. Bradley, third international vice president; and T. D. McNeal, international field organizer in the Southwestern area.

The general chairmen of the Train Porters Locals in attendance at the conference were: St. Clair Crutcher, president of the Little Rock Train Porters Local of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; William Fields, president of the San Antonio Train Porters Local of the International Great Northern Railroad; Dell McKinney, president of the Denison Local of the Missouri Kansas & Texas Railroad; Richard Bennett, president of the Fort Worth Local of the Texas and Pacific Railroad; and C. Smith, president of the Memphis Local of the Illinois Central System.

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

August 2, 1941

8/2/41

OPM LEADERS TALK THINGS OVER

Earl Dickerson, Chicago alderman and Milton Webster, vice president of Sleeping Car Porters, chat with OPM's Sidney Hillman at first meeting of President's special committee to investigate labor practice in defense industries.—Scurlock photo.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR US

A. Philip Randolph, the dynamic president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, scored again when his recommendation for the appointment of two Negroes to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice was approved by President Roosevelt a few days ago.

With the pattern of discrimination already well established, it was evident that the industrial plants would evolve some ingenious stratagem to circumvent gracefully the President's executive order against discrimination in the defense industries. Out of a thousand or more Negro applicants they might hire two or three as a clever expedient for escaping the charge of discrimination on account of color or race. With full knowledge of the lengths to which the fanatic apostles of race prejudice are willing to go to enforce their evil creed, Randolph headed them off by calling on President Roosevelt to appoint two Negroes on the Committee that will investigate all complaints relative to unfair employment practices in the defense industries and training centers.

The issuance of the Executive order and the appointment of two Negroes on the Committee on Fair Emlpoyment Practices are two signal victories whose social and economic consequences may extend far beyond the period of national emergency. And they may, with the watchful leadership of Mr. Randolph, become lasting attributes of democracy in America.

The America that gives fair and equal opportunity to all of her citizens regardless of race, creed or color—is the America we shall defend and fight for without COMPULSION.

. . Things Seen, Heard And Done . .

AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES

By J. T. REID

The many friends and employees of the Pullman Company, Pennsylvania Terminal, New York, mourn the passing of Chef C. B. Montague Monday, July 28th.

Chef Montague had a long and enviable career with the company as well as with many outstanding people in America's social and business life. During his sixteen years of service with the Pullman Company, he served the Whitneys, Vanderbilts, Astors, Coreys and Vietors both on their private cars and yachts his highlight trip being his tour of America with Queen Marie of Rumania. For the performance of his arduous duties on that trip, he was awarded a medal by the Queen and it was cherished by him as being his most treasured gift from anyone whom he had ever served.

There is one porter in the Pennsylvania Terminal District whom I know will more than anyone else mourn the passing of Chef Montague. His name is J. L. Hill, one of the outstanding private car porters in the Pullman service. When Hill was first placed in charge of private cars, it was his good fortune to have as chef, C. B. Montague, and Hill when informed of Montague's death had this to say:

"As one of the men in the Pennsylvania Terminal District associated with Chef Montague in private car service, I feel a great personal loss in this man for it was through him that I acquired much of my success on private cars. During the many trips that we were out together, his efforts to maintain that high and efficient service required by our guests were never found in the wanting. His service was one of the most valuable that any chef of our generation has ever rendered to the Pullman private car service. I feel that the Pullman Company, as well as his associates, is a heavy loser through his going, even as they have been a rich gainer thru the quality of his varied contribution during a long period of years. He thoroughly deserved, both for his personality and his work, all of the tributes which his passing will bring to them, his dear wife, and to his former associates.

Last week a great tribute was paid to one of our Pennsylvania Terminal maids Miss Etta Banks. In the Sunday issue of one of New York's great newspapers, P. M., there appeared an article along with Maid Bank's picture telling of her experience as a maid on the Pennsylvania Railroad for more than thirty years. This is the first time to my knowledge that a Pennsylvania Terminal maid has been so honored by the white press in New York. And if we consider the length of service which Maid Banks has accumulated with the Pullman Company, we are compelled to admit that she is worthy of all the good things said about her in that article in P. M.

I personally know by my own experience that the accumulation of that record, took patience and energy. May God grant you, Maid Banks, many more years of the pleasant contacts which you have enjoyed in the past years on your job.

Now folks I must be going, but will be back with more news about THINGS SEEN HEARD AND DONE AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES, so order your copy today, of THE NEW YORK AGE. IT'S ONLY FIVE CENTS. Ask for it in the Porters Check Room in Sunnyside Yards, or you can have it mailed direct to your home for two dollars a year.

— 30 —

See Move In Tenn., To Bar Negro Graduate Students

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—To avoid admitting six applicants now awaiting admission to the graduate and law schools of the University of Tennessee, it is rumored that a committee from the university has been working during the summer on curriculum for graduate work at Tennessee A. and I. State College to be put into effect in the fall. It is also rumored that plans are underfoot to establish a law school for Negroes in Tennessee in the fall of 1942.

Leon A. Ransom, NAACP national legal committee, who with Z. Alexander Looby of this city is handling the cases to open Tennes-

---

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1941.

Rail Unions Set For Walkout Vote

Demands Rejected —Mediation Seen

By the United Press.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Railway labor brotherhoods prepared today for a strike poll of their 1,150,000 members, and federal mediation to reopen deadlocked wage negotiations appeared inevitable.

A stalemate between management and the 19 unions produced rapid-fire developments yesterday, 13 days after the huge bargaining conference opened.

The carriers' negotiating committee announced rejection of all wage demands. The 14 non-operating brotherhoods, whose 800,000 members have demanded wage increases of 30 cents hourly, ordered a strike vote. The five operating brotherhoods, which have asked a 30 per cent rise for 350,000 employees, took similar action.

Neither labor group set a date for a walkout. Alvanley Johnston, chairman of the brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said balloting of operating unions would require three or four weeks.

Meanwhile intervention by the three-man federal mediation board appeared certain.

Red Caps Decide to Authorize Strike Vote to Force Railway Pay Increases

Seeking 30c Hourly Wage

Threat Timed With That of the White Brotherhoods

CHICAGO (ANP) — President Willard Townsend and the executive board of the United Transport Service Employes of America, as the "Red Caps" union is called, decided this week to authorize a strike call among the nation's red caps as its next move in the fight to force the railroads to pay an hourly wage of 30 cents per hour. This move came after efforts on the part of the union in a series of conferences with railroad officials over a wage increase met with refusal.

The threatened strike vote comes at the same time the railroad brotherhoods, white, and the non-operating railroad unions, are also mulling a strike vote to force wage demands. The federal court decided some time ago that the red caps were employes of the railroads, a contention which they sought to evade for a long time.

According to the railway labor act, when a strike vote is taken among railroad employes, the National Mediation Board may offer its services to mediate the issues involved. Apparently this is what the red cap union wants. Such a move would be additional recognition of the fact that red caps are a necessary and actual part of the railroad personnel.

Mass Pressure

THAT'S WHAT'S NEEDED TO WHIP UNIONS INTO LINE, CAYTON CLAIMS

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

I HATE to keep harping away on this but if something isn't done about making the building craft unions accept Negroes (or at least set up little jim crow units for them) we won't get any defense building jobs regardless of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. William Green is on the committee, so I wish he would note this complaint which is very similar to the one about which I wrote of in St. Louis some weeks ago. My editors last week interpreted the fact that Green had got together a questionaire about the absence or presence of "the brother" in craft unions to mean that Green was going to fight the color line. Green will never "get that weak." In the first place, Green is not interested in doing anything which would disturb him or his payrollers. In the second place, to do it he would be signing his death warrant.

Mr. Cayton

WHY HE KEEPS HIS JOB

William Green keeps his job because he is willing to go along with anything from reactionary bureacrats to hoodlums and panders—he knows that any time he tried to change any fundamental policy of the A. F. of L., his services to it, as a respectable, sanctimonious hypocritical "front man," would abruptly cease. So dismiss Green from your mind. He is going to do exactly nothing and he can do exactly that much and no more. To the Committee on Fair Employment Practices he is a total loss, and maybe a detriment, for he will be in a position to stall and front for the captains of the various internationals of the A. F. of L.

BUT to illustrate, I am going to tell you about another place where a specific governmental contract requiring Negro skilled building trades workers was sabotaged by the Building Trades of Greater Little Rock (I love that name). It was provided in the contract of the North Little Rock Housing Project that 18 per cent of the skilled and 75 per cent of the unskilled labor should be Negro. The contractor was willing to hire Negroes but skilled Negro workers were informed that they had to have union cards. Prior to the beginning of the Housing Project the Negro Carpenters' Committee on Organization made application to the carpenters' union for a charter. Fees for the charter were paid and a Negro local was scheduled to be organized when Wm. L. Hutcheson, general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (and by the way he is one of the "big shots" who make Green jump at the end of a string) wired: "Don't install Negro local until you hear from general office."

ALL TURNED DOWN

With the encouragement of Clifford E. Minton, executive secretary of the Urban [illegible] Committee on Organization, [illegible] together and successively asked for [illegible] admittance to the white local, a separate local or working cards. All proposals were turned down. The tradesmen, however, for 15 months brought unrelenting pressure on the white local and on Hutcheson. Finally, Lester B. Granger of the national office of the Urban League bearded Hutcheson in his lair and forced a showdown. Finding his position indefensible and the pressure too strong, the "big shot" finally gave in and set up a Negro local which was organized July 17 in the Urban League headquarters.

AGAIN I want to ask the question, how will the Committee for Fair Employment Practices be successful when it took 15 months to put Negroes to work when it was provided in the contract—something which can never be hoped for—say in an airplane contract. Now of course the committee can put brother Green on the spot but a lot of good that will do. The only thing Green's bosses can understand is pressure—mass pressure and plenty of it. What the committee can do is to act as a sounding board and to bring out all of the facts so that groups of Negroes all over the country can organize and put pressure on the international unions and on the government. But the men should not sit back and expect the committee to solve anything. The best it can do is to articulate the problem for them.

And incidentally, here is another [illegible] of a union [illegible] needs [illegible] the [illegible] pen- [illegible] who [illegible] to gether [illegible] their number [illegible] Hut[illegible] out- [illegible] he will send his han- dyman Green around to talk business then.

THE NEW YORK AGE
Saturday, August 16, 1941

. . Things Seen, Heard And Done . .

AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES

By J. T. REID

Miss Florence Turner, one of Pennsylvania Terminal's popular maids on the Broadway Limited, to Chicago, was given a surprise birthday party on her return from the boatride up the Hudson Monday night or should I say Tuesday morning, August 5 Many of those who took the trip with her up the Hudson ,participated in the surprise celebration, and tried their best to make Maid Turner feel that they knew nothing of the preparations. Many valuable presents, letters, and telegrams were received. It was a great reunion of Maid Turner's friends in New York as well as a reunion for the four sisters, one just arriving from San Francisco, Cal., in time for the birthday celebration.

Oh yes. Clarence was there too and helped to celebrate.

George Williams, better known to his co-workers as "Barney," spends his layovers with his family down at Asbury Park, N. J., Barney says he just can't resist the wild waves, down by the sea.

If you want to know, what the well dressed men are wearing these days, see M. Harrison and John Rhodes. I understand they have each ordered new slack suits for the month of August. Oh boys, how can you do it riding the Broadway Limited?

News has just reached your columnist that E. N. Barbour of the Pennsylvania Terminal District, has been temporarily transferred to Houston, Texas, on account of ill health. We hope for him a speedy recovery.

C. E. Kendricks, vice president of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association, who operates out of the New York Central District, is spending his vacation with his wife down at Laster Cottage in Spring Lake, N. J. From reports the Kendricks are having a wonderful time, surf bathing during the day, and contract bridge at night. Mr. and Mrs. Kendricks will motor down to Atlantic City before returning to New York.

The Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association will convene in their seventh annual convention at Chicago Tuesday, August 12 Secretary-Treasurer J. R. Reese says that according to his reports from out of town locals, much progress has been made in the last three months, and an overflow attendance is expected to attend the convention in Chicago.

Some time ago my columnist friend, James H. Hogan, gave me a going-over in the column. Well, I didn't say anything at that time about it, but smarting under his audacious remarks I feel that it is at least my duty to say to my good friend: Men can live without leaders, but they cannot live without principles. Men can replace men. But men cannot replace principles. Leadership, yes: but leadership in the porters group as it is today and its tested traditions. I cannot quit claiming my responsibilty in favor of it. The issue of the Negro today rises above party, above prejudice, above personal affections, above hysteria and above fear. Save our principles and we save our jobs. We as Pullman porters need to be on guard against the seductive word, "leader." Because when translated into certain European languages it has a fearful cannotation. Now I must be going I understand that the Broadway Limited is to come off soon or at least that's the rumor put out by the stove pipe herald, and I want to check on it. So I will be seeing you next week.

STUDY INSURANCE FOR ALL EARNERS

Security Board Experts Gather Data Covering 16,000,000 Now Excluded by Law

40,097,446 ARE ON ROLLS

July Applications for Account Numbers Reached 532,289—8,236,378 Rise in Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Social Security Board is nearing completion of a three-month study of the problem of extending Federal old-age insurance to 16,000,000 farm hands, hired girls and other wage-earners now excluded from the system. A report to the board's advisory council is due Sept. 15.

Eventual expansion of the law to take in all who work for wages has been the goal of leading social security advocates since Congress passed the present statute, three years ago.

Due largely to unsolved problems of administration, the act's old-age insurance provisions were limited in the main to employes of industrial and commercial concerns.

For weeks prior to the President's address urging expansion, board experts had been trying to work out some system of collecting old-age insurance contributions from farm laborers, domestic servants and casual workers and their employers. Innumerable problems arose, such as the frequent shifting of workers from one job to another; the high proportion of employes to employers, often a one-to-one ratio, and the lack of business and record-keeping facilities of farmers and housewives.

British Stamp System Cited

Establishment of a stamp system similar to England's has been suggested as one way of administering old-age insurance for farm, casual and domestic help. Unemployment stamps are purchased at British postoffices each pay-day and affixed to the employes' unemployment insurance books. The money from the sale of the stamps goes into the government's unemployment fund.

On the basis of 1930 census figures, the board estimates that there are 2,800,000 agricultural workers, 2,103,000 servants and 10,646,294 self-employed workers. The last group includes farmers and fishermen.

The board's advisory council already has recommended that about 570,000 charitable workers be brought under provisions of the act which do not now apply to them.

Amendments introduced at the last session of Congress were designed to extend the old-age insurance system to include seamen and employes of certain banking institutions now excluded.

Rolls Increase 8,000,000 in Year

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Applications for Federal old-age insurance numbered 40,097,446 on July 31, an increase of 8,236,378 over the July, 1937, total.

The Social Security Board received last month 532,289 new requests for account numbers, and certified for payment 14,990 old-age insurance claims amounting to $785,662.

Of the claims certified during July, 8,898 were filed by heirs or representatives of the estates of wage-earners, the single cash payments to these claimants averaging $50.39. The rest came from workers retiring at 65, whose payments averaged $55.36.

More than 184,600 claims for single cash benefits, with a value of about $8,700,000, have been certified since the Federal old-age insurance program became effective on Jan. 1, [illegible]

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

THE LEMUS DEPOSITION

The ousting of Rienzi B. Lemus as president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, the organization he founded and headed for almost a quarter of a century, was no surprise to those who have kept track with the labor trend among dining car workers in recent years.

These observers list a number of reasons why they weren't surprised, and expressed the opinion that they didn't believe even Lemus himself was surprised at the action.

As a matter of fact, they not only harbor that belief but say it was an eventuality for which he most likely had been prepared and had desired.

To substantiate their points of reasoning, these observers contend that while Lemus is not an old man, in the sense of age, neither is he a young man, and the rigors of modern labor leadership require a certain degree of physical as well as mental ability.

Secondly, they assert that his type of philosophy regarding labor relations and its effectiveness was decidedly passed; in other words, they say he had lost step with the modern trend of labor developments in the dining car field.

No Idealist

Whether those deductions of the pioneer dining car labor leader are true or not, it is pretty well known by those who have had long acquaintance with him that he always entertained definite ideas concerning what colored labor could and could not do.

In that respect, he has never been an idealist, especially with colored railroad workers. He always contended that the work of a dining car cook or waiter was a craft, and as such it should be organized and implemented to a profitable degree, but he didn't believe it had the power to force its demands.

A dining car wa[illegible] himself once, he appreciate[illegible] limits to which this work[illegible]ght go as a trade unionist, [illegible]t losing on one hand wha[illegible]gained on the other; but h[illegible] no illusions about the bo[illegible]y line.

One of his philosop[illegible] in that connection was, "mon[illegible] is power," and that you couldn't beat the employer with money by force and militancy.

Rejected New Method

Considering that the methods of dealing with those types of employers have only changed in late years, there was an excuse for his thinking that way. The trouble was he apparently couldn't or wouldn't adjust himself to the new order of things.

That at least is the opinion of those who know him and know what he has done for the betterment of dining car workers, with one notable exception.

Strangely enough, that exception is George E. Brown, one of the outstanding labor leaders in the dining car field today. The youthful unionist not only thinks that Lemus had begun to change his attitude toward the new order, but he said he had been surprised at his deposition.

"As a student of the economic side of the railroad business," he said in discussing the incident," Lemus in my opinion is one of the best versed among our race.

"He also knows the industrial side, and from the last talk I had with him he appeared to have relented considerable in his opposition to the methods of trade unionism, as followed by dining car workers.

Meal Charge Blamed

"I think the action of the railroads in charging waiters for meals and lodging and other cheap recourses in wage evasions had something to do with it.

"While I am not conversant with the details concerning his ousting, I was very much surprised when I heard it."

As the first man to establish a labor union among them, no matter what may have been his fault and failings, colored dining car workers owe Lemus a lasting debt of gratitude, is the consensus, however, of all who know him.

R. R. SENIORITY RIGHTS ISSUE IN COURT CASE

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 28—(By W. Daniel Holder for ANP)—Negro railroad workers the country over are watching the case of Ed Teague vs the G. M. & O. R. R. which is due to come up in the September docket of the fifth circuit court of appeals here with Judge J. D. Martin presiding. Teague is being backed in his efforts to get justice by the International Association of Railway Employees, a Negro organization, in the hope that victory for him will have widespread effect upon working conditions for Negro railroad workers, the country over.

Teague charges that the G. M. & N. railroad (now the G. M. & O. railroad) removed him from his regular run, placing a white fireman with fewer years of service with the company in his job. Since the engine on which Teague had regular run had been stokered it was pointed out that the main reason for his replacement was due to a secret agreement between the railroad and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen to re[illegible] colored firemen with[illegible] the railroads were stokered completely.

He therefore feels justified in suing the G. M. & O. for $5,000 as a result of money lost in wages from the change in the pay and regularity of work.

THE NEW YORK AMSTERDAM STAR-NEWS
Saturday, August 20, 1938

Seeking Senate Quiz on the Conditions of Negro Railroad Firemen

Big Four In Background

Accuses Brotherhood Of Attack on Colored Trainmen in South

The most notorious attack yet made upon the jobs of Negro workers is now underway by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen upon the jobs of colored locomotive firemen, states A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Provisional Committee for the organization of colored locomotive firemen.

Under the vicious, un-American and undemocratic pretext of non-promotability, taking advantage of the fact that colored locomotive firemen are never promoted to the jobs of engineers, the white firemen's union is rapidly displacing Negro firemen, whenever Diesel engines displace the coal burner engine. According to regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, railroad carriers are required to introduce a certain percent of Diesel engines yearly in their service. Thus, the trend is toward the use of Diesel engines practically entirely in future railroad transportation. Unless Negro firemen are organized into one, big powerful union such as the white firemen on the railroads and are able to beat back the menacing tide of racial discrimination by white railroad firemen, which is constantly rising, it is only a matter of time when there will not be any Negro firemen in the cabs of engines in the U. S. A., observes Mr. Randolph.

To the end of breaking the force of this movement to eliminate Negro railroad firemen, an effort will be made by Mr. Randolph and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to secure a Senate investigation of the present tragic plight of the colored railroad firemen and the methods the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen are employing to drive colored firemen from the railroads.

A survey of the colored firemen shows that they are steadily decreasing on all the railroads of the southeast and southwest as a result of this systematic and organized attack of the white firemen's union upon them.

However, it is the belief of the leaders of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters that by the unity of the colored locomotive firemen in one vast national organization, colored firemen's jobs may be saved.

"Labor Day Finds Negro Workers With Backs To The Wall"—Randolph

THIS LABOR DAY finds the workers at the cross-roads. Today it is war and destruction they face. Tomorrow when peace comes, it may be famine, pestilence and revolution. In both the workers suffer. Theirs is perennial struggle, suffering and sacrifice. With wars, wages, through strikes may rise, but prices through greed for profits rise too, and the evil days of inflation may come.

During the post-war days of deflation, prices will fall and so will wages, and another awful depression with widespread unemployment will beset the workers.

But while that of the white workers is terrifying, that of the black workers is even worse. Black workers are the first fired and the last hired. They are denied jobs if they don't have a union card and they are denied a union card if they don't have jobs. They are damned if they do, and damned if they don't.

Though America has set herself up and rightfully so, as the arsenal of democracy, black workers, citizens of the country, whose blood has wet every battleground, from Bunker's Hill to Flanders Field, these Negro workers must fight for the right to fight and work to preserve democracy for which our country claims to be fighting.

But out of the travail, sweat, tears and blood of people have come the lofty and majestic currents of inspiration and unselfish devotion to great human and social ideals, faiths and principles.

It may be that the oppressed and outraged Negro people will serve as the supreme test and measure of the quality and character of the democracy, freedom and jusice of the new world order, men now seek and aspire to attain.

This Labor Day finds the Negro workers with their backs against the wall fighting a life and death struggle. Racial discrimination in industry and organized labor challenges them with the dictum, "No further beyond."

But Sleeping Car Porters, Train Porters, Chair Car Porters under the banner of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are marching forward.

MUST CHOOSE

Redcaps, organized by the United Transport and Service Employes of America, Dining Car employes in the ranks of the Joint Council of Dining Car Employes of the International Hotel Alliance, Colored Locomotive Firemen, Freight Handlers of National Council of Freight Handlers, Express and Station employes, and Negro workers in the AFL and CIO are advancing. More and more the Negro workers everywhere, in various endeavors and callings, are beginning to see the light and realizing the fact that organization is their only salvation, and that they must fight, if need be, organized business and organized labor for their rights.

These are days of world-wide storm and stress, chaos and confusion, doubt and uncertainty. The forces of darkness and barbarism under the totalitarian flags of Hitler and Hilterism, Fascism and Communism, are assaulting the citadel of civilization and human decency. Negro workers, like white workers, must choose the camp they will fight in. They are the camps of totalitarism or democracy. Which shall it be? The answer is clear. It is the camp of democracy—the Brotherhood of man in which there shall be no lines of race, color, religion or national origin.

NEW YORK AGE
September 14, 1940

PULLMAN PORTERS BROTHERHOOD CELEBRATES

HARLEM WIL PLAY HOST next week to the bi-ennial convention of the Brotherhod of Sleeping Car Porters, which also marks the fifteenth anniversary of that organization. A notable array of speakers will join in the celebration, including Governor Lehman, Secretary of Labor Perkins, Mayor LaGuardia, Senator Mead, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

While we have not always agreed with its policies, we feel that the success of the Brotherhood in organizing so large a group of workers and gaining full union recognition for them is worthy of commendation and serves as an example to Negroes in other industries of what may be accomplished through intelligent and progressive leadership.

A sore point with many of the veteran porters has been that the Brotherhood has been led by an outsider, A. Phillip Randolph. Mr. Randolph was one of the early students of labor problems to realize the need for organization among Negro workers and he has devoted the larger part of his life to this work. We don't believe that a less able man, or one who was an employee of the Pullman Company could have secured the results he has been able to bring to the porter group. We think that the criticism of Mr. Randolph among the porters has been due more to their lack of knowledge of the functions of a labor organization than anything else.

Such organizations among Pullman porters as that founded by the late Perry Parker serve a useful purpose in a fraternal way but it could not be called a real labor union, for an effective union of workers must first of all be independent and get its support entirely from the workers. It must also have a staff of experts who can and will give their entire time to a study of the problems of their own organization and how to alleviate these problems.

The Brotherhood has adopted such a policy and consistently adhered to it, even at times when it was hard to make both ends meet. We can remember the time when the Brotherhood was dispossessed because it couldn't meet the rent on its headquarters. The constant moves were due in some measure to financial difficulties. Certainly all has not been clear sailing for the Brotherhood but now after fifteen years they seem entered upon an era of prosperity.

We extend our congratulations to the Brotherhood on having passed its fifteenth birthday and wish for Mr. Randolph and his associates many more years of usefulness to the group they serve.

Negro Congress 1940 Endorses C. I. O.; A. F. L. Lead[illegible] Quits

WASHINGTON, D. [illegible] A. Philip Randolph, a foremost [illegible]ro labor in America and pres[illegible] of the Brotherhood of Sleepi[illegible] Porters, refu[illegible] to stand fo[illegible] as president [illegible] the Natio[illegible]ongress [illegible] that orga[illegible]sed Jo[illegible] Lewis, [illegible]n and the Non-Partisa[illegible]sored by the C. I. O. at the fi[illegible]sion of the Congress which co[illegible]d here last week.

Mr. Randolph a socialist poli[illegible]ally, was one of the founders of the Congress and was elected first president of the organization. His withdrawal as head of the Congress, has been expected for sometimes due to th bitter fght between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

A portion of the resolution endorsing Lewis and the Non Partisan League is as follows:

Whereas: Long has the Negro worker awaited the extended hand of organizd labor, and

Whereas: The Negro People should be happy to accept the invitation of John L. Lewis to come to a working agreement with the mighty forces of labor and to go forward to victory, be it therefore

Resolved: that the delegates to this Congress unanimously and enthusiastically accept the invitation of Mr. Lewis to arrive at a working agreement of the National Negro Congress with the forces of progressive labor on the basis of the program of our Congress; and

Resolved: that a Committee of five be appointed by the incoming Executive Committee to explore the possibilities by which the Congress can work together with Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Randolph Speaks To Labor Leaders

By EMORY JACKSON

On his first trip to Birmingham, A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, whose name was on the lips of nearly every American a few months ago because of his leadership in the March-On-Washington campaign, said to a group Sunday night, "This question of Negro organization seems to be catching fire. That's a significent thing at this time."

In an exclusive interview to the WORLD he said that his speech last night would be extemperaneous and that he would touch upon the need for organization, job discrimination, the March-on-Washington movement, and legal actions for the rights of Negro labor. He spoke at a pubic mass meeting at the Metropolitan AME Zion church.

He came to Birmingham last Saturday in the interest of organizing Negro locomotive firemen. A three-day meeting of this group was held at Little Masonic Temple Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

A few weeks ago Negro firemen on the L and N Railroad filed a court suit against union and company "violations" of their rights as declared found in the seniority clause and other agreements.

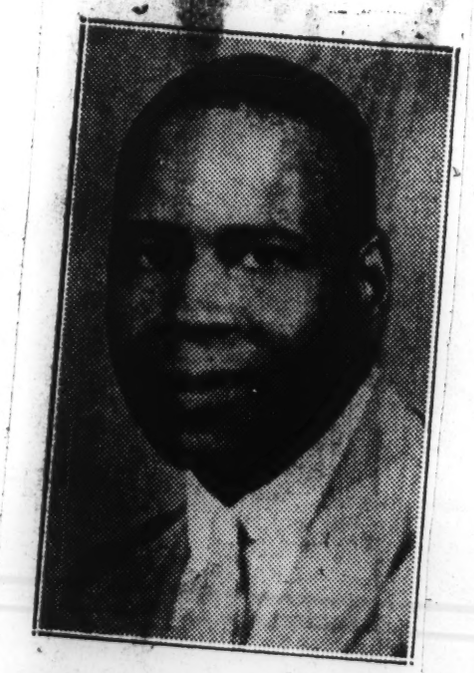
Legalist for this group told the writer Saturday that the court had served both the railroad and the union an that they expected a hearing within a few days.

BIRMINGHAM LABOR LEADERS HEAR RANDOLPH

BIRMINGHAM WORLD
A STANDARD RACE JOURNAL
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1941
VOLUME 11, NUMBER 73

LET'S GO! U.S.A. + ALLIES
KEEP 'EM FLYING

President Of Brotherhood



BIRMINGHAM —(SNS) —Mr. Robert Watkins, president of the local Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and prominent in civic affairs was selected to extend a special greeting of welcome to A. P. Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood, who held a series of meetings here Monday with the porters and firemen.

Mr. Randolph is recognized as the foremost leader and organizer of race workers throughout America.

Mr. Watkins states that "we are exceedingly glad to have Phillip Randolph as our guest of honor."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1941 THE CHICAGO DEFENDER RELIABLE FOR 36 YEARS

MRS. ROOSEVELT LA GUARDIA AID FIREMEN'S CAUSE

FIRST LADY IS ON COMMITTEE TO SAVE JOBS

Begin Fight To Arouse Public Interest In Firemen's Favor

It was announced at the national headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' provisional committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia have joined in heading a National Citizens' Committee to save the jobs of colored locomotive firemen on railroads in the Southeast and Southwest.

Mrs. Roosevelt will act as honorary chairman and Mayor LaGuardia as chairman of the committee. The purpose of this committee is to mobilize public sentiment in the interest of stopping the displacement of colored locomotive firemen, some of whom are 30 and 40 years in service of railroads in the South from being displaced by white firemen, some of whom have not served on railroads as long as one year.

The plight of the colored railroad firemen, according to A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Provisional committee to organize Colored Locomotive Firemen, has become tragic as a result of a contract—known as a 'non-promotable contract'—which was entered into by certain carriers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, which assumed to act under and by virtue of the Railway Labor act as sole bargaining agent for all employes of that class employed by the carriers represented.

It results in ousting colored firemen long employed on these railroads and who have acquired certain vested property rights and contract rights of seniority, pension and promotion. This contract definitely closes the door of opportunity for further employment to Negro railroad firemen.

Shut Out

Because of this contract, the Negro firemen cannot now bid on a new run or a run on which a colored fireman died or from which he has been retired because of age, or discharged.

When Diesel engines are installed, which is now a general practice on most railroads, made necessary by regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, colored locomotive firemen are denied the opportunity to operate these types of engines regardless of seniority, qualifications or merit, observed Mr. Randolph.

The situation with respect to colored firemen is made doubly difficult also by virtue of the fact that the white firemen's union denies colored firemen membership by constitutional provision, but asserts the right to negotiate contracts affecting all firemen and especially to the end of the eventual elimination of the Negro firemen from the railroads of America.

PAGE TWELVE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1941 The Pittsburgh Courier

FIRST LADY AIDS RAILROAD

LaGUARDIA HEADS CITIZENS' GROUP TO SAVE JOBS ON ROAD

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—It was announced at the National headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia have joined in heading a National Citizens' Committee to save the jobs of colored locomotive firemen on railroads in the Southeast and Southwest.

Mrs. Roosevelt will act as Honorary Chairman and Mayor LaGuardia as Chairman of the Committee. The purpose of this committee is to mobilize public sentiment in the interest of stopping the displacement of colored locomotive firemen, some of whom are 30 and 40 years in service of railroads in the South, from being displaced by white firemen, some of whom have not served on railroads as long as one year.

BARRED FROM GOOD RUNS

The plight of the colored railroad firemen, according to A. Philip Randolph, Chairman of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Provisional Committee to organize Colored Locomotive Firemen, has become tragic as a result of contract—known as a "non-promotable contract"—which was entered into by certain carriers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Esginemen, which assumed to act under and by virtue of the Railway Labor Act as sole bargaining agent for all employes of that class employed by the carriers represented, and which results in ousting colored firemen long employed on these railroads and who have acquired certain vested property rights and contract rights of seniority, pension and promotion. This contract definitely closes the door of opportunity for further employment to Negro railroad firemen.

Because of this contract, the Negro firemen cannot now bid on a new run or a run on which a colored fireman died or from which he has been retired because of age, or discharged.

CAN'T OPERATE DIESEL ENGINES

When Diesel engines are installed, which is now a general practice on most railroads, made necessary by regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, colored locomotive firemen are denied the opportunity to operate these types of engines regardless of seniority, qualification or merit, observed Mr. Randolph.

The situation with respect to colored firemen is made doubly difficult also by virtue of the fact that the white firemen's union denies colored firemen membership by constitutional provision, but asserts the right to negotiate contracts affecting all firemen and especially to the end of the eventual elimination of the Negro firemen from the railroads of America.

The Philadelphia Independent Sunday, October 5, 1941

Berean Drive A Success

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of Berean School there was much rejoicing because the members went over the top in a "quiet" drive for a reduction of the mortgage on the school property to the amount of $500.00. The members as a whole rallied to the suggestion of the President, Dr. John Grant Newman, at a previous meeting, that each member get out and bring the amount in, and because of his forthright pledge to start the fund, the fine result came to pass.

Among those who responded to visits from the Board members, and who are interested in Berean going forward by making contributions are: Dr. John A. MacCaluum, W. Justin Carter, Esq., A. Philip Randolph, Bertram G. Frazier, Esq., Mr. Quillan H. Claner, Mr. Edward Hopkinson, Jr., Mr. William E. Miller, Dr. John Grant Newman, Dr. Irvin W. Underhill, Jr., Mr. Phillip E. Lueders, Hon. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Councilman James H. Irvin, Raymond Pace Alexander, Esq., Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, Mrs. M. Belle Anderson Ouffett, Miss Nancy Allen, Mrs. L. D. Morrell, The Pennsylvania Abolition Society, Mr. William C. Biddle, Dr. Charles A. Lewis.

It was the subject of very favorable comment at the meeting of the fine contributions Mrs. Anderson, principal, secured at her solicitation to help meet this emergency. The trustees are making public and generous thanks to all who helped in anyway. Dr. H. L. Gowens and Mr. Henry Carter Patterson, treasurer of Berean School, were also instrumental in bringing in the final amounts needed. Mr. Arthur Huff Fauset is the Secretary of the Board and Dr. John P. Turner, Bertram G. Frazier and Councilman James H. Irvin are the vice presidents.

The new President, Dr. Newman, has been an active member of the Board for a number of years. He

Rev. Wm. M. Markoe, S.J., Founder, St. Elizabeth's Church, St. Louis, Mo.

INTERRACIAL REVIEW

EDITORIAL BOARD

EDWARD E. BEST, M.D. REGINALD KENNEDY
MATHIEU V. BOUTTE FRANCIS S. MOSELEY
GEORGE K. HUNTON, Managing Editor

Editorial & Publication Office INTERRACIAL REVIEW 20 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y.

Published Monthly by the

Catholic Interracial Council

HARRY MCNEILL ..... President
MATHIEU V. BOUTTE ..... 1st Vice-President
HAROLD A. STEVENS ..... 2nd Vice-President
NICHOLAS A. DONNELLY ..... Treasurer
GEORGE K. HUNTON ..... Secretary
EMANUEL A. ROMERO ..... Recorder

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GERARD L. CARROLL, Chairman
EDWARD E. BEST, M.D.
MATHIEU V. BOUTTE
NICHOLAS A. DONNELLY
ARCHIBALD F. GLOVER
HAROLD P. HERMAN
JAMES J. HOEY
GEORGE K. HUNTON
STEPHEN S. JACKSON
CASWELL P. JOHNSON
REGINALD T. KENNEDY
MAURICE LAVANOUX
HARRY MCNEILL
FRANCIS S. MOSELEY
JAMES C. O'CONNOR
HUDSON J. OLIVER, M.D.
MYLES A. PAIGE
C. G. PAULDING
EMANUEL A. ROMERO
HAROLD A. STEVENS
EDWARD SHERMAN
MACEO A. THOMAS

REV. JOHN LAFARGE, S.J., Chaplain

Vol. XIV OCTOBER, 1941 No. 10

MR. RANDOLPH IS RIGHT

As reported in the *New York Times*, A. Philip Randolph, representing the Brotherhood of Sleeping-Car Porters delivered a forceful address at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Seattle. Condemning the Jim Crow policy of excluding Negroes from membership in labor organizations, he presented a strong bill of particulars, stating the names of the AFL unions which continue to exclude Negroes on the ground of color.

In striking contrast, however, to this clear and forthright indictment of the offending unions, the leaders of the convention merely expressed the fervent hope that these wrongs would be righted. At the same time, they successfully blocked Mr. Randolph's proposal that a committee be authorized to make a survey to determine the extent of the discrimination "within the Internationals and Locals of the AFL." Mr. Randolph asked for action that seemed likely to produce results. This was refused. Instead, the Convention "reaffirmed the stand taken last year in New Orleans."

The Interracial Review is convinced that the task of eradicating this undemocratic and unAmerican policy from all labor unions is the responsibility of each and every member of every labor organization. It must be obvious that labor, as a whole, will be subject to well-justified criticism so long as trade unions deny, either the right to work, or the right to a living wage, by excluding Negroes from membership.

We believe that the many Catholic labor leaders throughout the country have an additional responsibility in combating these practices which so directly violate the teachings of the great Encyclicals.

We feel that the Catholic Press of America which has consistently upheld the rights, the dignities, and the responsibilities of organized labor, should take a definite stand in advocating the elimination of racial discrimination from all unions.

Unless labor bans discrimination within its ranks and becomes actually representative of *all* labor it must expect to be criticized. The elimination of Jim

THE NEGRO LABOR NEWS

419 1-2 Milam Street Phone Preston 5484

C. W. RICE, Editor-Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year ----------$2.25 Six Months----------$1.25

Make checkse Payable to The Negro Labor News

1—Advocating better health and living conditions for colored people.

2—Better understanding between the races.

3—The right person on the right joy with the right pay.

4—Encouraging workers to appreciate the dignity of honest work and loyalty to their jos and employers.

5—A close relatonship between employers and a better understanding between workers of every class.

6—More and better Negro farmers..

7—Better schools for colored people.

8—A state institution for delinquent Negro girls.

9—A statewide and managed institution for Negro tubercular.

10—A formation of Negro farm organization through which farm products can be marketed.

Entered as second-class matter January 31, 1938, at the postoffice at Published every Saturday in the week at 419½ Milam Street Houston, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879. See Section 530, P. L. and R

HOUSTON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1941

Discrimination In The C. I. O.

Last week the Associated Negro Press, through Alvin E. White, blasted the A. F. of L. for blocking Negro employment in defense industries and was loud in its praises for the CIO because of its non-discriminatory practices and policies.

The article stated that "when discrimination exists in the CIO union, it is the management of the industres and not the union." We refute this statement by exhibiting a picture elsewhere in this paper showing a group of Negro CIO leaders receiving a separate charter to operate a jim-cow union for the Hughes Tool workers at Houston. The charter was presented by a representative from the national headquarters.

We understand it was agreed that Negroes in the Hughes Tool CIO union were to manage their own affairs separately from the whites. The whites were to collect assessments and make contracts which is practically the same procedure as the A. F. of L. If this is the policy of the CIO union, then what advantage would the Negro have in joining?

CIO leaders know by this time that they cannot operate successfully in the South among Negroes through one central organization.

Why would the CIO attempt to pull wool over the eyes of the Negro by having him believe the white working classes are ready to accept him on equal basis? Why would the CIO try to prejudice Negroes against employers by spending large sums of money in propaganda trying to place the blame on the employers for discrimination that exists in its own union? Why does the CIO attempt to blame the A. F. of L. for the bar against Negroes in defense industries when the CIO controls most of the employment in these industries?

The CIO, to our knowledge, has not called any strikes or used any of the other methods used to achieve their end to integrate Negroes into these industries as other workers. Instead of the CIO actually getting employment for Negroes on the basis of other workers, a large amount of money is being spent on Negro politicians and propagandists to talk about how good the CIO is and the principles upon which it was founded. Yet, the Negro job situation today is worst everywhere, both in private and government industries, since the CIO came into power. In other words, the CIO is as guilty as the A. F. of L., and certain employers in keeping the Negro running in a vicious circle trying to get employment and training in Defense Industries. When the Negro goes to the employer, the employer says that union members won't work by the side of Negroes. When the Negro goes to the unions, they say it is the employer's fault. And, when he goes to the government officials they say the contract has been let and they have nothing to do with the type of workers the employers will use. After all of this, the Negro's case is referred to some survey or investigating committee, then a few high powered Negro leaders are appointed to make investigations, flowery speeches, appoint committees and make more surveys.

If the CIO can do so much for Negroes down here in the South, why are Negroes still barred from the good paying jobs in skilled and semi-skilled departments at the General Motors Corporation in Detroit, Michigan? It has long been the policy of that company to hire Negroes only in the capacity of janitors and porters. The CIO controls the labor policy of this corporation. Instead of forcing General Motors to employ colored people on equal basis with that of whites, the union cites what good it has done at the Ford Motor plant where the company has always employed Negroes on the basis of other workers. It is obvious that the fight at the Ford Motor Company, where Negroes are concerned, was to get a block of some twenty thousand or more dues paying members that would enhance the CIO treasury monthly some fifty thousand dollars.

The CIO constantly refers to its steel workers and miners' union, where black and white work together. This is nothing to brag about. Negroes were in these unions when they were affiliated with the A. F. of L. Negro longshoremen constitute the majority in the Gulf Coast District. They say that they are and have always got along fine in dealing with the whites.

There are 8,000 pullman porters affiliated with the A. F. of L. They too, say that they are satisfied.

The position the Negro should take is not to place their salvation in any particular labor union because of its name, principles upon which it is founded or the scope of its activities but, they should seek to find out just what the union is able to do for them in their particular locality.

The steel workers union may be able to give the Negro every type of protection and rights in the East but, the same organization may not be able to extend protection to Negroes in Texas. To illustrate, the Democrat party for the past ten years has been the heaven for the Negroes in the North. It claims Negroes are better off in that party than they are in the Republican party but, in the South, nearly ten million Negroes are denied the right to vote in the Democratic primary, which primary is tantamount to an election. Why? Because each of these states have state rights, customs and traditions that are even stronger than the national laws.

Then why should the CIIO attempt to make the Negro believe by joining it, it would abolish all racial customs and traditions. This is purely Communistic.

What the Negroes want most is a chance to get employment on the basis of their qualifications and fitness just as all other citizens. They are not concerned as to whether the white workers will admit them to their unions any more than they do to their churches, lodges and societies but, they do want to exercise their constitutional rights as free men, to work and earn a legitimate livelihood without being forced to pay dues to some private jim-crow outfit.

It is time for Negro leadership to wake up and study the problems of the workers. Negro leaders should examine every proposition carefully that is presented to the workers for their endorsement.

The economic salvation of the race rest in the hands of the working classes and we should keep eternal vigilance over this group of people.

White Railroad Firemen Squeeze Negroes From Jobs

They Didn't Want the Work Once, But Feel Different Since Pay Has Risen

By Henry R. Lieberman

Ever since the early post-slavery years Negroes have been stoking the fires on Southern locomotives. It used to be a dirty, back-breaking, low-paying job, and you couldn't get the whites to do it for the money. But today, with wages up and Diesel engines coming in, the whites feel differently about the job, and are driving out the Negroes one by one.

From the look of things, by 1943, when all Southern engines must be Dieselized under an ICC order, Negro firemen in the South will have become as much an economic anachronism as the Confederate dollar—unless, of course, something is done about it soon.

That is why an enterprising young Harlem lawyer named Harold A. Stevens, acting for some 2000 Negro firemen, is planning to start a series of court actions before long. He'll bring the discrimination cases into court on Constitutional grounds. And he intends to name as defendants a number of Southern carriers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, one of the "Big Four" railroad unions.

Can't Join Union

By a curious twist, the plight of the Southern Negro firemen is the result of social "progress." Until the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen entered the Southern railroad field shortly after the World War, the Negro stoker had little to worry about so far as his job was concerned. Now, with higher wages brought into effect by unionization, the Negro fireman is on his way out.

The Negro fireman, however, is suffering not from too much but from too little unionism. He is barred from membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which, from the available evidence, is forcing the Southern railroads to displace him.

This is the way the anti-Negro squeeze play has worked:

Back in the early 20s, the Brotherhood negotiated so-called 50-50 contracts with some of the roads, under which the carriers were to replace Negroes with whites until this parity was achieved. Not being members of the union, the Negroes didn't have anything to say about the contracts.

Last February, when the Brotherhood entered into a hiring agreement with the Southeastern Carriers' Conference Committee, representing 25 roads, the squeeze was carried a full-length step forward.

New Contract Worse

"On each railroad party hereto," read the agreement, "the proportion of non-promotable firemen and helpers on other than steam power shall not exceed 50 per cent in each class of service established as such on each individual carrier."

The agreement specified that, until that percentage was reached, no new man should be hired unless he had "promotable" status.

To have "promotable" status a fireman had to be eligible to become an engineer. Since no Negro has ever been allowed to run a Southern engine, the Negro firemen had no "promotable" status under the contract.

Moreover, the February agreement no longer assured the Negroes of half the jobs on Southern engines. The contract stated that the proportion of Negroes "*shall not exceed* 50 per cent," presumably leaving it up to the roads to decide just when the percentage should be [illegible]

[illegible] interpretation [illegible] have given [illegible]

ance of seniority, according to Stevens, the Harlem lawyer, these rights have been flagrantly disregarded so far as Negroes are concerned.

Except for one road, the Florida East Coast Line, he charges, no Southern carrier employs Negro firemen on its Diesel engines.

When a road installs a Diesel locomotive, he says, the Negro firemen are either shifted to a steam [illegible] or given their walking papers.

Unable [illegible] within the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Negro stokers have [illegible] committee under the [illegible] A. Philip Randolph, president of [illegible] Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, [illegible] P. McLaurin, field organizer. They [illegible]

Harold A. Stevens

B. F. McLaurin

Photos by Martin Harris, PM

"TIME PAID FOR BUT NOT WORKED," IS EXPL

Johnston Tells of Exacting Tests Required of Railmen

Split-Second Decisions Involve the Safety of Human Lives, Says Engineers' Chieftain; Insists High Quality Of Service Is Never Properly Compensated

BY STAFF REPRESENTATIVE

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—In rapid-fire order, the five train, engine and switching service organizations on Friday began presenting to the Emergency Board their spokesmen for increased wage rates. The first witness was Carl J. Goff, assistant president of the Firemen and Enginemen. He was introduced by Judge Charles M. Hay, counsel for the five unions.

"We will first offer a witness to give the board a history of these wage negotiations," Hay said.

"Then we shall offer a number of witnesses to present to the board—in as brief, accurate and graphic a way as possible—the work done by the employes in the various crafts we represent. We will show they are skilled men.

"Take 'Em for a Ride!"

"These witnesses will come from the rails, and will give you the picture as accurately as words can give it, but, so that the members of the board can actually see the work done by these employes, we will ask you to take a ride on some typical trains.

"We do not wish to 'take you for a ride'," Hay remarked amid general laughter, "but we would like to take Carter Fort for one." (Fort is the railroads' chief counsel).

"In all seriousness, we would like to have the board take a ride on the engine of a typical fast passenger train, and on both the engine and caboose of a long freight train, so that your findings of facts may be based on actual observation of the work performed. Mr. Fort could go on the cow-catcher.

Compliments the 14 Unions

"Following that, we shall offer some statistical evidence, but not a large amount. Thanks to the very comprehensive presentation which has been made by the 14 cooperating organizations, it will not be necessary for us to add many figures, but we shall have some data applicable particularly to our groups—covering, for example, the so-called 'time paid for and not worked,' the dual system of pay, and other such questions.

"We shall also offer a witness who will present a study of something the railroads never mention—time spent by the employes and not paid for by the carriers—and a study of the time and money spent by employes at away-from-home terminals.

from the chief executive down through general chairmen, general committees, local chairmen, and the rank-and-file members, upon whose loyalty and cooperation the strength of the organization depends.

Recalls Bitter Experiences

Goff was briefly cross-examined by Fort, who asked:

"Why did your organization refuse to arbitrate this wage dispute?

"Two reasons," Goff replied. "First, having a right under the Railway Labor Act to accept or reject arbitration, we felt that it would be to our best interest to decline it and let this board consider the matter.

"Second, we have not forgotten the experience we had with the Western railroads in 1927 and 1928. After an arbitration hearing in this same hall, an award was handed down and we had to fight it through the courts before the railroads would accept it."

Hay then put into the record "Employes' Exhibit No. 61," the ballot used by the members of the five organizations in their almost unanimous vote to strike. The ballot was

1940, and was elected to succeed Mr. Phillips this year. I have participated in all the concerted movements since 1928."

"Now, Mr. Fraser," Hay said, "will you state the underlying reasons for this wage movement?"

Bases of Wage Movement

"We took into consideration five principal factors," Fraser replied. They are:

"1—The kind and character of the work done by the operating men; the skill and efficiency required; the tremendous responsibility in protecting life and property; the hazards of their employment and the value of their services to their employer.

"2—Their steadily growing service performance, as reflected in the exhibits which have been and will be presented to you, and by the widening spread between wages earned and wages paid.

"3—The railroads will be carrying capacity traffic in the years immediately ahead, which means that these operating men must render a full measure of efficient service and assume even greater responsibility, if the carriers are to meet the needs of business and of our government.

In Other Industries

"4—Wages in other industries are moving steadily upwards, and in comparable classifications are now well above the rates of these operating men.

"5—The cost of living is rising, and there is every indication that it will continue to do so."

is work for him. When there is no work for him, he cannot accept employment in another industry. He must keep himself available to return to railroad service whenever he is required, if he desires to protect his standing as a railroad employe.

"He gets no stand-by compensation. He gets no guarantee of employment. He gets no guarantee of any kind. He is employed only when there is work for him to do.

"He is not reimbursed for his away-from-home expense in any way, so he must not only make up his mind to get along on rather thin earnings for a number of years when he has no regular employment, but he must also find a way to finance himself when he is away from home after a period of idleness.

Interesting Seniority Surveys

"The Order of Railway Conductors makes seniority surveys at regular intervals, to determine the terms of service of men who are able to retain regular jobs at the time of the year when business is at a low ebb. We made such a survey in 1938, and another one this year, 1941.

"The 1938 survey showed that the junior employed brakemen in the Eastern territory have average seniority or service terms of 19.6 years, in the South 15.3 years and in the West 15.4 years.

"The junior conductors regularly employed in 1938 had 28.9 years of service in the East, in the South 29.2 years and in the West 27.8 years.

"The 1941 survey included conductors only. It showed the average service terms of the regularly employed conductors to be 27.7 years in the East, 25.8 years in the South, and 23.4 years in the West.

25-Year Apprenticeship

"That is some improvement over the 1938 situation, due to improved business, causing more trains to run, but it will be noted that the junior men employed as conductors has 25 or more years of service on the average.

"In other words, they have to serve 25 years before they obtain regular jobs as conductors, even under present conditions.

"I also want to explain the irregularity of employment location. In nearly every operating district there are outlying runs, away from the general home terminal out of which the men perform most of their service.

"To protect their seniority, even after they have been in the service 25 years, they are obliged to go to these outlying points.

Facts Not Generally Known

"After a man's home has been established for 25 years, he has children in school, and for other obvious reasons it is not practical nor desirable to move his home to these outlying locations. The result is that the man leaves home, to protect his employment, and on many runs which operate six days a week his only opportunity to get home is on week-ends.

Alvanley Johnston, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, took up the story where Fraser left off. In response to the usual questions on his qualifications as a witness, he said:

"I started service on the Great Northern on September 2, 1892, the day after the Sullivan-Corbett fight, as a wiper. I went to call boy, then became stenographer to the master mechanic.

"I left that job to become a fireman in 1893, and was promoted to engineer in 1897. I ran an engine and became identified with the organization in committee work in 1902.

Greater Responsibility Stressed

"In 1909 I was elected general chairman for the B. of L. E. on the Great Northern. I remained in that service until 1918, when I was elected by the convention of our organization to the office of assistant grand chief engineer.

"In 1925, I was elected to the office of grand chief engineer, and I have remained in that office ever since."

Johnston then described the work of engineers, and the changes in operating conditions which have

Cashen Tells a Graphic Story

DED BY CARL GOFF

sult in serious

speed have,
the demand on
ick reading of
exercise of the
ment in set-
nals when any

of block signal
the interest of
nals upon two
proper operation
and record the
of the signals by
of the train.
now approached
that the men
split-second de-
of these fast
is required to
20 or 30 sec-

Compensated
important and
part of a
disaster. If
calling for 100
100 per cent of
operation of a
of these fast

been told some-

Carl Goff's Career

"With this explanation, I call my first witness, Mr. Goff."

Asked to describe his qualifications as an authority on railroad work and wages, Goff briefly gave the board the highlights of his career, beginning when he "entered service of the Southern Railway as a locomotive fireman in 1904."

From 1911 to 1919, Goff recalled, he was general chairman for his Brotherhood on the Southern, then became a vice president of the national organization, and assistant president in 1938.

"My whole time during the past 20 years has been devoted to railway labor relations," Goff said. "I participated in the train and engine service organizations' movement for an eight-hour day, and was a member of the subcommittee which conferred with President Wilson in 1916, following which Wilson recommended passage of the Adamson Eight-Hour law. I have also served as a member of arbitration boards.

History of Wage Case

"In the present movement for wage increases, I worked with D. B. Robertson, chief executive of our organization, in the preparation of the case. Since June, I have been assigned to deal with the wage matter until its conclusion."

Goff then described the history of the wage case, and the work performed by engineers, firemen, hostlers, hostler helpers, conductors, trainmen, switchmen, yardmasters, switchtenders, dining car stewards, chefs, cooks, and other groups.

He also told how a great railroad Brotherhood conducts its affairs—

THE Switchmen's chief informed the Emergency Board in Chicago that during the World War it was safer on the fields of Flanders than in the switching yards of the United States. He proved his contention with official figures, revealing the extra hazardous character of switchmen's work.

accompanied by "a statement by the representatives of the organizations."

"I now introduce our next witness, H. W. Fraser, president of the Order of Railway Conductors," Hay said to the board. "How long have you held that position, Mr. Fraser?"

"Since August 1, 1941."

"You succeeded Mr. J. A. Phillips, who was for many years president of that organization?"

"I did."

"Now, Mr. Fraser, will you tell the board something of your history—the favorable part of your history—and your background?"

40 Years on Rails

"I entered railroad service in 1900, worked seven years in various railroad offices, entered the train service in 1907, became a conductor in 1909, and served as a conductor on the Santa Fe until furloughed in January, 1929, to take full time service with the O. R. C.," Fraser answered.

"I served as a local chairman, member of the general committee, and later as secretary of the general committee from 1915 to 1929. Since then, I have been connected with the executive office, became a vice president on February 1, 1938, senior vice president on April 1,

Fraser then amplified on reason No. 1—the skill, character, efficiency and responsibility required of the operating employes. He filled in the picture which had been outlined by Goff, describing the work and problems of the various classes of employes represented by the five organizations.

The Making of a Conductor

After Hay introduced the Association of American Railroads' booklet, "The Standard Code of Operating Rules," to show part of the exacting knowledge required of "the various operating men," Fraser turned to the work and responsibility of his own craft—the Conductors.

"A man who aspires to be a railroad conductor," Fraser told the board, "must be prepared to sacrifice home life, social life, community life, to an extent far beyond that demanded of men in other vocations.

"He must also accept irregularity of employment, which will affect his earnings for several years after he enters the service, and even irregularity of employment location.

"Once he enters service as a brakeman, he must make himself available for service whenever there

There also is irregularity of employment hours. From 60 to 70 per cent of the conductors are employed in what we call a 'pool' or 'chain gang' service. These men are subject to call at any hour of the day or night. They have no regular time to go to work.

All Road Service Affected

"A man may be called at 1 A. M. on one trip, at 5 P. M. the next trip, 11 A. M.—at any hour around the clock he is subject to call.

"Moreover, they must keep the office informed of their location. When they leave their homes, word must be left there or elsewhere where they can be found, if needed."

At this point, Hay asked:

"Do all these kinds of irregularity pertain only to conductors, or also to other men in the train and engine service?"

"It pertains to all the men in the road service—enginemen, trainmen and all other classifications alike," Fraser replied.

Must Be 100 Per Cent "Fit"

He went on to tell how a railroad employe may lose his job at any time if the carrier rules him unfit for service because of "impairment of vision," or other physical disabilities.

Also, how employes must pass exhaustive and rigid examinations on operating rules, must be familiar with complicated equipment, and know the "regulations governing transportation of explosives, inflammables, livestock, vegetables and other perishable commodities," and must "keep themselves informed on bulletins or other instructions issued in circular form, or published in the timetables."

A Real Picture Presented

Fraser described the hazards to which the operating employes are subjected, such as the "slack-action" which has been getting worse as freight trains became longer, and the hot boxes, sticking brakes, dragging brake beams, and other dangerous defects for which the men on the train must keep a constant lookout.

He also pointed out the important "public relations" duties of conductors and other train employes, and the problems they constantly face, such as "too free indulgence" by passengers in the liquor which is sold on trains.

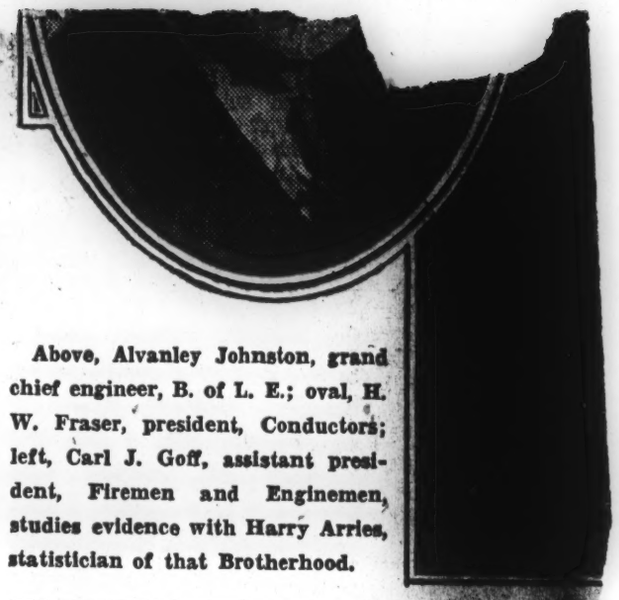
In short, Fraser and Goff gave a real picture of the work and living conditions of railroad men—a picture such as is never found in the carriers' propaganda about "aristocrats of labor," who "live the life of Riley" and get high pay for doing little or no work.

Issue of Safety

Members of the board asked questions which showed they were deeply interested. Fort also asked many questions in an attempt to weaken the impression made by Fraser, but without any visible success.

For example, Fort kept stressing the fact that the railroads have diminished accidents and hazards by means of a "safety first" campaign, but Fraser replied:

"The men have supported the movement for safety for a much longer period than it has received official recognition from the carriers. Moreover, improved safety results largely from good operation [illegible] skilled and responsible



Above, Alvanley Johnston, grand chief engineer, B. of L. E.; oval, H. W. Fraser, president, Conductors; left, Carl J. Goff, assistant president, Firemen and Enginemen, studies evidence with Harry Arries, statistician of that Brotherhood.

increased the skill and responsibility required of them and other engine and train service men. He emphasized the following:

"1—The building of larger and more complicated engines.

"2—The increase in the size of cars and the lengthening of trains.

"3—The increase in the speed of engines and trains.

"Any man, or crew of men with the job of handling these longer and faster trains," Johnston pointed out, "has to account to the company for a greater amount of equipment and a greater amount of freight; a greater number of passengers. That means greater responsibility.

Carriers Raise Standards

"The carriers themselves show they recognize that these conditions call for greater skill on the part of the men in charge, as is proved by the marked tendency to raise the already high standards required of men in that branch of the service. They are required to take more frequent and more rigid examinations.

"The locomotive engineer is required to be thoroughly familiar with numerous books of operating and other rules. If his run extends over the leased rails of other roads, he must know their operating rules also. The addition of new equipment frequently adds another lot of rules which the engineer must know.

"A considerable amount of the time when the engineer is not actually on duty must be devoted to the study of operating rules and bulletins covering local conditions.

Things He Must Know

"A man must pass a series of rules, mechanical, and air brake examinations to get the position of engineer. He is also required to take periodic examinations on these and other subjects. If he fails to pass, he is demoted or removed from the service.

"The engineer must make certain reports. These require that he closely examine the condition and operation of his locomotive, and record these at the end of his run. With the greater mechanical complexity of modern locomotives, the detection of defects is frequently difficult, and much technical

thing of the [illegible] home by [illegible] in the road [illegible] those who [illegible] service to [illegible] to the men [illegible]

"Our positi[illegible] quality of [illegible] ders, he has [illegible] now properly [illegible]

Johnston [illegible] have to spe[illegible] before they [illegible] neer, just [illegible] come cond[illegible] jority of t[illegible] work in a [illegible] like most [illegible] trainmen, [illegible] of irregul[illegible] location.

It [illegible]

Chief ra[illegible] think of on[illegible] make a de[illegible] mony. Reme[illegible] worked a few [illegible] stenographer, [illegible] he "left that [illegible] train service."

The big idea [illegible] parently was to [illegible] ston changed to [illegible] cause it meant [illegible] work. Fort got [illegible] ever, from Johns[illegible]

"I was like a [illegible] They like to be a[illegible] was what I wanted [illegible]

And the Audie[illegible]

Foiled but still ha[illegible] again: "If you had [illegible] over, could you th[illegible] better job than th[illegible] neer?"

"You might want [illegible] lawyer," Hay sugge[illegible] ston replied.

"Oh, no. I would [illegible] job."

After learning the [illegible] up a new line. He p[illegible] many locomotives [illegible] reverse gear, cab co[illegible] great many other [illegible] have improved safet[illegible] conditions.

Carriers Fought S[illegible]

Johnston [illegible] Salzberg [illegible] pointing out that [illegible] Railroad [illegible] Orga[illegible] to go [illegible] safety [illegible]

decade to another. [illegible] inevitably [illegible] which, of course, [illegible] skill, character and experience [illegible] this engineer who has reached the [illegible] peak of his profession receives 8 [illegible] apparent even from Decker's opening words:

The Meridian Progress

MERIDIAN, MISS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1941

First Lady Speaks At Women's Meet

PORTERS RESOLUTIONS MAY PUT AFL CONVENTION 'ON THE SPOT'

Randolph Awaits Action On Pleas

NEW YORK—(ANP)—At least two and possibly three resolutions to be put before the 61st annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Seattle, Washington, for 11 days beginning Monday, by A. Philip Randolph and Milton P. Webster, delegates from the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, are calculated to expose that organization to criticism by all Negroes and many far-sighted whites. At the same time, President William Green, in light of developments of the past few months, will be confronted with the experience of once again being in an untenable position.

Mr. Randolph, besides being the international president of the union, is also national director of of the Negro March on Washington committee. Mr. Webster the first international vice president, is a member of the Fair Employment Practice committee established under the executive order of President Roosevelt of June 25 barring discrimination in national defense employment. Mr. Green, too, has membership on this committee.

The resolutions are six in number and include an endorsement of the FEP committee, anti-poll tax legislation, federal anti-lynch bill, lease-lend aid to Ethiopia, support of Great Britain, China, and Russia against Hitler and Hitlerism, and establishment of a trade union committee against discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin.

The first and the last are the ones most likely to draw complaint. Failure of the AFL to give it endorsement to the FEP would in effect nullify whatever usefulness Mr. Green might possess as a member of that committee. There have been almost weekly meetings of the committee since its appointment in early August. Mr. Green is known to have attended very few of these sessions. Many persons have sought to put an interpretation upon the fact that when the group posed for photographers at its first meeting, Mr. Green was the only one who appeared to be avoiding a full view of his face.

REMOVE KNOTTY PROBLEM

On the other hand, in the event that the federation does adopt this resolution it will remove what is presently believed one of the knottier problems so far encountered by Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary for the committee, and that is the question of what to do about unions which refuse to enroll Negroes so that they may be employed in plants where the unions have a closed shop. The questionnaire sent out to affiliated unions last month by President Green to ascertain the attitude of the groups on the race question may be indicative of a changed or modified viewpoint.

Proposal of a committee to act on cases of discrimination may hit a snag too. For 60 years the AFL has

the porters union proposed the appointment of an interracial committee to investigate instances of racial discrimination among affiliate unions. Mr. Randolph spoke feeling in its support. The report of the resolutions committee in rejecting it read as follows:

"In lieu of the resolution, your committee recommends that affiliated national and international unions be requested to give the most sincere consideration to policies which will assist to elimi- any tendency to disc-

PITTSBURGH COURIER

November 11, 1941

RANDOLPH SEEKS LABORS' ATTITUDE ON RACIAL BANS

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—(ANP)—At least two and possiblythree resoultions to be put before the 61st annual convention of the America Federation of Labor, meeting in Seattle, Wash., for 11 days beginning last Monday, by A. Philip Randolph and Milton P. Webster, delegates from the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, are calculated to expose that organization to criticism by all Negroes and many far-sighted whites. At the same time, President William Green, in light of developments of the past few months, will be confronted with the experience of once again being placed in an untenable position.

Mr. Randolph, besides being the international president of the union, is also national director of the Negro March on Washington committee. Mr. Webster, the first international vice president, is a member of the Fair Employment Practice committee established under the executive order of President Roosevelt on June 25 barring discrimination in national defense employment. Mr. Green, too, has membership on this committee.

AGAINST LABOR BIAS

The resolutions are six in number and include an endorsement of the FEP committee, anti-poll tax legislation, federal anti-lynch bill, lease-lend aid to Ethiopia, support of Great Britain, China, and Russia against Hitler and Hitlerism, and establishment of a trade union committee against discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin.

The first and the last are the ones most likely to draw complaint. Failure of the AFL to give its endorsement to the FEP would in effect nullify whatever usefulness Mr. Green might possess as a member of that committee. There have been almost weekly meetings of the committee since its appointment in early August. Mr. Green is known to have attended very few of these sessions. Many persons have sought to put an interpretation upon the fact that when the group posed for photographers at its first meeting, Mr. Gren was the only one who appeared to be avoiding a full view of his face.

On the other hand, in the event that the federation does adopt this resolution it will remove what is presently believed one of the knottier problems so far encountered by Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary for the committee and that is the question of what to do about unions which refuse to enroll Negroes so that they may be employed in plants where the unions have a closed shop. The questionnaire sent out to affiliated unions last month by President Green to ascertain the attitude of the groups on the race question may be indicative of a changed or modified viewpoint.

CHICAGO DEFENDER

October 11, 1941

this group of freshmen co-eds, members of the class of '45, who have | D. C. From left to right are: Misses Norma Belle Clayton, Lois Ray- | Amelia Jones, of Springfield, Mass.; Deane Curtis, of Pittsburgh

UTSEA GETS BARGAINING RIGHTS F

COAST GROUPS DESERT A.F.L. JIM CROWISM

Mediation Board Certifies Transfer Of Power To New Agency

SAN FRANCISCO. — The last citadel of A.F.L. jim crow unionism among red caps crumbled this week when the National Mediation Board of the U. S. Department of Labor certified the United Transport Service Employees of America as the collective bargaining agency for the red caps and station porters of the Southern Pacific Railroad company and the Ogden (Utah) Depot company.

Certification for two other road companies, the Los Angeles Union Terminal company and the Pacific Railroad company is expected within the next few days, U.T.S.E.A. spokesmen stated.

The certification of the U.T.S.E.A. on these properties extends the contract and certification mileage of the union among station porters to approximately 100,000 operating miles of Class I railroads and brings within its contractual confines over 85 per cent of the major railroad companies employing an appreciable number of porters, union leaders declared.

Early in February of this year, the American Federation of Labor ordered all A.F.L. federal locals of red caps on the West Coast to turn in their federal charters and apply for "auxiliary" charters from the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, a jim crow A.F.L. affiliate, who was demanding jurisdiction over these employees. They were given until March 1 to comply with this order.

However, the employees rejected this effort to restrict their union rights and immediately applied to the U.T.S.E.A. for affiliation.

Under the leadership of General Chairman John R. Hoskins and James A. Gray, president of the big Los Angeles local, over 90 per cent of the employees joined in the transfer of membership to the U.T.S.E.A.

In March, the U.T.S.E.A. invoked the services of the National Mediation Board to legally determine the collective bargaining agency for these groups, which precipitated a six months controversy with the Clerks' union over representation.

The Board assigned Otto F. Beyer, board member, to the case, who in his investigation found that a large majority of the employees had designated the U.T.S.E.A. as their collective bargaining agency.

Se[illegible] Raise In Pay For [illegible]ing Car Employees

[illegible] Thomas Edge and [illegible]onville, officials of [illegible]ing Car Cooks and [illegible] Union, the outlook [illegible] the fight to establish a minimum wage of 70 cents per hour for all dining car employees and to raise wages to at least 30 cents per hour, became very bright this week.

S. Fonville

Representatives of the National Mediation Board cooperating with union officials are negotiating agreements with all railroads to grant the same wage increases to dining car cooks [illegible] waiters [illegible] given to 19 [illegible] operating and non-operating unions in [illegible]dustry. This action will follo[illegible] report of a special fact-[illegible]mittee appointed by [illegible] Roosevelt to study demand[illegible] wage increases by major rail[illegible] unions,

In a report to representatives of the Negro Labor Council investigating labor disputes in which Negroes are involved, Edge and Fonville stated tha' several midwestern roads, including the Great Northern, the Union Pacific, Illinois Central, and the Soo Line had already signed agreements to extend to cooks and waiters the same wage increases granted to other railroad workers. Over 3,000 workers, 2,400 of whom are Negroes, are affected by these agreements.

Ninety-nine per cent of the waiters and cooks in this area have voted to strike if satisfactory wage increases are not received. "Earnings of class A roads have greatly increased," Thomas Edge explained, "the cost of living to the railroad workers has greatly increased; it is simple fairness to raise wages at this time. The average waiter or cook s paid less than $1,000 per year."

Heavy rubber covers have been invented to be slipped over automobile door handles for the protection of other cars that may be parked too close.

AFL Bludgeons Hitler, But Straddles Negro Discrimination

Convention Shelves Petition for Committee to Study Jim Crowism in Labor

By James A. Wechsler
PM's Labor Editor

SEATTLE, Oct. 15.—The AFL is ready for a shooting war with Adolf Hitler, but it still treats Jim Crow as though he were one of the boys. So the Federation's 61st convention, having bellicosely bludgeoned Nazism, refused to appoint a committee yesterday to study evidence of discrimination against Negroes practiced by powerful international and local unions of the AFL.

This painful paradox was unveiled when A. Philip Randolph and Milton Webster, who as representatives of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are the only Negro delegates in this meeting of labor's fair-haired sons, waged their annual battle against discrimination inside the AFL house. They got a lot of applause, much off-the-record sympathy, and a handful of votes.

This time their effort was made in uniquely auspicious circumstances. It followed an address by Mark Ethridge, the middle-aged southern gentleman who heads the committee appointed by President Roosevelt to fight race barriers in defense industries. Ethridge flatly accused important AFL unions of fostering discrimination and declared that they were playing Hitler's game.

The convention thereupon went on record as affirming its collective distaste for such practices and trusting that time would bring a better day for the Negroes, but it simultaneously voted down Randolph's plea for appointment of a committee to act on the problem.

Debate Is Bitter

It did so after the bitterest, least punch-pulling debate of this predominantly happy convention: a debate in which Randolph, a tall, brooding figure who had listened silently to eight days of anti-Nazi hoopla, savagely charged AFL higher-ups with failure to spread democratic gospel in AFL ranks.

Before Randolph took the floor Ethridge, who is headed for public hearings in Los Angeles on employer discrimination in the aircraft industry, told the convention:

"There has been a good deal of the breaking down of barriers but there are still employers who have no more conception of what this nation stands for than to specify that they will accept only 'white, Christian' applicants. Unfortunately, too, there are still many unions and locals of unions which bar their fellow men because of color. I would not be frank at all with you if I did not say that most of them are yours."

Ethridge asserted that "one big union recently refused to certify Negroes for work in the building trades"; there were also, he said, "cases of tacit agreement between employers and unions to bar Negroes from jobs."

When Ethridge finished, William Green, AFL president, who seemed genuinely pained and saddened by it all, thanked him for his "eloquent and interesting address."

Then Randolph got up. The hall became very quiet. Most of the delegates looked alternately embarrassed and disturbed while Randolph spoke. They conceded, as does virtually everyone on the scene here, that he was telling the truth. They also knew that the hardheaded realists of the AFL would not permit any "hasty action" to deal with the situation.

Randolph Names Names

Randolph's indictment named names and places.

In the vast, sprawling plant of the Boeing Aircraft Co. in Seattle, Negroes are not employed. The company has expressed written willingness to employ them; but it has a contract with the AFL's International Machinists Association. The Machinists Union does not admit Negroes. Randolph challenged Harvey Brown, president of the union, who sat a few feet away from him while he spoke, to "explain this to the United States."

Brown didn't say anything.

Randolph told again the tale of the Tampa shipyards, where hundreds of Negro workers helped the AFL win a strike for union recognition. After the AFL won, its shipbuilding unions signed a contract which excluded Negroes from "all but menial jobs." Randolph declared that John P. Frey, head of the Metal Trades Division of the AFL, was "obligated to make a statement to the United States on this case."

When Frey retorted that it was "the fault of the Ku Klux Klan," Randolph interjected:

"The AFL itself in Tampa is controlled by the Klan."

In Milan, Tenn., Randolph said, the business agent of the "white local" of the Carpenters Union told Negro unionists seeking work:

"I don't recognize any Negro as a union man."

In St. Louis, Negro resident laborers couldn't get employment because of union opposition, although the need for labor was so great that out-of-town workers had to be rushed in.

In Portland, Local 72 of the Boilermakers prevented four companies from hiring Negroes.

Other Cases Cited

Randolph said it happened to Negro plasterers in Kansas City, to Negro painters in Fort Leavenworth, Mo., to Negro shipyard workers in New Orleans. In the bulk of his cases employers were willing to use Negroes; the AFL unions were not.

Randolph flaunted affidavits to prove his points. In submitting his charge he emphasized that he was not damning the whole Federation, but said:

"The public finds it hard to distinguish between the official attitude of the Federation and the policies of its affiliates."

He called upon the convention to "make one step toward progress" by appointing a group, led by Green—who is a member of FDR's anti-discrimination committee—to survey the situation within the AFL. The Resolutions Committee had rejected the idea, proposing instead that the convention "reaffirm the stand taken at New Orleans." That stand placed the Federation squarely on the fence, opposing discrimination verbally but letting local and international unions do as they pleased.

Randolph received a long ovation from a big part of the auditorium. It looked momentarily as if this eloquent, erudite Negro who had won his long battle to organize the Pullman Co. in 1934, might upset the cautious stand of the higher-ups. Then they went into action.

L. P. Lindelholf, heavy-set, gray-haired leader of the painters, pointed out that Negroes had attended the last convention of his union, and that, where discrimination had occurred, it was because the local unions refused to tolerate the presence of even separate Negro unions.

A. Philip Randolph

Bird-beaked, aging John P. Frey, "historian" of the AFL hierarchy, said that "Randolph's statement disturbed me more than any I ever heard in an AFL convention." In tones resembling an amiable snarl, Frey declared:

"The delegate Randolph has an advantage over others here—he studied at Harvard."

"If there is anyone in the United States," Frey said, "to whom the colored race owes most it is to the American Federation of Labor. Instead of hearing one word of appreciation, all we listened to is indictment. I intend to say nothing relative to his personal charges against me."

Two Negro Delegates Wage Annual Fight in Vain

William Green took the microphone away to renew his contention that "a line must be drawn between the official stand of the AFL and the actions of some national or international unions." In the federal locals of the AFL, directly responsible to the national body, Green declared, no discrimination would be allowed; in the rest of the Federation "it takes time to break prejudice down."

Hutcheson Applies Crusher

The crusher was then applied by stentorian, paunchy William L. Hutcheson, ruler of the carpenters. Observing that "I have been one who has always been sympathetic regarding Negro workers," he admonished Randolph to mind his own business and added:

"In our union we don't care whether you're an Irishman, a Jew or a nigger" (yes, he said "nigger").

It was all over. Randolph forlornly rebutted, pledging that "I am able to sustain every charge." It didn't matter. Nobody had challenged his case histories; everybody had simply assured him that he was getting too excited about this subject and trying to build Rome in a day.

There are plenty of powerful AFL unions, such as the Teamsters and the ILGWU, which draw no color line; but when the vote was taken, Randolph's supporters were a scattered, lonely chorus.

Supporting his modest plea was a representative of the Seattle Newsboy Union.

AFL to End Convention P[illegible]ally

Staff Correspondent

SEATTLE, Oct. 15.—After trying for 24 hours, William Green today looked forward to a relatively happy ending for the 61st AFL convention. It looked as if the situation was well in hand.

The threatened floor war between the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers and Joseph Fay's Brotherhood of Operating Engineers apparently has been averted. Fay, one of the leading characters in Pegler's rogues' gallery and leader of the assault on David Dubinsky last year, had demanded immediate amalgamation of the Firemen and Oilers with his union. The F. and O.'s dissented, insisting they didn't want to associate with Fay and warning that they would read Pegler aloud if the Committee on Adjustment went through its recommendation for the merger.

Joseph Fay

But harassed, well intentioned Bill Green, it appeared today, has persuaded the committee to alter its findings and to recommend amalgamation only after approval by the rank and file of both unions. And Fay, after much wrangling, is reported to have yielded, perhaps preferring to keep his mug out of the papers.

So the issue that threatened to spill racketeering beans all over the convention floor may not arise. Today the convention is scheduled to elect its new Executive Council, which almost certai[illegible] re-electing the old one minus Ge[illegible] E. Browne.

It will also adopt a statement urging international and local unions to shun association with the underworld.

The schedule was slowed up yesterday, first by the battle over Negro discrimination and later by three bitter jurisdictional debates which took up the whole afternoon. One of them—between the Machinists and the Amalgamated Association of Street Car and Railway employes—dates from 1914. The other two also involved the Machinists. In each case the Machinists demanded immediate action; in each instance the convention voted to refer the problems to the Executive Council, an old AFL custom.

In between these esoteric and historic quarrels the delegates voted strong condemnation of Assistant U. S. Attorney General Thurman Arnold for his attacks on the AFL and demanded an investigation of his conduct. Arnold has accused the AFL of joining a conspiracy with Sidney Hillman to keep the CIO out of the building trades; The AFL accuses Arnold of conspiring with the CIO to cut its wage standards in the building trades.

The delegates also expressed their pleasure at the elimination of former members of the NLRB, but warned that the new ones had shown unexpected tendencies to "undermine" craft unionism.

Continued Story

Today is the 1000th day of the Brass Rail strike.

NEW YORK AGE

October 15, 1941

Gov. Polletti and Sen. Barbour Join Fight To Stop Displacement Of Negro Railroad Firemen

CHICAGO, Ill.—The movement to stop the displacement of Negro railroad firemen when Diesel engines are put on is rapidly gaining momentum," states A. Philip Randolph, national chairman of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen, at the Chicago headquarters of the Brotherhood.

New supporters of the cause of the colored firemen are Lieutenant Governor Polleti of New York State and Senator W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey. Governor Poletti has volunteered his services without cost to assist in the prosecution of the legal aspect of the fight in behalf of colored firemen and expressed his utter revulsion against and condemnation of the policy to displace Negro railroad firemen of twenty and thirty years' seniority rights by white firemen their junior, and branded this procedure as un-American, undemocratic and unjust.

Senator Barbour of New Jer[illegible] has telegraphed Mr. Randolph [illegible] his intention to study the [illegible]lem of the colored Locom[illegible] Firemen and expressed his inte[illegible]est in the fight to save their jobs. A conference is being planned with Senator Barbour with the view of enlisting his support behind a movement to secure the adoption of a Resolution by the Senate to have a Senate investigation of the plight of the colored locomotive firemen and the attendant circumstances surrounding their continuous elimination as a result of death, retirement and discharge, along with the gradual, but constant, introduction of Diesel power," concluded Mr. Randolph.

—30—

Randolph and Webster To Visit Pacific Coast

CHICAGO, Ill.—A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and national director of the March on Washington Committee and Milton P. Webster, first international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, will visit the Divisions of the Brotherhood of Sleepng Car Porters on the Pacific Coast, ncluding Seattle, Spokane, Portland, Oakland, Los Angeles and returning will stop at Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha and Kansas City, for the purpose of holding meetings to discuss the recent [illegible]ent of Railway em[illegible] the general problems [illegible]orkers in National De-

—30—

Afro-American

October 11, 1943

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES E. BOGANS

BLAMES [illegible] FOR LABOR [illegible]

Blame for the labor policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad in not promoting colored employees to supervisory positions in its dining car service, such as traveling chefs, can be placed squarely at the door of Local 370, the AFL dining car union, according to Rienzi B. Lemus, founder and former president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees.

The charge was made in a statement to this column in response to its request that he give his opinion of the situation.

The veteran dining car labor leader, who suffered the painful experience of seeing the union house that he built crumble, piece by piece, because he advocated union isolation for colored dining car workers, not only blamed the AFL union's influence for the present policy, but he charged it with having a pernicious effect on the service as well as the labor relations which now exist between the dining car management and the workers.

Basing his comments on the interview held recently with the Pennsylvania's wage and labor supervisor, Warner L. Pipes, he said:

"That Pipes interview, which your column carried, does the railroad management no disservice, furnishes Local 370 with an implied warning, and reveals quite clearly why colored cooks and waiters have not been appointed to supervisory posts in the Pennsylvania Railroad's dining car service."

He agreed with the assertion of the supervisor that the cooks on that road are among the best paid in the country; that their wages exceeded those of the average white hotel cook, and that many have risen from dishwashers to their present position, but he said the supervisor didn't explain the real reason why none had been promoted to a supervisory position, such as traveling chef.

"It is hardly to be questioned," said he, "that the reason the Pennsylvania has no colored traveling chef is due to prejudice; but it is not racial prejudice.

"It is the sort of prejudice often common to men where two groups are constrained by law to carry on as equals, and one comes onto the scene boasting blatantly of what it is going to do to the other."

Recounting the history of his old organization, and how he had succeeded in increasing the wages of cooks and waiters while he was their labor head, he continued:

"I negotiated every cook's wage rate scale on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and knew that I had gone far ahead of the average rate of pay of white cooks in the East, or anywhere else. But I was cautious not to over-emphasize that fact by continually demanding increases.

"I continually warned the men in our meetings that the Pennsylvania's high wages contained a potential threat of invasion in the dining car field by the A.F. of L. and its white cooks, as the B. & A. situation has proved."

"This brought upon the Brotherhood and myself the derisive terms of 'company union' and 'management stooge.'

"So, when the Railway Labor Act was amended, in 1934, with its pro-union principles and proscriptions, the situation became ripe for the overthrow of the organization on the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Boston and Albany and New Haven Railroads.

"Local 370 approached its victory with much boasting about what it would make the Pennsylvania Railroad do.

"Thus was the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees kicked aside, and the A.F. of L. representative established at Sunnyside Yards as permanent committeeman, ever ready to promote and handle grievances.

"Such a move was unprecedented in railroad labor organizations in that it made grievances fundamental, when always they are incidental.

"Mr. Pipes, whose real functions are somewhat akin to those of a police court judge or justice of the peace, was then brought to Sunnyside Yards.

"I doubt that there is another dining car department in the country which has a similar functionary. He is an indirect creature of Local 370."

The pioneer dining car organizer, nevertheless, admitted that there is nothing in the "constitution, system" which [illegible] the railroad [illegible] in its dining car service.

MERIDAN PROGRESS

October 25, 1941

AFL Leader Calls Negro 'Evil In Labor Movement'

President Green Is Called Upon to Rebuke O'Reilly

Meridian Progress 10/25

NEW YORK, N.Y. — (SNS) — Citing remarks of Harry O'Reilly, regional director of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago, as "insulting to colored people and a menace to the unity of pro-labor forces," the NAACP has requested that President William Green of the A. F. of L., officially and publicly rebuke O'Reilly and Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

O'Reilly is reported as having said to a committee from the Chicago NAACP branch: "I consider the Negro an evil rather than an asset to organized labor. I don't believe all of this discrimination exists against the Negro; if it does, it is the Negro's fault and also his right."

O'Reilly is also reported as having used profanity freely to the committee, which contained women, and to have used the word "nigger" instead of Negro.

The NAACP letter labeled O'Reilly "ignorant as well as insulting," and declared that discrimination against Negroes by A. F. of L. unions was well-known throughout the lavor movement, had been discussed at numerous A. F. of L. conventions, including the convention just closed in Seattle, Wash., and had been the subject of numerous official statements and letters by President Green's office.

"In the light of this history,' said the NAACP letter, "it is ridiculous for Regional Director O'Reilly to say that he does not believe discrimination exists against Negroes in the A. F. of L."

The NAACP also asserted that there had been "almost daily" discrimination against Negro workers by A. F. of L. unions since the launching of the national defense program. Particular stress was laid upon the fact that the A. F. of L. convention, which closed in Seattle October 16, met under the shadow of the Boeing aircraft plant where Negroes have been repeatedly excluded from employment, not by the Boeing company, but by the A. F. of L. aeronautical workers union.

The NAACP letter reminded President Green of the powerful anti-labor forces at work in the country, of the anti-labor legislation pending in Congress and of which have been made to Negro Americans to help defeat this legislation. The letter declared that Negroes were willing to support organized labor when organized labor demonstrated that it would treat Negro workers without discrimination.

Ethridge Raps Union Jim Crow

SEATTLE, Washington—(SNS)—Race discrimination on the part of a union is an "unrelieved tragedy," Mark Ethridge, Louisville newspaper editor and chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice told the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, as he made a plea that labor "abolish all the devices of constitution and ritual" which now bar Negroes and other minority groups from the opportunity to work.

Ethridge spoke as chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee which was named by President Roosevelt some months ago to "receive and investigate complaints of discrimination" against potential defense workers because of thei race, creed, color, or national origin.

"Our committee has the means to bring recalcitrant manufacturers into line and undoubtedly means will be found to bring recalcitrant unions into line," he warned.

"But we do not want to do that," he added. "We want your full support and your full acceptance of the national policy."

After recalling the many efforts made to integrate minority groups into the defense program, climaxed by an executive order by the President on June 25, Ethridge continued:

"Unfortunately, there are still many unions, and many locals of unions not all of them engaged directly in the defense effort, which bar their fellowmen because of color. I would not be frank at all with you if I did not say that most

(Continued on Back Page)

Ethridge Raps

(Continued from Page 1)

of them are yours."

Citing examples, Ethridge, who as general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, deals with 12 unions pointed out:

"We have a notorious case in which an employer subscribed in effect to Hitler's theory that Negroes are best fitted for slavery, or at the very best, for domestic work, but offsetting that, we have a notorious case in which a union, by hypocrisy and trickery, deprived Negroes who were already working of their right to employment."

On the eve of the first hearing of the committee on Fair Employment Practice, to open Monday (October 20) in the Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, Ethridge told the unionists that discrimination against workers because of their race, creed, color or national origin, is "a game that this country cannot afford to play in the light of all it has stood for and challenged; it is certainly a game that the union of the United States cannot afford to play unless they want to invite the destruction which has come to their fellow-unionists in Germany and Italy."

Ethridge will preside over the Los Angeles hearing which will be attended by the entire membership of the Fair Practice Committee, with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, represented by proxy.

MEMPHIS WORLD
AMERICA'S STANDARD RACE JOURNAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

The Globe Trotter • By Cliff Mackay

Two Labor Stories

TWO LABOR STORIES dealing with Negroes appeared in the news last week. One concerned the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward black workers, the second came in the form of a resolution passed by one of the largest units in the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The wide divergence of opinion expressed in these stories is typical of the seemingly insurmountable gap between the philosophy and ideologies of these two branches of organized labor.

Irritating to say the least was the statement of one Harry O'Reilly, regional director of the AFL in Chicago. Mr. O'Reilly is quoted as telling a committee from the Chicago NAACP branch: "I consider the Negro an evil rather than an asset to organized labor. I don't believe all of this discrimination exists against the Negro; if it does, it is the Negro's fault and also his fight."

KNOWS IT EXISTS

Mr. O'Reilly being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor knows that discrimination does exist against Negro workers, no matter how much he chooses to play the ostrich and hide his head against the facts that are all around him. He could not be affiliated with the AFL, the greatest supporters of this economic warfare against black folk and not know it.

No single organization has contributed so much to the "freezing out" of black workers as the American Federation of Labor. And that this organization even at this late day stubbornly refuses to see the "light" was shown during the recent Seattle national convention when the convention refused to even consider lowering the "white only" barriers to membership in the face of increasing public opinion against this anti-democratic stand.

Mr. O'Reilly no doubt was in the convention hall when A. Phillip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the only all-Negro AFL affiliate, made his brave, but entirely futile fight to break down these barriers, through which the AFL machinists, shipyard workers, painters, metal trades unions and more than 118 other affiliated brotherhoods put the "squeeze play" on Negro workers.

AGAINST DEMOCRACY

From the tone of his Chicago statement, he no doubt helped to vote down Mr. Randolph's plea that democracy be reinstated in this wing of the American labor movement.

In direct contrast to the anti-Negro position the AFL has plainly shown it is as determined to maintain was the action of the International Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers one of the strongest affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organization.

For years Negroes had pleaded in vain for membership in the craft unions the AFL started in the auto industry, then the United Automobile Workers came along and accepted all who were workers, no matter what color their skin chanced to be.

Though this union would take in all members, some of the automobile manufacturers were not quite so democratic. So last week the union went on record as censuring these industrialists, now loaded down with government contracts to build weapons to insure the perpetuation of "democracy" in the world.

RAP DISCRIMINATION

The resolution, written in unmistakable language demanded an end to discrimination against Negroes in plants holding contracts with the union.

It was pointed out that curtailment of automobile production would "seriously aggravate the problem of the Negro worker, and that it would be hard, because of his race, for this class of worker to get transferred from non-defense to defense work."

The resolution passed without a dissenting vote by the executive board resolved that all plant managements "covered by UAW-CIO contracts be immediately notified that any further racial discrimination will not be tolerated; that the international president appoint a committee to make available reports on the problems of Negro workers; that when dissension occurs among Negro and white workers, we recommend that the local union involved establish a joint committee to make a summary and investigation and report to the regional director and national committee."

BACK PRESIDENTIAL ORDER

The United Automobile Workers, it can plainly be seen, are anxious and willing to comply with the President's Executive Order that there be no discrimination in national defense work.

Most of the American Federation of Labor Unions and several of the CIO unions along with a rapidly diminishing number of industrialists still choose to defy the president.

It is this small group, who by their actions say they do not believe in the democratic principles for the preservation of which America is now arming, that must be brought into line, even if it calls for legislation to do so.

The United Automobile Workers have shown that it can be done without this legislation. Other unions, if their members would but practice the same democracy they talk, could do the same.

Porters, Auxiliary Hear Brotherhood Officials

Three national officers of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters were present to witness installation ceremonies for officers of the Ladies Auxiliary, Memphis Division, Thursday afternoon of last week at the Masonic Temple, Fourth near Beale Avenue. They were E. J. Bradley, third International vice-president; T. D. McNeal, International Field Organizer, and Mrs. Mae Dailey, second International vice president of the Ladies Auxiliary, all of St. Louis, Mo.

The local auxiliary, for more than a year inactive, was reorganized during the summer months under the leadership of the following officers:

Mrs. H. F. Patton, president; Mrs. Tom Nesbit, vice president; Mrs. William Glover, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. C. C. Rogers, chaplain.

Members of the executive board are Mrs. E. Hunter, chairman; Mrs. Glover, Mrs. P. S. Smith, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. H. Fletcher, Mrs L. Goodloe, and Mrs. William Smith.

INSPIRING TALKS BY VISITORS

Installation services got underway around three o'clock, and continued through the greater period of the afternoon. Talks from the national officers proved inspiring and revealing to the large audience. Mr. Bradley reviewed the latest development within the Brotherhood circles, announcing that M. P. Webster, first International vice president of the Brotherhood, was appointed by President Roosevelt to the Fair Employment Practice Committee. "This is perhaps the most important committee set up by the Federal Government Negroes have ever been a member of and is the first time Negroes have ever had the opportunity actually to discuss the policy of the government, and formulate policies that both white and Negro citizens must observe," the visiting officers pointed out.

The Memphis division includes approximately sixty active members Charles Cooper, 801 Cella, secretary-treasurer, pointed out. Purpose of the Ladies Auxiliary is to serve as the official entertaining organization, Mr. Cooper added.

Founded on August 25, 1925, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has developed into one of the most influential labor organizations in the country. Its present leader is Attorney Phillip Randolph, of New York City, whose dynamic personality and aggressive leadership have helped the Brotherhood win great prestige in the high council of labor circles.

It is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and has jurisdiction of both sleeping car porters and train porters.

Mr. Bradley and Ashley L. Totten, of New York City, were associated with the Brotherhood at the time it first developed into a national organization. These two porters, Mr. Bradley, in St. Louis, and Mr. Totten, in the East, were working almost simultaneously with porters in their respective sections, and out of their efforts the idea of a national organization was conceived. Mr. Bradley has pioneered in the southwestern division, and is still most active in that section. Mr. Totten is secretary of the Brotherhood.

Victories won by the Brotherhood include shorter hours, higher pay, and official recognition of porters by railroad company as railroad workers.

The Brotherhood meets biennially, their last meeting having been held in New York City. Noted guest speakers at that session included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, United States Senator Wagner, prominent labor expert in the nation's Congress, and Mayor LaGuardia of New York City. St. Louis, Mo. will be the scene of the 1942 convention.

CHICAGO DEFENDER

October 25, 1943

PORTERS "ALL-OUT" FOR RE-ELECTION OF MAYOR LaGUARDIA

By FRANK BYRD

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Mayor LaGuardia scored one of his biggest campaign victories today when the powerful Pullman Porter's Union, headed by A. Philip Randolph, came to his aid. Mr. Randolph who is out of town on urgent union business, pledged the Mayor his full support before leaving and, in an interview with newspapermen this morning, Thomas E. Patterson, a high-ranking official of the union declared:

"We are primarily a non-partisan group but we're doing everything we can for LaGuardia. His attitude toward labor has at all times been fair and co-operative, not only to this union but to all other labor unions. Of the two candidates, we feel that he is by far the best man."

DOCK WORKERS FOLLOW SUIT

Close on the heels of this major victory, LaGuardia camp-followers were even more pleased to learn that the majority of Negro longshoremen and dock-workers through their CIO and A. F. L. representatives, had fully endorsed the Mayor for re-election. Union spokesmen from the LeHigh Valley, New York Central and Lackawana Railroad Docks, most of whose Negro workers are Harlem and Brooklyn residents, pledged their loyalty to the LaGuardia forces.

"He made it possible for us to work," Charles Phinizy of the New Jersey Central CIO Local stated. "Before he was elected, racketeers bossed both the New York and New Jersey waterfronts. Strong-arm squads hung around all places where workers shaped in. If you kicked back enough of your pay, all right; if not, you didn't work. Even then it was tough on colored freight-handlers. The Irish and Italians got most of the work. Negroes had to take what was left. LaGuardia helped to change all that. Now, when you are hired, you get a work-number and work according to your seniority. It makes a lot of difference. That's why he's O. K. with us."

O'DWYER, NEW NAME TO HARLEM

The name of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, William O'Dwyer, is a name new to Harlem. Two newspapermen making a poll for a metropolitan daily stood near the entrance to the subway at the corner of 135th and Lenox avenue.

"What do you thin[illegible] O'Dwyer" they asked a man [illegible]

"O'Dwyer"? th[illegible] looking puzzled.

"Well, La[illegible]

"Oh, LaGu[illegible] said, not looking pu[illegible]

That, political observers believers belive, is the answer to what the name O'Dwyer means in Harlem.

PITTSBURGH COURIER

Oct[illegible] 1943

athletic official accompan[illegible] football team here to win over [illegible] ay related the inside story of [illegible]

[illegible] tion was removed on [illegible] that he advocated racial co[illegible] education. The petition was [illegible] left with a Talmadge aide.

RANDOLPH PUTS LEADERS ON SPOT; NOTHING IS DONE

BULLETIN **SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 23—Race discrimination on the part of a union is an "unrelieved tragedy," Mark Ethridge, Louisville newspaper editor and chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice told the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, as he made a plea that labor "abolish all the devices of constitution and ritual" which now bar Negroes and other minority groups from the opportunity to work.**

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 23—The American Federation of Labor, at its convention last Tuesday, brought into the open the fight within its ranks over race discrimination practiced by some of its affiliates controlling training and employment for national defense production.

The outburst came after the resolutions committee had recommended action identical with that taken at the New Orleans convention last year, namely, "that affiliated national and international unions be requested to give the most sincere consideration to policies which will assist to eliminate any tendency to discriminate against workmen because of race, color or creed."

A. Philip Randolph and Milton P. Webster of the Brotherhood of

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

AFRO-AMERICAN

October 25, 1943

of Hitlerism and Fascism is but the racial ideology of prejudiced Americans. Once the Nazi dictator

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

WONDERFUL! FATHER

Whether or not you believe in the precepts and principles of Father Divine, you will have to admit that there is a certain degree of virtue to some of them.

For instance, he gives a new interpretation to he old Mosaic law, "Thou shall not steal," by insisting that he who breaks that commandment make proper restitution for it.

An example of that was brought to the attention of the Pullman Company recently when a Divine convert remitted a dollar for a towel which she had snitched while traveling on one of its cars.

In a letter to the company, the remorseful disci[illegible] wrote:

"In the yea[illegible] while en route from L[illegible]eles east, I took a tow[illegible] the Pullman car in which I was riding. Being [illegible] follower now of Father Divine, wh[illegible] teaches us to be honest, pay all old bills and return all stolen goods or pay the equivalent for them, please find enclosed $1 for the towel."

The letter was sent by a Los Angeles woman whose name is now, she says, Miss Blessed Abundance.

The Pullman Company no doubt doesn't take much stock in the doings of the little cult leader, but it's a sure bet that it would appreciate a greater number of his converts among its patrons in the matter of linen, since its losses in that particular property run into many thousands yearly.

* * *

PEACE! FATHER

While on the subject of Father Divine, it might be added that his "Peace" exhortations might be followed with profit by some of the dining car union leaders.

In a circular letter to members of Local 370, Chester A. Eaton, New England representative, charges T. A. Jackson, president of the union, with "blitzkrieging" certain candidates for office in the organization.

The controversy, it seems, rages around the job of system chairman for the New York Central's branch of the union, which is a paid job and is now held by Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Eaton says that Dudley Washington, a candidate for the office, will make a better representative for that specific job. He asserts that Candidate Washington not only is better qualified, but he will serve the interests of the men more sincerely.

In comparing the ability and honesty of the two men, he states:

"President Jackson is a good dues collector and contact man, but he will never develop sufficiently to police and negotiate (working) agreements."

From that statement it is obvious that there is war between the two union leaders.

* * *

APPEALS TO PRESIDENT

Although dining car employees voted overwhelmingly in the recent railroad workers' strike vote, [illegible] they were not certified by [illegible] to 43 for strike.

"For reasons unk[illegible] to us, we were not [illegible] before your fact-finding committee as other railroad organizations, who had taken similar steps. We feel that by leaving us at the mercy of the railroads, such action is discriminatory.

"In view of the fact that, for more than two years, disregard of our condition has been to no avail, we respectfully request that Your Excellency find it possible to advise your fact-finding committee to include us in its general and specific investigation."

Mr. Mason explained [illegible] that the President had received his letter and that the answer was quite satisfactory.

* * *

RED CAPS CERTIFIED

Following a conference with the New Haven Railroad by a representative of the Railroad Mediation Board and red cap union officials last week, William H. Brown, New England system chairman, announced that the red caps of the New Haven system would be included in the President's fact-finding committee's recommendations.

RANDOLPH PUTS LEADERS ON SPOT

(*Continued from Page 1*)

Sleeping Car Porters had sought the establishment of a committee to investigate discrimination.

Mr. Randolph, in a speech which evoked great cheers, said that colored workers in the Ford factory during the strike there "did not see why they should sign up with the A. F. of L. when the A. F. of L. admits it cannot do anything to remove discrimination practiced by some of its internationals."

He called upon John P. Frey, head of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, who read the report of the resolutions committee, to give "a statement to the American public on the exclusion of the Negro from shipyards." He asked Harvey W. Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists, to make a statement on "discrimination against Negroes" in his union.

DEFENDS A. F. OF L. IN TREATMENT OF RACE

He mentioned also the carpenters and painters, and added that something ought to be done about other organizations which were "defying the Executive order of President Roosevelt against discrimination in national defense work."

Mr. Frey deplored Mr. Randolph's speech, saying he "wouldn't be surprised if the indictment finds its way into pamphlet form and is distributed through those sections where prejudice is greatest, making our tosk of organization ten thousand times more difficult than in the past."

"If there is any institution in the United States to which the colored race owes more than any other it is this American Federation Labor," Mr. Frey declared.

Matthew Woll, chairman of the resolutions committee, charged that the purpose of the Randolph-Webster resolution was "to infringe upon the jurisdictional rights of our various national and international unions in the matter of race discrimination" and that most of them already had adjusted their constitutions to remove discrimination.

GREEN PROMISES TO REMOVE BIAS OFFICIALS

William Green, A. F. of L. president, said that Mr. Randolph was indicting the A. F. of L. on the ground that it "refused to take in Negroes," but the Ford case, he added, was "an instance when we were begging them to come in."

If any official of a national union, chartered directly by the A. F. of L. was found discriminating against colored workers, Mr. Green said, "I'll remove him."

William L. Hutcheson, president of the Carpententers Union, and several other speakers denounced Randolph's speech, but the Porters' president retorted that he could substantiate every statement he had made and did no need "Delegate Hutcheson to tell me what to do about this resolution."

In an address preceding the resolution committee report, Mark Ethridge, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, cited instances of discrimination against colored workers in defense industries and warned that "we can't make minorities the whipping boys of our defense program."

MEMPHIS WORLD
AMERICA'S STANDARD RACE JOURNAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

The Globe Trotter

By Cliff Mackay

Two Labor Stories

TWO LABOR STORIES dealing with Negroes appeared in the news last week. One concerned the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward black workers, the second came in the form of a resolution passed by one of the largest units in the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The wide divergence of opinion expressed in these stories is typical of the seemingly insurmountable gap between the philosophy and ideologies of these two branches of organized labor.

Irritating to say the least was the statement of one Harry O'Reilly, regional director of the AFL in Chicago. Mr. O'Reilly is quoted as telling a committee from the Chicago NAACP branch: "I consider the Negro an evil rather than an asset to organized labor. I don't believe all of this discrimination exists against the Negro; if it does, it is the Negro's fault and also his fight."

KNOWS IT EXISTS

Mr. O'Reilly being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor knows that discrimination does exist against Negro workers, no matter how much he chooses to play the ostrich and hide his head against the facts that are all around him. He could not be affiliated with the AFL, the greatest supporters of this economic warfare against black folk and not know it.

No single organization has contributed so much to the "freezing out" of black workers as the American Federation of Labor. And that this organization even at this late day stubbornly refuses to see the "light" was shown during the recent Seattle national convention when the convention refused to even consider lowering the "white only" barriers to membership in the face of increasing public opinion against this anti-democratic stand.

Mr. O'Reilly no doubt was in the convention hall when A. Phillip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the only all-Negro AFL affiliate, made his brave, but entirely futile fight to break down these barriers, through which the AFL machinists, shipyard workers, painters, metal trades unions and more than 118 other affiliated brotherhoods put the "squeeze play" on Negro workers.

AGAINST DEMOCRACY

From the tone of his Chicago statement, he no doubt helped to vote down Mr. Randolph's plea that democracy be reinstated in this wing of the American labor movement.

In direct contrast to the anti-Negro position the AFL has plainly shown it is so determined to maintain was the action of the International Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers one of the strongest affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organization.

For years Negroes had pleaded in vain for membership in the craft unions the AFL started in the auto industry, then the United Automobile Workers came along and accepted all who were workers, no matter what color their skin chanced to be.

Though this union would take in members, some of the automobile manufacturers were not quite so democratic. So last week the union went on record as censuring these industrialists, now loaded down with government contracts to build weapons to insure the perpetuation of "democracy" in the world.

RAP DISCRIMINATION

The resolution, written in unmistakable language demanded an end to discrimination against Negroes in plants holding contracts with the union.

It was pointed out that curtailment of automobile production would "seriously aggravate the problem of the Negro worker, and that it would be hard, because of his race, for this class of worker to get transferred from non-defense to defense work."

The resolution passed without a dissenting vote by the executive board resolved that all plant managements "covered by UAW-CIO contracts be immediately notified that any further racial discrimination will not be tolerated; that the international president appoint a committee to make available reports on the problems of Negro workers; that when dissension occurs among Negro and white workers, we recommend that the local union involved establish a joint committee to make a summary and investigation and report to the regional director and national committee."

BACK PRESIDENTIAL ORDER

The United Automobile Workers, it can plainly be seen, are anxious and willing to comply with the President's Executive Order that there be no discrimination in national defense work.

Most of the American Federation of Labor Unions and several of the CIO unions along with a rapidly diminishing number of industrialists still choose to defy the president.

It is this small group, who by their actions say they do not believe in the democratic principles for the preservation of which America is now arming, that must be brought into line, even if it calls for legislation to do so.

The United Automobile Workers have shown that it can be done without this legislation. Other unions, if their members would but practice the same democracy they talk, could do the same.

Porters, Auxiliary Hear Brotherhood Officials

Three national officers of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters were present to witness installation ceremonies for officers of the Ladies Auxiliary, Memphis Division, Thursday afternoon of last week at the Masonic Temple, Fourth near Beale Avenue. They were E. J. Bradley, third International vice-president; T. D. McNeal, International Field Organizer, and Mrs. Mae Dailey, second International vice president of the Ladies Auxiliary, all of St. Louis, Mo.

The local auxiliary, for more than a year inactive, was reorganized during the summer months under the leadership of the following officers:

Mrs. H. F. Patton, president; Mrs. Tom Nesbit, vice president; Mrs. William Glover, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. C. C. Rogers, chaplain.

Members of the executive board are Mrs. E. Hunter, chairman; Mrs. Glover, Mrs. P. S. Smith, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. H. Fletcher, Mrs L. Goodloe, and Mrs. William Smith.

INSPIRING TALKS BY VISITORS

Installation services got underway around three o'clock, and continued through the greater period of the afternoon. Talks from the national officers proved inspiring and revealing to the large audience. Mr. Bradley reviewed the latest development within the Brotherhood circles, announcing that M. P. Webster, first International vice president of the Brotherhood, was appointed by President Roosevelt to the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

"This is perhaps the most important committee set up by the Federal Government Negroes have ever been a member of and is the first time Negroes have ever had the opportunity actually to discuss the policy of the government, and formulate policies that both white and Negro citizens must observe," the visiting officers pointed out.

The Memphis division includes approximately sixty active members Charles Cooper, 801 Cella, secrerary-treasurer, pointed out. Purpose of the Ladies Auxiliary is to serve as the official entertaining organization, Mr. Cooper added.

Founded on August 25, 1925, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has developed into one of the most influential labor organizations in the country. Its present leader is Attorney Phillip Randolph, of New York City, whose dynamic personality and aggressive leadership have helped the Brotherhood win great prestige in the high council of labor circles.

It is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and has jurisdiction of both sleeping car porters and train porters.

Mr. Bradley and Ashley, L. Totten, of New York City, were associated with the Brotherhood at the time it first developed into a national organization. These two porters, Mr. Bradley, in St. Louis, and Mr. Totten, in the East, were working almost simultaneously with porters in their respective sections, and out of their efforts the idea of a national organization was conceived. Mr. Bradley has pioneered in the southwestern division, and is still most active in that section. Mr. Totten is secretary of the Brotherhood.

Victories won by the Brotherhood include shorter hours, higher pay, and official recognition of porters by railroad company as railroad workers.

The Brotherhood meets biennially, their last meeting having been held in New York City. Noted guest speakers at that session included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, United States Senator Wagner, prominent labor expert in the nation's Congress, and Mayor LaGuardia of New York City. St. Louis, Mo. will be the scene of the 1942 convention.

[illegible] participants to be considered by the President's fact-finding committee.

In addition to protesting to the board and President William Green of the A.F. of L., of which the dining car union is an affiliate, Claude H. Mason, secretary of Local 370, wrote a letter to President Roosevelt as follows:

"Dining Car Employees' Union, Local 370, a member of the Joint Council of Dining Car Employees, affiliated with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, by reason of economic conditions in respect to wages and working conditions on the railroads, took the strike vote which was 9,400

FORT WORTH MIND

November 8, 1941

CHICAGO DEFENDER

November 8, 1941

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

OAKLAND, Calif.—Two thousand Negroes jammed the Municipal auditorium in Oakland and heard A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and leader of the famous "March on Washington" movement for jobs and justice for Negroes, tell that the fate of the Negro is tied up with the fate of America.

He said, "Negroes must gird to fight for democracy on two fronts. They must fight to win and preserve democracy in America and fight to help save democracy in the world today. If Hitler wins," he continued, "the fight by minority groups, including the Negro, for justice, freedom and their democratic rights will be impossible and at an end. In the Nazi world, all movements that dissent from and protest against the established decree of the totalitarian state and dictator, are ruthlessly and arbitrarily crushed and outlawed. Only within the framework of the democratic order of society can the Negro, who is yet to win the full stature of constitutional citizenship, fight for equality of opportunity and his rightful place in the sun,' observed the militant leader of New York.

If America goes down, the Negro goes down, and if the democracies go down under the attacks of Hitler and Hitlerism, America cannot remain secure, free and independent—as a republic.

M. P. Webster, First International Vice President of the Brotherhood and member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, described and analyzed the President's Executive Order and the purpose, program and procedure of the FEP, indicating the great potentialities of the committee to help advance the economic well-being of the Negro people, but warned that a militant and informed Negro public opinion must always be kept behind the committee to see to it that the President's Executiv Order is properly policed.

Mr. Webster pointed out the u fairness of the policy of wholess condemnation of the A. F. of L. f discriminations of National and I ternational Unions affiliated w it. He observed that it was equiv lent to condemning the Fede Government for discriminati against Negroes in Georgia, but scored the unions in the A. F. of that maintain the color bar agai the Negro and urged a relentl fight against this evil.

The meeting was presided over C. L. Dellums, Fourth Internatio Vice President and Supervisor the Pacific Coast, who gave a brie history of the fight of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the struggles of the American labor movement for recognition and economic status and power.

Pittsburgh Courier

November 8, 1941

A.F.L. GREEN

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

POWERLESS TO AID RACE WORKERS—WE MUST BE MILITANT

THE AFL convention proved a number of points this column has been stating for a long time. It should be obvious to every one that William Green does not want to do anything about discrimination in the Federation and couldn't, even if he wished. Hutcheson of the carpenters' union and the other big shot presidents of the powerful national and international unions run the show and Green dances to their music. The lesson to be learned from this is that Negroes in their fight for union participation should begin to address their attention to the presidents of these autonomous bodies and stop depending upon and trying to elicit empty promises and commitments from Green. Get this straight—he is only the office boy for the big fellows who really manipulate the AFL.

Mr. Cayton

In the second place the Negro should be convinced that there is no hope of obtaining concessions from the Federation, or its component unions, by making moral appeals. In a time such as this, when the country is making every effort to marshal its economic power to protect the institution of democracy, these unscrupulous labor leaders are unwilling to relax, even temporarily, their barriers against Negroes. No moral persuasion within the Federation itself will be potent enough to make these international unions change their point of view.

MUST DEVELOP MILITANT OPINION

What course then can the Negro follow to force open these closed doors? Two approaches seem possible to me. First there is the hope of some governmental action. This however will come about only when the Negro public is aroused to such an extent that the administration is forced to take action in order to maintain Negro morale. Already some action has been taken and that's all to the good, however, the administration is lukewarm in its attitude and the few palative measures they have taken certainly have not accomplished much.

THE hearings on the west coast, for example, are good but no one should believe for a moment that putting the head of the machinist union on the stand to testify will make his union change their constitution and take out the color bar. The government will have to take much firmer steps than these and sponsor legislation with teeth to get any results. They won't do that until the masses of Negroes are simply up in arms and that's the first task—to develop a militant Negro public opinion.

WHITE SUPPORT IS NECESSARY

The second method of working on this problem is to mobilize as much favorable white public opinion as possible. Many white persons don't know that Negroes are being shut out of most all of the defense work. Those few who are aware of the problem for the most part believe that the appointment of the Fair Employment Practices Committee took care of the situation.

IT IS hard for us to get our problems before the masses of white persons, but if we do it will be a powerful moral force to direct against the unions that are already suffering from "a bad press." The Negro is going to have to find some method of cutting through and presenting his case to the reading public by some dramatic action.

NEED TO ORGANIZE FOR MASS ACTION

Previously this column has proposed that the Negro craftsmen who are segregated and discriminated against by such unions as the carpenters and plumbers, for example, should picket the national conventions of those unions and thus bring to the attention of the American public what they are doin . To do this of course it will be necessary to get these men together in some sort of organization to perfect plans and to raise the necessary money. Again as with similar plans for social action the Negro is checkmated by the fact that he has no organization and no money and apparently no method of getting together to form an organization or raise money.

ONE hope is the formation of local groups such as the Consolidated Trades Organization in Chicago. If a number of these local groups were formed they in turn could get in touch with others and finance delegates to form a national organization of Negro AFL trade unionist.

THE A.F. OF L. CONVENTION

The American Federation of Labor had a splendid chance, at its Seattle convention, to remove the stigma of discrimination that has blemished its reputation for more than half a century. Instead the convention went through its annual trapeze acts, applauded thunderously A. Philip Randolph's indictments of Jim Crow unions, then, turned down overwhelmingly a proposal for an official investigation of the powerful international and local unions charged with discrimination against Negroes.

With affidavit after affidavit to substantiate every charge, Mr. Randolph forlornly pleaded for the appointment of a committee to study the evidence and act on the problem. He avoided generalities and blanket indictments. He was specific, definite and emphatic as he singled out the guilty AFL locals.

He pointed an accusing finger to the Machinists union in Seattle, Wash., to the Metal Trades Division in Tampa, Fla., to the Carpenters union in Milan, Tenn., to Local 72 of the Boilermakers in Portland, Ore., to AFL unions in St. Louis, Mo., to the opposition to Negro plasterers, painters and shipyard workers in Kansas City, Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and in New Orleans, La. All of these unions bar Negroes from their ranks and prevent them from being hired by companies that have expressed written willingness to employ them. But the convention took no action. It denounced Hitler and Hitlerism, reaffirmed its faith in democratic institutions and democratic tenets, endorsed President Roosevelt's foreign policy, barred convicts from central bodies of the Federation, attended to routine business, and adjourned.

Although Mr. Randolph pointed out how difficult it was for the public to distinguish between the official attitude of the Federation and the policies of its affiliates, his plea for the spread of democratic gospel in AFL ranks went unheeded. In the light of these facts one is led to the inevitable conclusion that there is no appreciable distinction in attitudes between the grand moguls of the American Federation of Labor and their anti-Negro affiliates. The convention was willing to excoriate, denounce Nazism abroad, but it utilized all manner of devices to prevent an official condemnation of Hitlerism in its own ranks.

If, instead of asking for an examination of the charges against prejudiced unions, Mr. Randolph had insisted that the dead rats be removed from under the AFL house, he probably would have been hissed off the speakers' platform or thrown out the convention. For most of the delegates were determined not to disturb the discriminatory policy of the unions in question. How long, O Lord! must Negro labor associate itself with these brazen hypocrites who preach democracy and practice Nazism?

NATION-WIDE RAIL STRIKE

A. Phillip Randolph says race brotherhoods parleying for 30 percent settlement

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told the TRIBUNE, in an exclusive statement Friday evening, that Negro brotherhoods of the railway companies will participate in the nation-wide railway strike if the stop work order, called for Dec. 5, is carried out.

On the heels of announcement from Chicago that railway brotherhoods had flatly rejected the terms of President Roosevelt's emergency fact-finding board, [illegible] wage increase [illegible], Randolph was questioned at the Clark Hotel where he is stopping until tomorrow.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is negotiating for the same settlement, a 30-per cent wage increase, that the other railway brotherhoods are demanding, Randolph stated. Hopes are held out by him that the Presidential Emergency Board will be able to more satisfactorily settle the issue, but if not "[illegible]ral result of unsuccessful negotiations" will be seen. He referred to the strike order authorized by brotherhood members Sept. 5. The Brotherhood of Dining Car Waiters will doubtless go out too, Randolph declared.

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE

November 9, 1941

Little pity for the AFL

There's no doubt about it, the labor movement in the United States is in grave danger of being shattered by the Government with the tired acceptance of a people beaten down by anti-labor propaganda and disgusted with the abuses of the privilege and power of Labor, in the administrative departments, itself.

Westbrook Pegler, whose sincerity we hesitate to doubt, but whose opportunism sometimes appears too good to be true, has done his work well. Regular doses of the vitriol which flows from the pen of the pale George Schuyler, are calculated to innoculate the system against many aspects of the labor question, and in most instances against the entire movement. Chameleon-like, President Roosevelt, once Labor's bosom friend, has discovered the movement to be a viper in the Administrative bosom, and is turning from it to his one-time foes who are with him, for now, on the subject of U. S. entry into the overseas war, All this is fairly obvious, yet, somehow one is shocked to read among the editorials of the Los Angeles Times, open argument for the abolition of the labor movement. . although why anyone, particularly ourselves, should be so naive as to be surprised at anything smacking of the unprogressive in the Times, we can't herein say.

As a race which is synonymously radical, being necessarily dissatisfied with the status quo, the Negro must feel some concern in any proposal to do away with progressive reforms represented by labor unions and collective bargaining. However, in his heart, the Negro can feel no sympathy with one arm of the Labor movement, namely the American Federation of Labor.

There is nothing good to be said for the AFL on the subject of its race relations. It's history is one of inspired snobbery against the Negro worker, a snobbery which originates, not in the ranks of the white workers, but in the executive councils; and the higher up one goes, the closer one gets to William Green, AFL president; the more pronounced this snobbery, with its vicious effects of keeping Negroes out of trades, becomes.

OOne marvels at the patience of A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in his quietly determined struggle with the union to which his group must, for its best interest, remain affiliated, all the while despising the company with which it must associate. To benefit from the advantage of Alliance with the larger and more wealthy brotherhoods of the railway companies, the Sleeping Car Porters must stay with the AFL, Randolph states.

Queried here recently as to what is accountable for the malignant growth and flowering of prejudice and jim crow in the American Federation of Labor, Randolph replied with subtle eloquence, that the same elements in American citizenry which support separate churches, Young Men and Women Christian associations head the AFL. Sole remedy seen before him is the gradual elimination of this attitude through continued contact with Negroes and consequent education.

For Randolph's sake only, then, do we suffic the impulse to gloat over the fix organized labor, particularly the AFL, finds itself in at present.

Sketch of FEPC work issued in U. S. pamphlet

WASHINGTON — How President Roosevelt and the Office of Production Management are seeking to secure full participation of all American minority groups in the national defense program is explained in a 19-page pamphlet, MINORITIES in DEFENSE released today by the Labor Division of OPM.

The pamphlet outlines steps taken since July 12, 1940, to end defense discrimination, and describes the functions and duties of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, the Negro Employment and Training Branch, and the Minority Groups Branch of the Labor Division of OPM.

According to the pamphlet, the Committee on Fair Employment Practice receives all complaints of defense discrimination and investigates them through the field staffs of the Negro Employment and Training, and the Minority Groups Branch of OPM. If neither Branch is able to adjust a complaint, the case is then certified to the COFEP for further action and redress.

In addition to serving as a Board of Appeals to the two OPM Branches, the Committee (1) deals with the problem of discrimination in government service; (2, maintains contact with contracting agencies of the government concerning enforcment of non-discrimination clauses in defense contracts; (3) establishes contact with state and local agencies in discrimination in employment and coordinates their programs, and (4) maintains contacts with minorities organizations and with other organizations and key individuals.

All complaints of racial or minority discrimination should be addressed to Lawrence W. Cramer, Executive Secretary of the Committee, Social Security Bldg. Washington, D. C. although primary investigations and employer contacts are made by field representatives of the two OPM Branches.

HARLEM ILLS LAID TO ECONOMIC LOSS

Conference on Remedial Steps for Crime There Draws Five Times Number Expected

NEGROES DENY RACE ISSUE

Representative Group to Be Named to Provide Program for Discussion Later

An outpouring of five times as many persons as had been expected jammed Harlem Court yesterday afternoon to discuss with intense interest the conditions that prevail in Harlem and possible remedies for them. More than 200 persons answered the call of the Social Service Bureau of the Magistrate's Courts, which had summoned the emergency meeting.

In two hours of debate representatives of many walks of life—city magistrates, police and parole officials, social workers, school principals and teachers, lawyers, business men, representatives of large real estate interests, and individuals who described themselves as "plain working people"—cast light on many aspects of the complex problem.

Poverty, unemployment, job discrimination against Negroes, lack of housing, lack of proper educational and recreational facilities, inadequate health and hospital arrangements were blamed by most of the speakers for the ills that admittedly exist. Several Negro speakers avowed their conviction that the situation was not fundamentally a race problem, but an economic one.

Remedial Program Planned

At the close of the discussion, which was conducted on a high plane of serious, intelligent effort to get at the roots of the matter, although a few sparks were thrown off when speakers clashed on one or two points, the meeting voted to authorize the appointment of a representative committee to study the matter further and formulate a remedial program for submission to a later meeting.

Magistrates Anna M. Kross, Edgar Bromberger and Raphael R. Murphy, and Dr. Robert W. Searle, executive director of the Social Service Bureau, were authorized to select the membership of the committee. Dr. Searle said after the meeting that it would be a day or two before the names of the members could be announced.

In calling the meeting to order, Dr. Searle said that it was unfortunate that "first page publicity" had given the public the impression that the problem was chiefly one for the police to handle. He said that those familiar with the Magistrate's courts knew that case after case came before them in which "the whole community is accomplice to the crime."

He offered two main objectives to the meeting with the recommendation that the discussion be centered about them: how to make the city at large aware of the basic nature of the problem, and secondly, the consideration of what could and should be done with the resources available to meet it.

Hopes Extra Police Stay

Magistrate Kross said that the problem at root was "not due to the color question," but was a "social and economic one, created by lacks of many kinds." She expressed hope that the extra detail of police sent to Harlem last week after Mayor La Guardia had conceded that conditions there were bad would remain there permanently.

Anna E. Lawson, principal of junior high school 81, at 212 West 120th Street, said that educators in Harlem had "terrific handicaps" to fight against.

"I have in my school 1,600 girls, and 1,400 of them are as fine and decent and upstanding girls as any in the city," she said. [illegible] ness in Harlem should stay out of Harlem." He said that many white men with money visited Harlem "to demoralize our women, our boys and our men." His statement drew considerable applause from the audience.

Colonel Leonold Philipp of 421 West 159th Street, president of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, took heated exception to some of Mr. Fernandez's remarks, which he took as a reflection on the white business men of Harlem. He charged that it was "firebrands like this man who disrupt the friendly feelings between races."

Several shouts of protest came from the audience and Dr. Searle instructed Colonel Philipp that he could not countenance personalities in the discussion. Dr. Searle explained that Mr. Fernandez had not criticized all white business men in Harlem, but only certain ones he had accused of illegalities.

Colonel Philipp replied that the white business men of Harlem had been aware for some time of the conditions existing in the community and had been making plans that they hoped would relieve matters. He said that it was unfair to blame the white business men in Harlem "for everything."

Magistrate Bromberger said that he was confident all who were present would agree that the use of the term "crime wave" was unfair to Harlem and that "it just [illegible] and attracted great pub[illegible] He said that one of [illegible] problems [illegible]

U. S. DANCERS BACK FROM SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

Members of the American Ballet Caravan arriving here yesterday on the Grace liner Santa Paula.

Thirty-seven members of the American Ballet Caravan, which is believed to be the first all-American ballet group to tour South America, returned yesterday on the Grace liner Santa Paula.

During their five-month visit they gave a total of ninety performances, appearing in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela.

The group was accompanied by Michael Horowitz, its director, and Robert Avray, stage manager. Commenting on the reaction of South American audiences, Mr. Avray said:

"They didn't believe that there were any American ballet dancers and were surprised to find the members of our group really were American.

"I believe that such visits as ours do a great deal to improve our relations with South America. South America used to get all its culture from Europe, but now is beginning to appreciate North American culture."

The average age of the twenty-three women and fourteen men in the ballet is 21.

Also aboard the Santa Paula were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perry Weimer. They said they traveled nearly 100,000 miles in South America, taking 65,000 feet of motion pictures.

CRIME CONDITIONS LAID TO BAD HOUSING

Isaacs Describes Overcrowding and Other Evils There

Manhattan Borough President Stanley Isaacs joined the growing list of persons who have become convinced that the recent crime wave in Harlem is not a race problem but one of bad housing conditions.

At a meeting of the Citizens Housing Council of New York at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, Mr. Isaacs described the overcrowding in Harlem, the high rents and the widespread unemployment. It is a situation that somehow must be relieved, he said.

Mr. Isaacs's topic was "Housing Is Everybody's Business." He declared that this was true "because we have to make this democracy work and all citizens of it suffer from bad housing."

A democracy cannot be successful, he said, unless its people have decent homes and a reasonable amount of freedom from fear and want. There is no doubt, he added, that poor housing promotes crime and disease and it raises tremendously the cost of police and fire protection and the number of free [illegible]

PRESSURE PLANNED BY HARLEM GROUP

People's Committee Formed to Strive for Jobs, New Negro Councilman Says

PICKETING IS PROJECTED

Powell Reveals Strategy for Drive on City Colleges and Telephone Company

Working on the theory that crime in Harlem is due almost entirely to economic conditions, the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, newly elected Negro Councilman, announced yesterday formation of a People's Committee which will attempt to bring together the Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the area and use their organized strength to get jobs for them.

The organization, he said, would be "nonpartisan and nonpolitical," but he pointed out that "with about 350,000 Negroes in Harlem there is no reason why we can't get 150,000 votes." He made no secret of the fact that political pressure would be tried to "win concessions for Negroes and other minorities."

Thus far only the officers of the People's Committee have been named. Mr. Powell is chairman, Joseph E. Ford is executive secretary, Roi Ottley is director of publicity and Mrs. Chester Chinn is treasurer.

Mr. Powell explained in his study in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which he is pastor, that the committee had developed from the People's Committee to elect Powell for Councilman.

Voting Instructions

"Did you notice," he asked, "that in Harlem only 12 per cent of the P. R. ballots were thrown out, while the percentage of voided ballots in the rest of the city was 19 per cent? That was because we distributed 200,000 sample ballots and instructed people to vote "bullet ballots."

"For you?" he was asked.

"Of course," he replied. "The next time we'll teach them to vote for two or three persons, maybe. It's a matter of education."

Mr. Powell said his church had 9,120 dues-paying members and 11,000 enrolled. He is 33 years old and a forceful speaker.

As an example of how the committee intended to use its strength, Mr. Powell explained how he planned to persuade the Board of Higher Education to [illegible] on the staff of the four city colleges.

"Right now," he said, "there are 1,400 persons on the city college faculties. There is a payroll of about $4,000,000. But there are no Negroes on these faculties. The day after I'm sworn in at the Council there are going to be pickets outside the offices of the Board of Higher Education."

"Aren't you going to discuss the matter at the Council?" he was asked.

"Naturally," he replied, "I'll raise a ruckus in the Council, but I think it will look better with two or three thousand people crowding around Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street."

Mr. Powell has not yet figured out exactly how to bring pressure to bear on the Police Department to "wipe out discrimination against Negroes." At present, he said, Negroes are used for the most part only at the West 123d Street and West 135th Street stations.

Telephone Jobs

Mr. Powell has completed a plan for getting Negroes jobs with the [illegible]

Times 11/15/41

Letters to The Times

Harlem Seen as a Symbol

Pearl Buck Holds Unrest Is a Growing Revolt Against Racial Prejudice

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your editorial of Nov. 12, "The Other Side of Harlem," denies the basic cause for the situation in our country of which the new manifestation of crime in Harlem is only a symptom slight enough for what it signifies. Nor are the constructive measures proposed sufficient. It would be impossible for any accumulation of social welfare work to solve the situation which produces crime in Harlem. We all know that merely to make arrests and impose jail sentences can be nothing but an emergency measure and one which promises no fundamental improvement for the future. But equally palliative are the efforts of welfare workers on the basis upon which they are now organized.

The reason why colored Americans are compelled to live in ghettos, where they are helpless against high rents and miserable housing, is the segregation to which race prejudice compels them. Race prejudice compels colored people to take what work they can get because there are so many jobs Negroes cannot get. Race prejudice makes and keeps Negroes' wages low because some labor unions will not admit colored labor on the same basis as white labor. Race prejudice and race prejudice alone is the root of the plight of people in greater and lesser Harlems all over our country.

Hope Becoming Despair

As a result of the effects of race prejudice a very serious conviction is gradually becoming settled in the minds of colored Americans all over our country. They are coming to see that what they have been taught and have believed is not true—namely, that if colored people can be patient and good and show themselves obedient and humble they will inevitably prove themselves worthy citizens and will therefore receive the rewards of full citizenship. They are beginning to believe, and this in very large numbers, that individual or even collective worth as human beings gains them nothing so long as they are Negroes. The hopefulness natural to their race is now changing to despair. Colored leaders are saying today that no amount of achievement will gain anything for the colored people as a whole, and that, moreover, they no longer believe the people of the United States will fight for democracy. Americans may fight to live and do as they like, they say, but not for democracy.

This conviction of some colored leaders and many more colored people is rapidly permeating the whole twelve millions. When hope is taken away from a people moral degeneration follows swiftly after. Young colored men and women today are giving up hope of justice or security in their own country. When this hopelessness reaches down to certain strata in any society, outbreaks of crime are inevitable. We must expect it in many places besides Harlem. It has already occurred in other cities.

The swiftness with which this long-gathering despair has come to a present head is due, perhaps, more than to any other immediate cause, to the refusal of the majority of defense industries to employ colored labor on anything like an equal basis with white labor. To the colored American this is final proof of the hopelessness of his plight, that even in the defense of his country he is not allowed his share of work.

Crisis Near at Hand

Such is the situation between colored and white peoples at this moment. It is idle to say that the crisis is two steps off and let us attend first to defense and the present war. Crisis between white and colored is not two steps off—it is close, inextricably mingled with this war, because the war against nazism carries race equality or inequality as one of its main issues. It does no good that we ourselves keep the issue hushed and hidden and apart from the thinking of the mass of the white people. The crisis approaches, whether white people are willing to know it or not. It approaches in the world, and with that inexorable march our own people are keeping step.

What then should we do if we are honest believers in the democratic way of life? We must move swiftly and at once, and our President should not fear so to move, to do away with the effects of race prejudice upon colored Americans. Race prejudice cannot be taken out of people unfortunately by surgical operation, although it is an evil and foreign growth. Children do not have it until they catch it from older people. I have frequent proof of this, the most recent being through the 12-year-old son of an American friend newly returned from China.

This white child goes to public school in a New Jersey town. When a class picnic was to be held it was found that the place chosen excluded colored people. To his deep indignation the boy found that his teachers, instead of changing the place, accepted the exclusion and managed by "tactful ways" to see that no colored children came to the picnic. The white boy was shocked to the soul at this injustice in his own land to which he had long looked with love and pride while he was growing up in China. His hurt was personal, too, because his own best friend happened to be a fine colored boy. "I won't go if Henry can't go," was his right decision.

Adolescents Little Prejudiced

Nor do adolescents have race prejudice in anything like the degree that older people have. Recently in Texas there were a championship white football team and a championship colored team at high schools in the same city. Of course their managers and coaches would not schedule them to play each other. But the white team went out one morning by secret arrangement and played the colored team. They said to their coach when they returned: "We just wanted to see which of us was better." As it happened, it was a tie game, and though there is symbolism enough in that ideal ending, the significance of the incident, and of plenty of others like it, is that the boys, colored and white, had no prejudice against each other.

Intelligent white people seldom suffer from race prejudice so severely as ignorant ones, and there are many who would, if they dared, acknowledge that they have none whatever. But too few dare. For wherever the disease of race prejudice is found it is bitter and incurable and dies only with death.

But if nothing can remove race prejudice from those in whom it is ingrained, they should not be allowed to violate our nation's democracy. At least our government can and should see to it that all Americans shall have equal economic opportunity and that colored people in this democracy shall not suffer basely because of their color. It can and should insist that colored citizens shall share the white people. True, we would then be totalitarian rather than democratic; but if that is what we want, let us say so and let us tell the Negro so. Then the white Americans will be relieved of the necessity of hypocrisy and the colored people will know where they are. They may even settle down into a docile subject race, so long as we are able to keep the weapons of rebellion from them—and these include education.

As an American I should deplore any such thing, and yet the world needs this sort of clarification. Democracy now suffers from vagueness because of the lack of relation between principle and action. With all the evils that Hitlerism has, at least it has one virtue, that it makes no pretense of loving its fellowman and of wanting all people to be free and equal. Everybody knows where nazism stands and what to expect of it. Cruel as it is, and dangerous as it is to civilization, it is less cruel, and it may be even less dangerous in the end, than the sort of democracy which is not real enough or strong enough to practice what it preaches. To destroy hope utterly is kinder than to allow it without intending to let it be fulfilled.

Patience Waning

The importance of facing the situation between white and colored people in our own country is twofold—it is upon this rock that our own ship of democracy may go down first, and upon this rock, too, that all peoples may divide into the ultimate enmity. Everywhere in the world the colored peoples are asking each other if they must forever endure the arrogant ruling white race. They feel they have been very long patient, but they cannot be patient forever and they will not. In India such men as Nehru, now again in jail at the hands of white men fighting for democracy in Europe; in our own country colored Americans, as intelligent and well educated as Nehru, barred by their color alone from an equal chance with white Americans to earn their living or to defend democracy—there is a deep, subtle, dangerous relationship between them. We are foolish if we do not realize it.

For in many educated colored Americans hopelessness results not in simple crime but in a rejection of patriotism. There are those, and some of them leaders, who favor Japan in the present crisis, seeing in Japan the future leader of all colored peoples in the world. There are those who prefer Hitler to British imperialism, feeling that if English rule over colored races can be destroyed, then Hitler can be dealt with afterward as the less established evil. At home and abroad the white race has the choice to make—whether it will follow the totalitarian principle of ruler and subject races, even to the inevitable end of rebellion and the worst of wars, or whether peoples of all colors will decide to work out ways of living in mutual harmony and freedom.

Segregation Curbs Patriotism

And yet it may be a mistake to say that this denial of the chance at jobs is more to blame than the resolute segregation in the Army or the practical limitation in the Navy. The colored American, thanks to an education in democracy, now really wants to see his country a democracy. When he defends the United States of America he does not want to do so segregated and limited. This contradicts his idea of a democracy. He has grown up a good deal since the World War. And he has not forgotten that war. He is willing to fight and die again, but not for something he does not possess anyway.

The white American is conscious of this feeling now seething and mounting in the hearts of his colored countrymen. But the white American sedulously avoids acknowledging or indeed even facing it. With the same curious blindness which none of us could understand in France, we white Americans avoid the reality in our own country. We do not want to discover the real truth about the colored American, which is that our prejudice denies him democracy. We refuse to face it because we do not want to change the status of the colored person. We wish to keep him the servant of the white man.

Hypocrisy Seen

I am, I think, realistic and objective on this matter of race, having lived most of my life among colored peoples. My own ancestry is entirely Southern, and I am very familiar with the problems of white and colored in the South. I do not, however, believe their solution is to be found in what the average white Southerner says, in the familiar patter, that the Negro is a childish creature, delightful enough in his place, who only wants to be taken care of and fed and sheltered and treated kindly. That the Negro in the South often glibly falls in with such assertions means nothing, that Negro is afraid of his white master and says what the white man wants him to say. The same Negro quickly expresses himself in totally different terms as soon as he changes his locale and is relieved of his fear.

But be that as it may, the real point is that our democracy does not allow for the present division between a white ruler race and a subject colored race, and we ought to make up our minds as to what we want and then move to accomplish it. If the United States is to include subject and ruler peoples, then let us be honest about it and change the Constitution and make it plain that Negroes cannot share the privileges of responsibility with white citizens for the welfare of the nation, and thus remove the chief reason for the half-tolerant, wholly patronizing contempt of the white for the colored and thereby build in the colored citizen belief in himself. Democratic government must keep apace of science and realize that there is no basis beyond prejudice for the belief that one race is intrinsically superior to another. Continued injustice may make any one inferior, temporarily, regardless of his color.

I read with complete approval of every plan to better the conditions under which colored people must live and work. But until race prejudice is conquered and its effects removed, the bitter fact remains that the colored American knows he will not get a better job for being better educated and better housed or for having in his childhood more playgrounds. He will not be given an equal chance with the white American of his class and ability. Race prejudice will still deny democracy to him.

Are we Americans to go on accepting the stupidities of race prejudice? I know the oft-repeated wearisome defense. Intermarriage is the fearful specter behind everything. On that there is but one answer. Are we to deny to 12,000,000 Americans the rights and privileges of our country, and are we to risk our very democracy itself, by maintaining a determined ruler-subject relationship between white and colored, because some day a few white and colored individuals may choose to marry each other?

Is democracy right or is it wrong? If it is right, then let us dare to make it true.

PEARL S. BUCK.

Perkasie, Pa., Nov. 14, 1941.

Anne O'Hare McCormick is on a brief vacation. Her column, "Europe," will be resumed shortly.

TURES

ork City December 4, 1941

Americans Under The Skin

BY PEARL BUCK
Written for the Council For Democracy

WE Americans have always preferred democracy. We prefer it because we have an instinct about it—a very simple instinct which perhaps is nothing more than a desire to manage ourselves. That is why our ancestors came here in the first place. But where freedom comes from, and how to get freedom, and how to keep freedom, are things we know very little about. The actual sources of freedom we do not know.

Of those sources, I am chiefly concerned with one—equality between the races. It is the most primary of all the sources of freedom. For until we see the end of race prejudice we shall not have democracy triumphant in the world.

The Nazis have given us a perfect demonstration of the value to tyranny of race prejudice. In the tryranny of Nazism one of the easiest ways to divide human beings into the ruler and subject peoples is to use race prejudice as a basis of the discrimination.

Here in the United States, we can make our own peculiar contribution to the solution of the world problem. As believers in the democratic system, we hate tyranny and all its attributes, but the fight for freedom can't be won until we recognize the fact that democracy in its true meaning involves not only lip-service to the doctrine that all men are created equal but a real change in our attitude toward the colored American.

Weakens Our Cause

First we must recognize prejudice for what it is. We must realize that when prejudice against some people exists because of their skins, or because of their creeds, it cuts at the very tap-root of democracy, which gives equal opportunity to every individual. That's the glory of democracy, and we weaken our own cause when we refuse to face those prejudices in ourselves which deny it.

It is my experience that ignorance, and not unwillingness to change, is at the root of race prejudice. Many a white American working ardently and with patriotism for the cause of democrary in the world and the overthrow of tyranny abroad undoes his own work by his attitude toward colored Americans—by his actions toward them, by his continued ignorance of the share which thirteen million Americans of one race alone have in our democracy.

There are thirteen million colored Americans tday who are being told to fight for liberty and equality. Who could blame them if they asked, "Whose liberty? What equality?"

Our colored Americans are not alone. There are the millions of India, and China. The millions of India, without being given the right to choose for themselves, have been forced to support a [illegible]ratic government which has democ[illegible] them democracy. The not given [illegible]hina, the peasants millions of C[illegible]s, have been op- and little farmer[illegible]v their own pressed for years b[illegible]y the edu- warlords, by the rich, b[illegible] cated of their own race.

Facing the Facts

Unless we are willing to face this full front of battle at home, we shall lose, even though Hitler himself is defeated. And we cannot evade by refusal to speak to each other of our weaknesses. The American must not fear to speak of India to the Briton, nor refuse to acknowledge the Negro. And neither he nor the Briton must fear to speak with candor to China about her own Chinese.

There are those who think this is not the time. Not while China is fighting for her life and when even Ghandi avows the prior necessity of destroying the Nazis. They will tell you that if the house is on fire, we had better put out the fire before we start repairing the furniture. I don't agree. Democracy can't win while these contradictions remain unchanged. We shall lose from within.

This war is more than a material war. It is a war which, if the democracies are to win, they must win by clear conviction. We won't get an all-out effort even for defense unless the moral issue is clear for all honest people.

This is what I deeply believe myself. Millions upon millions of people at this hour now approaching crisis wait for leadership toward freedom. Millions, ready to follow, wait for the sign. What better sign could there be than that the enslaved wthin the democracies themselves shall be free? Nothing and no one could prevent victory then!

Pearl Buck, noted author, is a citizen of the world. She has lived in China and Japan, has traveled widely in India and Indo-China, Russia and Europe, and now lives in America. Her novel of Chinese life, The Good Earth, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1931, and she won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1938. Her new novel, "Dragon Seed," will be published soon.

Pearl Buck

• ens Hear Speaker A. P. Randolph

1100 Citiz

GOOD

THE LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE Sunday, November 16, 1941

REFLECTIONS IN a CRACKT MIRROR

by E. P. H.

ERNAGRAM

Mrs. John Hubbard went to the
cupboard
(Her John [illegible]ht company
home)
She kept he[illegible]
Though of [illegible] was none;
But when [illegible]ards were
alon[illegible]

To the persistent vitality of a Texas burr, add the two-fisted fight of Joe Louis, dress it in the swank of an Esquire business executive, motivate with Abe Lincoln's passion for the people, and give it the voice of Leslie Howard with the accent of a Harvard graduate, imbue it with astute suavity of a South American diplomat, the congenial opportunism of James M. Farley, the pithiness of Bacon the essayist, the sharp, dramatic humor of a George Bernard Shaw, and the crusading realism of Richard Wright,—

That is A. Phillip Randolph, founder and president of the powerful Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. In the course of a brilliant address at Second Baptist church two weeks ago, Randolph told a sparkling version of conferences with the Prseident, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mayor La Guardia on the matter of discrimination against Negroes in national defense industries and agencies.

Credited with inspiring and organizing the proposed march on Washington of 100,000 Negroes for the purpose of obtaining the support of the federal government in stopping discrimination, not only in industry, but also in its own agencies, the astute labor leader drew frequent laughs and applause on his 'between-the-line' comments. Listening, I decided that when FDR and Randolph met, it was a matter of polished brass against polished brass, lots of heat without much friction.

At the end of his speech all listeners were in agreement on one thing. They thought, "Well no wonder the President issued that order."

The [illegible]dolph is all [illegible]

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Meeting Goes Over In Big Way

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters held their mass meeting at Zion Baptist Church, Tuesday, November 18, 8:00 P. M. with the Honorable Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters of New York and the Honorable M. P. Webster, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, also a member of President Roosevelt's committee on Fair Employment for Negroes in the defense industries, were principle speakers.

Mr. Samuel Towles, President of the local branch of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, acted as Master of Ceremonies. Mr. Towles is becoming a master in the capacity as Master of Ceremonies. Several favorable comments were heard throughout the audience of how he successfully handled the meeting.

Mr. Webster, the first speaker, dealt principally with his new position as a member of the President's Fair Employment Committee—in the work they are trying to do, to increase the earning capacity of our group in the defense industries.

Mr. Randolph held the audience spellbound for one hour and eight minutes. You could hear a pin fall during the time he was speaking. After the meeting had adjourned, many of the attendants shook hands with each other congratulating themselves on deciding to attend the meeting. You could hear them say on leaving the entrance, "It was the greatest message as well as inspiring one, that they had ever had the pleasure of listening to."

Wednesday at 11:00 A. M. the local branch held their Brotherhood meeting in the NAACP office 2418 Grant St. At 2:00 P. M. Mr. Webster attended the Chair Car meeting at the Urban League. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Webster an Mr. Towles, paid a visit, with many other members, through the plant and offices of the Omaha Guide Publishing Company.

Wednesday evening at 8:30 the honorable guests were entertained at an reception at the Elks beautiful hall. All seem to of had an enjoyable evening.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Webster, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Rome, Mrs. Bell, and Mrs. Taylor, were the guest at dinner of Mr. Towles and Mr. Sims at the King Yuen Cafe, where a reporter of the Omaha Guide dropped in on them and if you had been there you would have thought that the reception at the Elks hall had not adjourned for the evening, but just for a few minutes.

Mr. Webster stated at the King Yuen Cafe, that New York had nothing on Omaha when it comes to entertaining its guests. Mr.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1941

ENT LABOR POLICIES

OMAHA GUIDE

November 29, 1941

SPEAKING.... EDITORIALLY

Farewell To "The Good Man"

Rev. F. P. Jones, Pastor of Mt. Moriah Baptist Church of Omaha, is soon to leave us for work in a larger field. Ten years ago he came to us in this city as a Christian Minister and during all those years he has lived the life of a Christian and a Gentleman.

His leadership as a pastor of his congregation has been excellent, and he leaves a debt free church. He has brought honors to the city and the state through his leadership in the Baptist denomination. He is President of the New Era Baptist Association of Nebraska and is one of the Vice Presidents of the National Baptist Convention.

Every day he has dwelt among us and served us, he has lived a blameless life. Everything he has done among us here has been affirmatively helpful not only in church affairs, but in civic matters as well.

Through the years we have known many good and great men. but none who more fully appreciated the requirements for an AMBASSADOR of the Master, than he. He has borne the burdens of his fellows as another bore them for all the children of men in the Judean Hills two thousand years ago, and as he bears them in Spirit even now.

It is with deepest regret that we part with Rev. Mr. Jones; yet we know his going is best, for he goes where he can render service to a larger number of his fellows.

Farewell to "THE GOOD MAN".

A. Philip Randolph

Mr. A. Philip Randolph visited Omaha last week and delivered one of his excellent addresses on the subject dearest to his heart, "The Welfare of the Worker".

His thesis "Mass Action" was presented with all the learning and skill of a master. And whether you agree with him or not, one had to admire the learning he brought to bear upon his subject, the persuasive and plausible reasoning he employed as he passed from his premise through the body of his discussion to his conclusion.

What he was doing on this occasion, as he has been doing on other occasions for many years, was making an effort to educate the masses so as to have intelligent, constructive action, when it is had at all.

Unintelligent mass action would be "mob action" and the end would be anarchy; utter ruin for all who would employ it.

The first task, then, is education; the second organization; the third action. Within the framework of the Pullman Porters Union Mr. Randolph has succeeded far beyond our fondest hopes. And he has given other organizations the benefit of the knowledge he has gained through his fighting years.

Always, we must remember that in seeking the just solution of a problem so complex as the Negro Problem, we will need the aid of all the constructive forces within the race and the good offices of the friendly few without.

Many of the agencies which cannot give "all out aid" all the time, because they must first live and breathe before they can give any aid at all, must not be condemned too harshly by the men and women who are wholly free to serve completely.

We think it necessary to understand this primary requisite of any workable plan for "Mass Action".

MR. RANDOLPH—Courage, high morale courage, which you exemplify, is always admirable and you have made it understandable and inspiring throughout the ranks of "common men". You have found the way to happiness; the only way there is through service to others.

NEW YORK AGE

November 29, 1941

. . Things Seen, Heard And Done . .

AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES

By J. T. REID

The Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America convened in its 21st annual convention at the Wabash Y.M.C.A., 38th street and Wabash avenue, Chicago, at nine o'clock Tuesday morning, November 18. Delegates representing every Pullman District and agencies in the United States, Mexico and Canada were present. Also delegates from the National Women's Auxiliary representing Louisville, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Nashville, St. Louis, Birmingham, Schreveport, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Washington, Chicago and New York shared in the opening program. This being the opening day, there were many out of town porters who are members of the Association who took advantage of the opportunity and also attended the opening session Tuesday morning.

Among those from the Pennsylvania Terminal District were M. Harrison, John Rhoades, W. D. Wingate E. W. Asnby and many others whose names we were unable to obtain. There were also many porters from other districts who are members and attended.

According to a statement made by the Grand Chairman E. M. Graham. The past year has been a most prosperous one for the P. P.B.A. of A., the grand chairman said: "We have been able during the past year to increase our membership by more than three hundred."

Much of that increase is due to the activity of the Ladies Auxiliary. These ladies have evidently worked hard to prove to the grand officers that they made no mistake last year when they organized them into a national body.

Officers of the Ladies Auxiliary are; Mrs. Addie Mae Embree, San Antonio, Texas, president; Mrs. Vivian Lucas, Louisville, Ky., first vice president; Mrs. Betty Bennett, Shreveport, La., second vice president; Mrs. A. E. Alexander, Fort Worth, Texas, third vice president; Mrs. Hattie Thomas, [illegible], Ill., secretary; Mrs. Bessie [illegible], Birmingham, Ala., corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. M. Graham, Chicago, Ill., financial secretary; Mrs. Mattie Marshall, Shreveport, La., treasurer; Mrs. [illegible] H. Turner, Chicago, doorkeeper, and Mrs. Birda Richardson, San Antonio, Texas, chaplain.

The official program of the public meeting under auspices of Calumet Local No. [illegible], for delegates and in honor of L. S. Taylor, vice president, the Pullman Company, was well arranged by the program committee. But it was hard for the large attendance to understaid why all the delegates were not seated together as they have always been in the years gone by. If this had been done it would have saved the audience the trouble of looking for them when their names was called by the grand secretary.

The features of the program were the selection rendered by the Pullman Porters Quartet: Messrs. Butler, Harris, Spencer and Thomas; remarks by C. W. Flager, mechanical superintendent, the Pullman Company, were very timely. He proved that hard work on the part of any individual will pay dividends to the worker. In the presentation of the Grand Chairman's Trophies, P. A. Sample never appeared more at his best. This year's winners were: 1st prize, G. F. Flournoy, Atlanta, Ga.; second prize went to Traveling Instructor Clifford S. Jones, Chicago South.

Next week we shall give you the financial standing of the Association. Order your copy of the New York Age today.

—30—

for Omaha and that he considers the Omaha branch of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, one of the finest branches of the entire organization.

Mr. Vernon Booker T. Washington who is chef cook on the Union Pacific, had the pleasure of meeting the distinguished guests at the King Yuen Cafe. Mr. Washington was very much impressed with his introduction and Mr. Randolph with his keen interest in the welfare of the Negro worker asked Mr. Washington many questions about his position with the Union Pacific. Mr. Randolph asked Mr. Washington was it true that the Union Pacific was planning to exclude Negro chefs in the dining car system. Mr. Washington stated that he didn't know, but that they have not hired any Negro chefs since 1938. Mr. Washington stated to the Omaha Guide reporter, that he expected it to be a good idea, in order that his many friends may know who he is ..that he had better say that Mr. Washington, better known as "Sioux Bill".

Thursday at 6:00 p. m. the local branch gave a dinner in honor of their distinguished guests at the Masonic Hall.

CANADIAN UNIONS DENOUNCE GOVERNME

RAIL BROTHERHOODS APPROVE FIGHT ON ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

Unionists Will Not Submit To "Unnecessary Infringement Upon Their Rights"

LABOR WASN'T CONSULTED

Statements by M'Larty And King Refuted; Press Ignores Momentous Conference

By "Labor's" Canadian Representative

OTTAWA, Can., Nov. 27.—The Canadian government's wages-stabilization policy was denounced in strong terms by a conference here under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and attended by the chief Canadian executive officers of practically all affiliated unions and by representatives of the Railroad Transportation Brotherhoods.

The conference requested that order-in-council P. C. 8,253 (which pegs wages, provides for payment of a wartime cost-of-living bonus and establishes a national labor board, details of which were published in LABOR a few weeks ago), be "immediately rescinded as being unsound in principle and impossible of satisfactory and acceptable application."

Amendments Proposed

It added that the new order-in-council is "conducive of industrial unrest and inimical to the country's war effort" as it nullifies the principles enunciated in a previous order upon which "a sound policy of collective bargaining could be developed."

Should the government refuse to rescind the order a series of amendments were drawn up for submission to the government "as a demonstration of a desire to be helpful and cooperative."

It will be recalled that at the Calgary convention of the Congress in September order-in-council P. C. 7,440 (which provides payment of a wartime cost-of-living bonus) was approved in principle, after a lengthy debate and the suggestion of a number of amendments. The conference believes P. C. 7,440 should be restored, with the proposed amendments included.

Makes Cooperation Difficult

Canadian workers, at the outbreak of the war, pledged their fullest support to the government in all steps essential to the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion.

The conference reiterated this pledge but declared that "the unwillingness of the Federal government to accept the proffered cooperation of the representatives of organized workers makes it increasingly difficult for them to give effect to that policy."

"The workers," it added, "know full well that an all-out war effort demands sacrifices of them and they have shown themselves prepared at all times to make such sacrifices when it has been demonstrated that they were necessary. They cannot be expected, however, to stand idly by [illegible] without protest un-

[illegible] rights of the people of [illegible] conditions which have been established over a long series of years.

Consultation Questioned

When [illegible] was announced, Labor Minister Norman McLarty in a radio address to the nation stated labor had been consulted.

This was vehemently denied by President Tom Moore of the Congress, who presided at the conference. He told the meeting he had attended a conference in Premier Mackenzie King's office on October 15 where J. B. Ward, chairman, General Conference Committee of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, and a representative of the Canadian Congress of Labor and of the National Catholic Federation of Workers, were also present.

At this conference Premier King outlined in general terms the government's intention to peg wages and prices.

Labor's Suggestions Ignored

No commitments were made and it was agreed that the whole question would be referred to the National Labor Supply Council, upon which labor is represented. The Council met the next day, the proposed order-in-council was considered and a number of amendments were suggested. These were forwarded the next day by letter to the labor minister.

No reply was received and the government proceeded to make its policy known, first in a radio address by Premier King and later by Labor Minister McLarty.

President Moore's statement was corroborated by J. B. Ward, who was present at the conference with the premier, and by J. A. D'Aoust, secretary-treasurer, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; John W. Bruce, general organizer of the Plumbers; James Somerville, former vice president of the Machinists; Fred Molineux, vice president of the Painters, and William L. Best, Dominion legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. All these gentlemen are members of the National Labor Supply Council.

Regret Misrepresentations

As a result of this discussion, the conference unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the public statement made by the minister of labor in his radio address of October 23, "when he implied that proper consultation had taken place."

The conference further expressed its "regret" that any representative of the government "should create such a misleading impression in the public mind as that labor had in any manner been a party to the formulation of the policies incorporated in order-in-council P. C. 8,253."

Hit Labor Supply Council

Consideration was also given to the National Labor Supply Council and the conference declared it was not functioning as had been expected and "in many instances it had been used to mislead the public as to the attitude of organized labor respecting the government's labor policies and in that way the members acting thereon had been placed in a false position."

It therefore requested that the order-in-council establishing this council be revoked.

Although these decisions are of the utmost public concern and probably the most momentous reached by labor since the outbreak of war, the press of Canada has practically ignored them.

The Pittsburgh Courier

RANDOLPH IN INDIANAPOLIS

When A. Philip Randolph, 1st International President of Sleeping Car Porters, appeared in Indianapolis, he was delightfully entertained at the home of Chandler Houston, president of Local Order of Sleeping Car Porters. Mr. Randolph spoke to a large audience at the Senate Avenue branch of the YMCA, Feb. 1st. His subject was "Why The March On Washington Was Called Off." Miss Viola Mayds acted as hostess to a lovely turkey dinner at the Houston home in Lockefield Gardens.

Shown in the picture, left to right: Standing, Lionel F. Artis, housing manager of Lockefield Gardens; [illegible] Houston, vice [illegible] Auxiliary; Miss [illegible] hostess; Dr. Georg[illegible] Seated: Benn[illegible] Detroit, 2nd International President Sleeping Car Porters; Mr. A. Phillip Randolph, 1st President International and Chandler Houston, president local.

AFRO-AMERICAN

December 27, 1941

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

CHRISTMAS WISHES

To the members of the railroad and Pullman fraternities and to all its friends and readers, this column extends its greetings and good wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

* * *

PULLMAN'S QUARTER CENTURY CLUB

The booklet of the Pullman Quarter Century Club, just issued to its members, is an interesting memorandum of the service record of Pullman employees.

Composed of workers who have been in continuous employment with the company for twenty-five years or more, the club is one of the most unique organizations of its kind in the history of American industry.

For one thing, it is doubtful whether any other business organization in the country can boast of as many employees of such long service as this corporation.

According to the booklet, there are 2,711 employees who have been with the company over a quarter of a century, and a large percentage of these have been connected for almost fifty years.

Commenting on that achievement in service longevity, Pullman President [illegible] A. Crawford makes the following observation in the booklet's foreword:

"This booklet is a record of achievement, the achievement of those individuals whose names are recorded herein. Twenty-five years or more of continuous service means that they have worked faithfully and skillfully, for we ask that of our people.

"It means that they have worked with personal satisfaction, or they would not have remained with us so long. It means that they have worked carefully, for they are alive and on the job."

Aside from its usefulness as a reference index, the booklet contains some remarkable data on the service record of the members, whose first, as well as last, names are correctly listed.

It discloses, for example, that the oldest district superintendent, F. C. Helrigel of Chattanooga, Tenn., evidently born and bred in the South, has been with the company since 1886.

Second to him is Vice-President Louis S. Hungerford, who, it was said when he was general manager, was so familiar with the mechanism and structure of a Pullman car that he could tell, just by looking at it, to which part of a car a detached bolt or screw belonged.

Among the porters, the oldest in service are:

F. D. Wright, New York, who began as waterboy with the New Haven Railroad in 1892; J. B. Hughes, Boston; Herbert Smith, Philadelphia; F. C. West, Pittsburgh; W. Ragland, Chicago; W. Starkes, Detroit;

Eugene Anderson, Atlanta; J. J. Jefferson, Louisville; J. Thompkins, Denver; Lee Gillum, Kansas City; Bradley Smith, Washington, D.C.; and E. C. Buck, St. Paul, all of whom have been in the service for more than forty-five years.

NEW YORK AGE

December 27, 1941

Fair Employment Committee Opens Office In Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—The President's Committee on Fair Employment practice today opened a branch office here to begin preparations for a public hearing on January 19 and 20 on the employment practices of defense industries and government agencies in Chicago and the tri-state area of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The Chicago offices are located at Room 1428, Civic Opera Building, 20 North Wacker drive. The preliminary studies and the hearing are part of the government's program to eliminate discrimination against qualified and needed workers because of their "race, creed, color, or national origin," in keeping with an executive order issued by President Roosevelt on June 25, 1941.

In that order the President declared that "the democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders," and he called on employers and labor unions "to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries."

The President also created the Committee on Fair Employment Practice and named Mark Ethridge, Louisville publisher, as chairman. Other members of the Committee: William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Milton P. Webster, International Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Chicago, Illinois; David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America, New York City; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago Alderman; and Philip Murray, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The preparations for the hearing are being made by representatives of the Committee, of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of O. P. M., and the Minorities Groups Branch, OPM. The President's executive order directed the Committee:

1. To "receive and investigate complaints of discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin" in violation of the executive order.

2. To take "appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid."

3. To "recommend to the several departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and to the President, all measures which may be deemed by it necessary or proper" to carry out the

W. C. Taylor of New York; the oldest custodian, Sylvester Brown, New York; the oldest maid, Dora Halloway, New York; the head of the attendants' roster, Matthew Pierson, Chicago, and the senior investigator, Joseph Brown, of Chicago.

* * *

THE RED CAPS' PROPOSAL

Following the recent announcement by the railroads that they would seek a 10 per cent increase in passenger rates, the United Transport Service Employees of America, the railroad red caps' national union, has suggested a method of relieving the carriers, the public and the red caps of that irritating headache, the 10-cent hand-baggage charge.

In a letter to the Association of American Railroads, the union proposed the abolishment of this charge by including this service in the regular passenger rates. The union outlined six points in favor of the plan.

Among those points, it contends that the present system has demoralized the morale and service of the red caps; has been the means of causing annoyance and resentment to the traveling public, and has created problems of administration for the railroads, whose energies for solution might be more profitably expended in devising ways and means for serving their patrons and the nation.

Chicago Defender

Founded May 6, 1905, by Robert S. Abbott, LL.B.

Published by
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)
3435 Indiana Avenue CALumet 5656

ADVERTISING
Communicate direct with Chicago Defender Office

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (Payable in advance)—One Year $9.00; six months $1.75; foreign $6.50 per year.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to The Chicago Defender are sent at the owner's risk, and The Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for the safe custody or return of such material.

Defender Platform For America

11/22/41

AMERICAN RACE PREJUDICE MUST BE DESTROYED!

—ROBERT S. ABBOTT

2. The opening up of all trades and trade unions to blacks as well as whites.
3. Representation in the President's cabinet.
4. Engineers, firemen and conductors on all American railroads and government controlled industries.
5. Representation in all departments of the police forces over the entire United States.
6. Government schools open to all American citizens in preference to foreigners.
7. Motormen and conductors on surface, elevated and motor bus lines throughout America.
8. Federal legislation to abolish lynching.
9. Full enfranchisement of all American citizens.

DIESEL ENGINES AND NEGRO FIREMEN

The struggle of the Negro locomotive firemen to gain recognition and tenure is typical of the hurdles over which black labor must leap in order not to be frozen out entirely.

Up to 1919, the Negro stoker had little to worry about the security of his job. Underpaid and unorganized, he was outside the competitive mart, especially in the railways of the South where he was restricted to the unattractive toil of coaling steam locomotives. Now that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has invaded the Southern field, now that the Diesel engines are displacing steam locomotives, and that decent wages are scheduled, Negro firemen are being squeezed from their jobs.

At first the elimination of the black worker was gradual. But following a hiring agreement last February between the Brotherhood and the representatives of 25 Southeastern carriers, wholesale dropping of Negro workers became the order of the day.

The agreement stipulates "promotable status" as a basis of eligibility to become an engineer. Since Negro firemen have no "promotable status," it is clear that this clause was inserted in the body of the contract with the intent to disqualify them. This, of course, is a flagrant disregard of the railroad seniority rules.

With the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen barring Negroes from their ranks, the Negro fireman find himself locked out of a job in which he once enjoyed almost complete moncpoly as long as the pay was ridiculously low. There is nothing else for him to do but to organize and gird himself for a fight under the leadership of such man as A. Philip Randolph, president of the A.F.L. Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1941 THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Hampton Pres. To Aid In Effort To Save R.R. Jobs

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton institute has accepted membership on a national citizens committee to save colored locomotive firemen's jobs.

The committee sponsored by A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will work toward stopping the present practice of displacing colored firemen, some of whom have served railroads in the South 30 and 40 years, but are now being displaced by white firemen with less than a year's service.

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia has accepted chairmanship of the committee and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has agreed to serve as honorary chairman.

A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters initiated the drive.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, NOVEMBER 29, 1941

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

LABOR'S DISLOYALTY

Organized labor is certainly paying President Franklin D. Roosevelt handsome dividends these days for his interest in its welfare.

Followed by the harassment of the coal strike, now comes the annoying threat of a railroad strike.

For the man who has done more to promote and protect that type of labor than any other President in the country's history, this doesn't seem to be fair at all.

There will be no railroad strike, however, despite all the elaborate announcement and plans which the lordly union heads have advertised. But it is just another one of those disturbing events to harass the over-harassed Mr. Roosevelt.

If these were normal times, and Mr. Roosevelt had been less of a constant friend of organized labor than he has proved, there would be some excuse for its actions; but under the prevailing circumstances, no reasonable defense can be offered for the disloyal attitude it is demonstrating.

In the cases of the coal miners and the railroad workers there is, of course, a wide difference.

The parallel between the two cases is so unlike that it cannot be well considered in the same light, notwithstanding that a strike of the latter would have the same effect upon the government and the public.

The point at issue with the railroad workers is one involving increased wages, and for certain classes of those workers that is an economic necessity, considering the rising cost of living.

With the coal miners, however, it is merely an issue of organizational rights and regulations, which certainly is not so important, at this particular time, anyway, that it should play havoc with the nerves of the government, the President and everybody else.

But regardless of the merits of either of the two issues, the feeling is growing that organized labor is being disloyal to the President. And it would be surprising if he didn't possess the same feeling.

HERE AND THERE

Sandy Hooper, a porter of the New York District, resigned from the Pullman service recently, and announced his intention to "take things easy for a time."

Mr. Hooper entered the service in 1921, and during his twenty years of employment, never had a demerit mark against his service record, Pullman officials said.

Mrs. Ballard, a native of Jersey City, is director of the Helen Ballard Music School there.

The new coach sleeper on the New York Central's New York-Chicago Pacemaker is now being operated by Porters L. W. Coltraine, C. E. Kendrick, J. W. Rice, J. W. Goldsmith and J. Hughes.

The death recently of John W. Underwood of Boston marked the passing of one of the most esteemed Pullman veterans of that city.

A pioneer in fraternalism among the porters' group, Mr. Underwood was a charter member of the P.P.B.A., and served the group as an industrial leader before the advent of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

He retired from the Pullman service in 1939, after forty-five years of portering in the Boston Northern District.

THE LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE Sunday, November 16, 1941

RANDOLPH LEAVES

Leaving here Monday, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was in Salt Lake City Tuesday where he spoke to audiences, following which he will visit Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburgh before returning to national brotherhood headquarters in New York.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, DECEMBER 13, 1941

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

THE TWO EMPIRES

When the old New York Central train No. 50, with its dark-colored coaches and Pullmans, pulled into the Grand Central Station on Saturday evening, on time as usual, its railroad career as the "Empire State Express" had ended.

On the following morning a streamlined train, the new "Empire State Express," had taken its place, and thus ended the life of one of the most historical passenger trains in America's railroad history.

Placed in service in 1891, when David B. Hill was governor of the State of New York, the old Empire Express was the favorite train of the State's chief executive, legislators and politicians in their travels to and from Albany.

It was the first American train to attain a speed record of 112 miles an hour over a railroad track. Old No. "999," the locomotive that hauled the train, is still used by the Central for exhibition purposes.

In the days when the old Empire started, such accommodations as dining cars were practically unknown, the only eating facilities were those furnished on Pullman buffet cars and way-station restaurants.

Cooked on Oil Stove

The first Empire, which ran between New York and Buffalo, consisted of four cars, one of which was a Pullman buffet. The cooking was by oil stoves.

Many were the stories that Victor Block, Jim Donegal and other Pullman porters, all now dead, used to tell of their experiences on those cars. It was nothing unusual for them to feed 200 passengers from the cubicle of a Pullman buffet between New York and Buffalo.

With the advent of the dining car and the popularity of the train, the buffet service was replaced by regular diners, and for the past twenty-five years or more the Empire had been the railroad's daylight queen.

A Glamour Girl

The Empire's successor, however, is more of a glamour girl.

Advertised as the "world's finest daytime train," the new 16-car streamlined coaches, parlors, tavern cars and diners represent the acme of modernity in beauty, traveling comfort and convenience.

One of the novel features is that each coach has a separate smoking room for men and women. The parlor cars are designed somewhat on the same pattern as the Pullman parlor, although the arrangement of the chairs is not the same. Each chair may be adjusted to any position desired.

Not being built by Pullman, the chair cars are one of the features of the new train that will hardly become popular with the discriminating traveler. Pullman has the exclusive rights to the revolving type of parlor chair.

No Discrimination

Aside from that, the new Empire has everything it takes to make a pleasant trip.

One little item more: Seats in the coaches and parlors are numbered, and the passengers are assigned to seats when tickets are purchased. There is no color or racial distinction to be encountered, such as prevails on the Southern streamlined trains.

* * *

DOUBLE EVENT

Alfred A. Brodie, Pullman supply man at the Grand Central Station, celebrated his forty-ninth birthday on Sunday, and also his second wedding anniversary. He and Mrs. Brodie live at 54 W. 138th Street. Both are natives of Charlotte, N.C.

* * *

VETERAN ILL

William J. (Billy) Patterson, well-known New York porter, suffered a serious attack of illness on Tuesday while on his way to the Pullman doctor, and had to be taken to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, where he is now a patient.

* * *

BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT

The New York branch of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will hold a benefit entertainment for its Christmas benefit fund on Saturday evening, December 20, at its headquarters, 217 W. 125th Street.

THE NEW YORK AGE

Saturday, December 13, 1941

Randolph Surprised To Find Many Negroes Who Consider Hitler A Benefactor to Race

Sitting in his office at 217 West 125th street, following his return from a cross country tour which began on September 26th and ended December 5th, A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and National Director of the March-on-Washington movement for jobs and justice for Negroes in national defense, stated that he and Milton P. Webster, first international vice-president of the Brotherhood and member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, had addressed some 25,000 Negro and white citizens in the various cities they had visited on an extended tour through the middle and far west, including Seattle and Spokane, Washington; Portland, Oregon; Oakland and Los Angeles, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Colorado; Omaha, Nebraska; Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri; and Chicago, Illinois.

Everywhere there was widespread and profound interest manifested by Negroes in defense employment, and trade unions' and defense industries' attitudes toward Negro workers, he said. Expressions of optimistic faith and hope among Negroes in their right and ability to improve their status as workers and citizens in America today as a result of this national and world emergency were striking and most interesting, observed Mr. Randolph.

Sees Much Confusion

On problems of labor, especially involving the relative importance of the AFL and CIO to the Negro workers in meeting their problems there is much confusion. But the important thing is that Negroes are thinking about these questions and thinking about them hard today.

Great interest was shown by the people in the description by M. P. Webster of the hearings that were held in Los Angeles by the Fair Employment Practice Committee in the various meetings, and the general work of the FEPC in carrying out the mandates of the Presidents Executive Order designed to eliminate discriminations in national defense.

Concluding, Mr. Randolph remarked that in every meeting he addressed he vigorously assailed totalitarianism and advocated the cause of the democratic nations in their fight to destroy Hitler and Hitlerism in the world; but to his regret he noted little interest among Negroes in the outcome of the war, seemingly unconcerned as to whether the democratic or the Axis powers should win the war. In some instances he even found individuals who considered Hitler a benefactor to the Negro although they were opposed to Hitler and his philosophy.

Beautiful Virgin Islands Under Spotlight

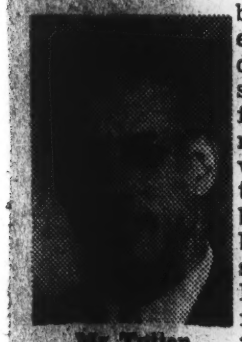
A bird's-eye view of the tropical foliage which is common to the natural beauties of the American Virgin Islands and enchanted by its placid blue waters which serve as fringes of the Caribbean, is an attraction to visitors from the mainland and Europe.

'The Neglected' Virgin Islands

(Editor's Note—This is the second of a series of articles on the Virgin Islands by Mr. Totten who is presently engaged in a political conflict, attacking the incumbent administration under Governor Charles Harwood for maltreatment of the islanders who are almost 100 percent Negroes in favor of American whites and native Quislings.)

BY ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
(President Virgin Islands Civic Association)

In 1914, labor agitation started and assumed such large proportions that the Danish government became alarmed and introduced measures of reform. Mere mention of this was distasteful to the Bourbons. Agitation by the natives swept the island. They feared neither the gendarmes or marines from the Danish cruiser Valkyrien stationed there until the day of the transfer. Dating as far back as 50 years ago, the sturdied and more enterprising natives began to realize that the islands offered little opportunity.



Mr. Totten

Migration of professional and skilled workers started. This was followed in later years by a rapid exodus of the laboring classes. At least 3,000 migrated to the republics of Haiti, San Domingo, Cuba, Costa Rica an[illegible] Ponce. It is estimated that 8,000 or more reside on the mainland. So great was this exodus that natives on returning visits could hardly find anyone they knew.

Sent Commissions

During the first years of American rule, Congress sent two commissions to the islands. The first Congressional Commission with three senators and three congressmen agreed after a two-day stay (according to their report February, 1920) that Uncle Sam had bought a sucker lemon for $25,000,000.

The second group, a Negro commission, believed by many as President [illegible]dge's bait to catch the Negro [illegible] rendered a report that was [illegible]egon-holed in the archievs at Washington.

Later in 1932, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States at the time, included in his vacation trip a two-hour visit to St. Thomas, one of the islands, where in that short time he made his very intelligent and amazing discovery that the three Virgin Islands were a poor house.

Happily, other intelligent, liberal minded public spirited Americans thought different. They are loud in their praise of the beauty of the islands, healthy atmosphere, native friendliness and the great strategic value to the United States as a naval base. On the other hand they are also agreed that the islands do not offer any inducements for graft trickanery or racketeering, politically or otherwise.

Quite true there is a diversity of problems but they all run through the same economic channels and can only be remedied by honest, sincere capable executives who have some sense of sympathy and human understanding for the under-privileged classes. To solve their economic problem one must deal with the under dog directly and not through the uppercrust Negro or Bourbon.

Americans Knew Little

It is safe to say that most Americans hitherto charged with this responsibility knew little or nothing about colonization. Any fair, impartial fact finding body will be told by the natives themselves where to look for the terrific blunders alleged to have been made at the expense of the Federal Government either wilfully or because of sheer ignorance.

ATTY. JAMES BAUGH

In the first 15 years 1917-32, there were at least eight naval governors. The claim was set forth that progress was impeded. The governor they said did not remain long enough to know the inhabintants.

Some thought naval officers were kind, others did not think so well of them. Improvements in the care and hospitalization of the sick and sanitation began taking shape. The first Negro naval band of 66 youths under the leadership of Alton Adams a native was organized and served to cheer the masses who had not heard a band concert in many a moon.

Under naval rule natives began holding official positions in the police, sanitation, health and educational departments, a privilege few enjoyed during the days of the Danes.

Landlords boosted their rents sky high and reaped a harvest out of the pockets of the laboring men and their families. This side of the picture looked prosperous but it was only helpful to the few.

Ships Ceased Calling

St. Thomas is not an agricultural island. Out of its snug harbor admitted to be one of the best in the West Indies the masses earn a livelihood. It was difficult for them to understand why ships no longer called for coal, water and dock repairs. Even United States warships engaged in annual maneuvers around Culebra and Vieques were going elsewhere to give their sailors shoreleave.

Prohibition extended to the islands crippled the bay rum industry. The World War had ended the German mercantile ships, the economic backbone of St. Thomas laboring classes would no longer be seen there. Their warehouses and docks were closed and still remain idle.

Sugar cane plantation owners at St. Croix suffering from continued droughts, low market prices and excessive duties appealed to the naval administration in vain. They don't raise sugar canes on battleships and their knowledge of irrigation is washing decks with water supplied from the ocean declared the planters.

Numerous native delegations came to Washington. One of these could not find any department there willing to accept responsibility for the islands. Another group when heard were shamefully divided. They were not agreed whether the islands should have a naval or a civil government. Naval officials contended the government was civil with naval officers as executives for economic reasons. Agitators at St. Croix continued their attack while in St. Thomas opinions remained divided.

Pearson Appointed

Finally in 1932, Paul M. Pearson was appointed first civil governor and the flag of truce was raised between the contending factions.

Pearson was a kindly old gentleman, a Quaker who expressed his belief that the natives should be given a wider opportunity to qualify for executive positions and that a program be drawn up for the rehabilitation of the islands known as "Help Virgin Islanders Help Themselves". Natives rose to such high [illegible]ons [illegible] commissioner of fi[illegible] welfare and sanitation.

In each island he placed Negroes as judges and municipal physicians. Monies were loaned to encourage cultivation of land, giving each person a home with 12 to 20 acres and 20 [illegible]ore years to pay for it. He [illegible]ized the Virgin Island Coop[illegible]atives, advertising native handicraft, which is now a [illegible] profitable concern and the centre of attraction to tourists.

He was able to convince Congress that the islands were shamefully neglected and secured additional appropriations to carry out his rehabilitation program. But there were many in the islands who disliked Pearson. Charges of graft were in the air.

THE NEW YORK AMSTERDAM STAR-NEWS

Saturday, December 20, 1941

'The Neglected' Virgin Islands

Editor's Note: This is the third in a series of articles on the Virgin Islands by Ashly L. Totten.

Lawrence W. Cramer rose to the rank of Governor. He was Lieutenant Governor at St. Croix which office he abolished when he took the reins of government. The better thinking people believed Cramer the most liberal white man to set foot on the islands. During his eight years as chief executive it was difficult to trace the least spark of race prejudice in him.

The story is told by many natives that at a social function given at the government mansion he amazed the light colored Bourbons by dancing with a colored woman. This of course was too much for the "lily whites" who became infuriated and the colored "I Ams" were highly insulted.

Mr. [illegible]

Following the footsteps of his predecessor Cramer worked hard for the future welfare of the islands. Hated by the "lily whites" and the uppercrusts Cramer failed to receive that co-operation he so sadly needed and which the sympathetic underprivileged classes could not give to much advantage. He soon got into difficulties when he recommended appropriations for better public facilities in the islands.

He fought for slum clearance, better hospitalization for the care of the sick, more schools for children and cheaper electric current. Because of the poor at[illegible] given insane patients, [illegible] ments were made for their [illegible] to the St. Elizabeth Hos[illegible] Washington, D. C.

Slum Clearance Not Wanted

[illegible] the forces of destruction [illegible] determined to defeat every [illegible] made. Slum [illegible] not [illegible] current [illegible] would be displeas[illegible] the West India Compa[illegible] the franchise. Certain [illegible] lobbied in Washington against it.

When Cramer recommended that suitable compensation be paid to a poor woman whose little home was demolished by a government truck, they turned it down. Chilled response to a recommendation for more school buildings to relieve the children crowded in the hot school rooms was met for no intelligent reason.

At one time the speaker of the House at the behest of the capitalists argued that the governor should not introduce bills in the Municipal Council and because of his behaviour the Governor had to withdraw from the joint legislative meeting. It was clear to the writer who witnessed this scene that the [illegible] privileged classes had many stool pigeons in their ranks.

Cramer resigned. No reasons were given.

The task of policing the Organic Act falls upon the shoulders of the Municipal council. This requires strict vigilance because [illegible] already too many [illegible] entals down in the islands holding jobs that rightfully belong to the natives and which they contend is contrary to the language expressed in the act.

Unfortunately, however, there are a few natives who do not add much dignity to the positions they hold. While continentals point to the shortcomings of a few and close their eyes to the [illegible]ity who do reflect great credi[illegible] the problems confronting [illegible] land people is the lack of water supply.

Conservation of water during the rainy season is the only means of remedy to combat the severe droughts. With more water the natives could raise enough fruits and vegetables for home consumption. They need water for [illegible] stock farms. If an irrigation pl[illegible] were set up those [illegible] in agriculture would soon find a way to make the islands self-supporting.

In order to promote the tourist trade comparable with the Bermudas, Bahamas and Florida there ought to be running water on the more inviting and beautiful bathing beaches.

Now unless vacationists prefer accommodations in such hotels as the Blue Beard Castle which incidentally is under the management of a capable native with experience on the mainland, it is difficult to find real modern bungalows such as the average big city dweller would desire.

This, however, does not mean that one could not adjust himself to semi-modern home life. It must be remembered that there are also numerous towns and villages on the mainland whose accommodations are not near as comfortable.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, DECEMBER 20, 1941

Red Caps Want Bag Fee In Fare

CHICAGO, Ill.—The United Transport Service Employees' Union, this week, proposed to the Association of American Railroads that the ten-cent charge for handling passengers' hand baggage at railroad station be abolished through inclusion of this service in the regular passenger rates of railroads.

This proposal of the union, which is seeking an immediate adjustment of an eighteen-month controversy, followed the announcement by the association that a 10 per cent increase in passenger fares would be sought by American railroads before Interstate Commerce Commission soon.

The union outlined six points to the association on why the charge should be eliminated and the service included in the passenger rates sought by the railroads.

Anticipated Objection Answered

Union spokesmen also stated:

"Some may say that the inclusion of this charge in passenger fares is impossible since all passengers do not use red caps' service and therefore should not be charged for that which they do not use.

"To this argument we wish to call attention to the baggage service for which all pasengers are charged and for which only a small percentage of passengers apply.'"

The Pittsburgh Courier SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1941

"THE NEGRO HAS A GREAT STAKE IN THIS WAR" --Randolph

"If The United States Loses, The Negro Is Through In The Western World"

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Japan has fired upon the United States, our country. We, all of us, black and white, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, are at war, not only with Japan but also with Hitler and the Axis powers.

What shall the Negro do? There is only one answer. He must fight. He must give freely and fully of his blood, toil, tears and treasure to the cause of victory for the United States over Japan, Nazi Germany, and world Fascism.

There is no alternative to this decision. There should be no alternative to the obligations, responsibilities and duties of American citizenship.

We cannot escape this fact. We ought not to want to escape it. Happily, the Negro has never sought to escape it in the wars and crises of the past of our country.

Moreover, the Negro has a great stake in this war. It is the stake of democracy—at home and abroad. Without democracy in America, flawed though it be, the Negro would not have even the right to fight for his rights. Under the rule of Japan, Nazi Germany, or Fascist Italy minority groups like the Negro and organized labor are not only without rights, such as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, petition, trial by jury, and habeas corpus, and so forth, they don't have the right to exist. They are liquidated or put into concentration camps for non-conformity to the pattern of totalitarian regimentation.

If the democratic nations are swept under the sword and fire of Hitler and Japan, our America is not secure; and if the United States goes down, the Negro is through in the western world.

MUST ALSO FIGHT ON HOME FRONT

But the fight to stop and destroy totalitarian Japan, Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy and their Axis partners also involves the obligation, responsibility and task for the Negro people to fight with all their might for their constitutional, democratic rights and freedoms here in America—including equality of opportunity to work in all categories of skills upon a basis of ability and merit in the defense and non-defense industries; to full and equal integration to and participation in the army, navy, air corps, and marine; in short, the right to the full stature of constitutional citizenship, free from discriminations, segregations and jim-crowisms of any kind and all kind.

Negroes cannot ask for anything more, nor can they accept anything less.

UNITY NEEDED

Yes, Negroes must fight. We must answer the call for national unity. We must see to it that the United States wins this war and wins the peace. For the interests, future and destiny of the Negro are fundamentally tied up with the interests, future and destiny of our country; and the interests, future and destiny of the United States are tied up with the interests, future and destiny of Great Britain and her allies.

We must fight to preserve democracy and liberty such as we now have in the world so that we may make it sounder and better. And Negroes must demand the right to fight and work along side their fellow white Americans as full and equal citizens, workers and soldiers, sailers, air and marine men.

If we fail to fight to make the democratic process work in America while we fight to beat down Japan and Hitler, we will be traitors to democracy and liberty and the liberation of the Negro people.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, DECEMBER 20, 1941

Among Railroads and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

WAGE INCREASE PREFERRED

Following a series of meetings at their New York headquarters last week, union dining car employees expressed preference for increased wages rather than shorter working hours as the alternative in their working conditions.

Preceding the railroad strike vote and the final recommendation of the President's Emergency Committee that non-operating employees be given 10 per cent wage increases, dining car labor leaders contended for shorter working hours for dining car employees, the premise being that the shorter hour schedule would automatically be a contributing force to wage increases.

In the system used for dining car workers, the hour factor is important, and is one of the essential levers in pumping increased earnings.

Apparently the workers proceeded on the theory, however, that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Meanwhile, the election of officers of Local 370 of the Dining Car Employees, concluded last week, disclosed that Virginia Wheeler, a waitress on the New Haven Railroad, had been elected a vice-president of the union.

Others elected were:

T. E. Jackson, president; Halton Henry, vice-president; Claude H. Mason, secretary-treasurer; George E. Brown, general chairman of the executive committee;

Richard W. Smith, chairman, and Ossie Long, vice-chairman, Chicago branch; Chester A. Eaton, chairman, and Theodore Chisholm, vice-chairman, Boston & Albany; Joseph Quinn, chairman, and Joseph Callender, vice-chairman, New Haven; Jacob Hammond, chairman, and Henry Johnstone, Lehigh; William Lockhart, chairman, and H. B. Stroud, vice-chairman, Lackawanna; and Archibald Simmons, chairman, and William King, vice-chairman, Erie.

* * *

NO HOLIDAY TRIPS

No Christmas or holiday trips will be granted railroad and Pullman employees between December 15 and January 15, according to notice issued to those workers. Even passes which were issued to employees for pleasure travel during that period have been recalled.

As result of the war declaration and the movement of troop trains, all available employees will be needed for service, the notice stated.

Pullman has increased its porters' force by twenty new men, and has recalled all those on furlough, in the New York District alone.

* * *

VETERANS UPSET

As result of Pullman's losing the parlor-car service on the New York Central's new Empire State Express, ten veteran porters were out of regular runs last week, causing quite an upset in the New York and Buffalo Districts.

One of those displaced, Ernest Johnson, had been running on the old Empire for thirty-five years, and knew every regular rider by name.

Tom Lefthouse, Harry Tibbs, Joe Smith, Al Roane, James Monroe and William Taylor, of Buffalo, all within the 40-year class, were also seeking new runs.

The new streamliner's porters are waiters who have been recruited from the Central's dining car department. Just how efficient they will prove as car attendants is considered problematic by the displaced men since, as they contend, a good porter, like a good waiter, acquires that reputation through experience.

At any rate, it is pretty generally agreed by railroad men that it takes training to make an experienced car porter.

* * *

A SERVICE RECORD

Speaking of wars the other day, Custodian J. Sylvester Brown explained that his branch of the Brown clan had furnished nine fighters in the last World War, and that five of the clan will see service in this war, one of whom is his oldest son, Captain James Sylvester Brown, Jr., of the 369th Coast Artillery Regiment.

Richard A. Brown, another son, is a motorman on the Independent Subway system, and a third son, Robert S., is expected to be called for military service in a few days.

THE NEW YORK AGE

Saturday, December 20, 1941

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Japan has fired upon the United States, our country. We, all of us, black and white, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, are at war, not only with Japan but also with Hitler and the Axis powers.

What shall the Negro do? There is only one answer. He must is only one answer. He must fight. He must give freely and fully of his blood, toil, tears and treasure to the cause of victory for the United States over Japan, Nazi Germany and world fascism.

There is no alternative to this decision. There should be no alternative to this decision. We are citizens of these United States and we must proudly and bravely assume the obligations, responsibilities and duties of American citizenship. We cannot escape this fact. We ought not to want to escape it. Happily, the Negro has never sought to escape it in the wars and crises of the past of our country.

Moreover, the Negro has a great stake in this war. It is the stake of democracy — at home and abroad. Without democracy in America, limited though it be, the Negro would not have even the right to fight for his rights. Under the rule of Japan, Nazi, Germany, or Fascist Italy minority groups like the Negro and organized labor are not only without rights, such as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, petition, trial by jury and habeas corpus and so forth they don't have the right to exist. They are liquidated or put into concentration camps for nonconformity to the pattern of totalitarian regimentation.

If the democratic nations are swept under the sword and fire of Hitler and Japan, our America is not secure, and if the United States goes down, the Negro is through in the western world.

But the fight to stop and destroy totalitarian Japan, Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy and their Axis partners also involves the obligation, responsibility and task for the Negro people to fight with all their mikht for their constitutional, democratic rights and freedoms here in America—including equality of opportunity to work in all categories of skills upon a basis of ability and merit in the defense and non-defense industries; to full and equal integration and participation in the army, navy, air corps and marine; in short, the right to the full stature of constitutional citizenship, free from discriminations, segregations and jim-crowisms of any and all kind.

Negroes cannot ask for anything more, nor can they accept anything less.

Yes, Negroes must fight. We must answer the call for national unity. We must see to it that the United States wins this war and wins the peace. For the interests, future and destiny of the Negro are fundamentally tied up with the interests, future and destiny of our country; and the interests, future and destiny of the United States are tied up with the interests, future and destiny of Great Britain and her allies.

We must fight to preserve democracy and liberty such as we now have in the world so that we may make it sounder and better. And Negroes must demand the right to fight and work alongside their fellow white Americans as full and equal citizens, workers and soldiers, sailors, air and marine men.

If we fail to fight to make the democratic process work in America while we fight to beat down Japan and Hitler, we will be traitors to democracy and liberty and the liberation of the Negro people.

— 30 —

PRESIDENT SETS UP LABOR PEACE PLAN THAT BARS STRIKES

1941

Amicable Settlement of All Disputes and Board to Handle Them Also in Formula

INDUSTRY 'TAKES ORDERS'

But Leaders Reiterate Stand That Closed Shop Should Not Be Issue for Arbitration

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—President Roosevelt promulgated today a three-point formula designed to guarantee uninterrupted production during the war by providing final arbitration of all disputes between employers and employes. He turned down industry's demand that the closed shop be ruled out as an arbitrable question.

Mr. Roosevelt acted as it became apparent that the industry-labor conference, convened by him, could never reach the unanimous accord he desired, due to the deadlock between the twelve industrialists and the twelve leaders of labor on the question of extending the closed shop to factories now operating under the open shop.

The final agreement on basic war labor policy was forced by the President when he accepted the three points on which industry and labor generally were in accord, and ignored the fourth and final proposition of industry, dealing with the closed shop.

The industry-labor [illegible] was called to meet this afternoon after [illegible] its moderator, and Senator Elbert Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, associate moderator, had reported to the President the deadlock upon the union shop question.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Mr. [illegible] read this letter from the [illegible]

"Gentlemen of the conference:

"Moderator Davis and Senator Thomas have reported to me the results of your deliberations. They have given me each proposition which you have discussed. I am happy to accept your general points of agreement as follows:

"1. There shall be no strikes or lockouts.

"2. All disputes shall be settled by peaceful means.

"3. The President shall set up a proper War Labor Board to handle these disputes.

"I accept without reservation your covenants that there shall be no strikes or lockouts and all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means. I shall proceed at once to act on your third point.

"Government must act in general. The three points agreed upon cover of necessity all disputes that may arise between labor and management.

"The particular disputes must be left to the consideration of those who can study the particular differences and who are thereby prepared by knowledge to pass judgment in the particular case. I have full faith that no group in our national life will take undue advantage while we are faced by common enemies.

"I congratulate you—I thank you, and our people will join me in appreciation of your great contribution.

"Your achievement is a response to a common desire of all men of good-will that strikes and lockouts cease and that disputes be settled by peaceful means.

"May I now wish you all a Merry Christmas.

"Very sincerely yours,

"(signed)

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Industrialists "Stunned"

The industrialists were stunned, as one of them put it, by the President's letter. They had expected an opportunity to present to the

Continued on Page Thirty-two

A. H. COMPTON URGES AID TO PEACE FORUM

1941

Calls on Religious Leaders to Take Part in August Sessions of Williamstown Institute

CLEAVAGE ON WAR HAILED

Argument Will Resolve Into 'Formula of Action' for End of Hostilities, He Says

By ARTHUR HOLLY COMPTON
Nobel Prize Physicist, Co-chairman National Conference of Christians and Jews

Momentous issues produce great diversities of opinion. It is so with the question of war or peace today. Almost by the hour, editorial writers and radio commentators conjure up a thousand good reasons why the United States must eventually enter the war or a thousand good reasons why we should stay out of it. Never before in the history of the country has such a torrent of words been poured over a contemporary question. Like a catalytic agent stirred into the fluid of popular thought, there is hope that these torrential atoms of argument will finally resolve the American will into an effective formula of action.

As the debate rages, we find religionists no more in agreement as to national policy than businessmen, Senators or school teachers. I have talked to large numbers of religious leaders within recent months. There are many of them, devout and sincere, who feel with certainty that the world will never know freedom and peace as long as Hitler and the Third Reich are permitted to stand. Equally devout, equally sincere are those who vigorously oppose war on the interpretation that it is morally and spiritually wrong under any thesis.

That such division of thought exists in the present crisis is not a symbol of weakness in either church or State. On the contrary, this is the true America and the source of its strength. Just as sure as I am that right makes might, I am certain that ultimately we will make our decision as we have made it before, and that it will be better and wiser both for ourselves and the whole world, because it will have been born from the sweated soul-searching of a whole nation rather than the narrow depths of a single brain.

Although I have found great areas of disagreement among religious leaders on the pressing problems of the hour, I have also discovered that there is one question on which all such leaders are now in complete agreement. That is the issue of peace.

Finds Unity on Peace Effort

However heated and acrimonious the point of view of minister, priest or rabbi regarding the steps for dealing with the questions posed by this morning's headlines, I find the clergy united in assuming that the United States must take an active hand in the problems of the world after the war, with the effort to secure a just and durable peace.

There is unanimity, too, in the view that this must not be a coerced peace, built on inequalities and injustices and supported by the weight of tremendous armaments. It must be founded for one thing on a system which will permit all nations equitable access to material needs of their peoples.

Because the world has been so busy with war, it has thus far found little time to talk of peace. Mr. Churchill has consistently resisted the pressure to disclose positive "war aims," limiting himself to the negative one of eliminating the Nazi threat. Our own President has gone no further than to demand for the world four freedoms, "freedom of speech, freedom to worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear."

Whether there is just cause, from the standpoint of national policy and the general welfare, for the heads of the democratic nations to refrain from committing their governments on the questions of post-war policies, is a fit subject for debate. Admittedly the plea of pressure of immediate objectives holds some validity.

In the world today millions of men are toiling over the blueprints of war. The United States, speeding its defense program, is turning out high-speed bombers every few days at a cost of a quarter-million dollars each. Our scientists have been drafted from their peacetime study of new by-products of the soy bean to the design of submarine detectors. Amid all this vast effort for war, who is there to undertake the designing of blueprints for peace?

Peace Blueprints Are Outlined

The blueprints of peace must combine realism with idealism. Those who draw them this time must be able to blend high spiritual vision with a comprehension of the practical difficulties involved in feeding hundreds of millions of hungry mouths. To be lasting, the design for a post-war must provide for the application of science to the problems of trade and international relations, and yet weave in its outlines the noblest concepts of man.

The peace of the last war demonstrated forcibly that the evolving of peace principles cannot safely be left to the machinations of a small coterie of high-placed diplomats. If peace is to be lasting, then it must be inspired by those whose love for justice and freedom will be un[illegible] in every phrase of [illegible] war treaties. Where can [illegible]ders so devoted to [illegible] of peace? If religion [illegible] provide [illegible]mist spoke in vain, [illegible] leaders here and abroad [illegible]ready been active in the [illegible] of a post-war peace. The[illegible] concern with this pro[illegible] already reflected itself in a number of positive declarations. The forthright statements of Pope Pius XII, the Oxford Conference in 1937, the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship and the Malvern Conference of Church of England leaders in January are convincing evidence that religion at this hour can provide the leadership which no other segment of the population will take time to produce amid the hurried preparations for war.

The peace which we desire, however, will not be a Baptist, a Roman Catholic or a Church of England peace. It must be born from the united and concentrated leadership of apostles in all religious denominations and groups. The proposals advanced to date have the common fault that they represent the particular point of view of limited and to some extent partisan bodies and are not truly representative of the leadership and common ideals in all religions.

Common Ground for Peace Urged

How urgent is the need for common ground among religious leaders in advocating principles of peace was recently cited by John Foster Dulles, chairman of the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, of the Federal Council of Churches, in his remarks before the first North American Ecumenical Conference in Toronto.

When the Versailles Conference met to make the peace following the last war, according to Mr. Dulles, the churches exerted absolutely no influence on its deliberations. The results of this failure on the part of religious leaders to make their influence felt is already documented in history. Mr. Dulles was hopeful, however, that the churches would have a great deal of influence at the next peace conference if the [illegible] win, because of their early [illegible] concern with the prob[illegible] the present time.

The forthcoming I[illegible]ute of Human Relations at [illegible]mstown, Aug. 24 to 29, under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, plans to discuss the post-war order under the broad theme of "The World We Want to Live In." Bringing together as it does Protestants, Catholics and Jews from all sections of the country and from various strata of American life, this institute holds forth promise of accomplishment hitherto lacking in the previous investigations of this problem.

Clergy, educators, labor leaders, public officials, youth representatives, business men and others have been invited to join in discussions of the new peace from every avenue of concern, economics, sociology, education, politics and religion. For the first time a national educational forum, directed by religious leaders, is to delve into such questions [illegible] the rest of the world has found [illegible]le time to consider.

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, for example, will head a panel of distinguished citizens who will discuss the rights and duties of "Citizens in the World We Want to Live In." The economic basis of an improved wor[illegible] be forthrightly explore[illegible]rd Coonley of the Nat[illegible] A[illegible]tion of Manufacture[illegible]; A. [illegible] Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Pullman P[illegible]ters; Representative Jerry V[illegible]his of California and Reuben [illegible] Markham, foreign correspodn[illegible] and author of "The Wave of the Past."

Research Results to Be Told

Results of the wide research into the fundamentals of the next peace, now being carried on by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, will be laid before the institute by Dr. Walter Van Kirk of the Commission to Study the Basis of a Just and Durable Peace. How the evil effects of nationalism in our century can be overcome will be discussed by the eminent historian and world authority, Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University.

That South America can make a rich cultural contribution to its northern neighbors will be demonstrated by Nelson A. [illegible]feller and a company of S[illegible]rican statesmen. In its [illegible]ing meeting outstandi[illegible]ans will seek to answe[illegible]tion "Has the Democracy [illegible] Western Hemisphere a W[illegible]re?"

Social scientists, ed[illegible] community leaders, psyc[illegible] and many other experts [illegible] on hand at morning meet[illegible] to probe everyday problems of human relations among Americans. Specialized round-table meetings each noon hour will be le[illegible]y President George N. Shuster [illegible] Hunter College (Faculty and [illegible]dents' section); Dr. William G[illegible]Carr of the [illegible] States Educat[illegible]al Policies Co[illegible]ion (school teachers and administrators); Dr. Clyde R. Miller of Columbia University (youth organizations); John R. Steelman, Department of Labor (business, labor and industry); Dr. Benson Y. Landis of the Rural Life Association (rural organizations); and Rabbi Judah Nadich of Chicago, the Rev. Michael Ahern of Boston and Dr. Ashby Jones of Atlanta (religious organizations).

The 1941 Institute of Human Relations is significant in view of the fact that it is urgent that to the principles of problems of peace be given the best in human intelligence now. To wait until the shelling and bombing have ceased will be too late. Quickly improvised peace treaties can only lead to another and even more devastating war in another two decades. If leaders will press this cause now, if they can stand united in conviction with a great army of right-thinking Americans when the hostilities have halted, the force of their opinions will be irresistible.

As co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, it is a pleasure for me to invite the active support of religious leaders and other forward-looking people in the Williamstown Institute. It is our hope, and I believe a reasonable expectation, that the discussion at this institute may materially influence the shape of the peace to come. May I urge you individually to join this, the cooperative crusade for a peace based on justice and freedom, with all the resources at your command.

1942

Capitol Vacation Club Purchases Defense Bonds

Members of the Capital Vacation Club, at their annual banquet held at the Odd Fellows' Home, on Thursday, announced the purchase of $250 worth of defense bonds which will be placed in the organization's treasury.

The club, composed of Pullman porters working out of the Washington Terminal, has twenty-five members, most of whom with their wives were present for the banquet.

Principal speakers included David L. Evans, president of the group; the Rev. Marshall Robinson, W. S. Anderson, John I. Anderson, representative of the James Reese Europe Post No. 5, of the American Legion, and Q. V. Shelton of Cleveland, Ohio.

The club president outlined the purpose of the organization and stressed the need for fullest support of the nation by every one of its citizens during the present emergency.

Mr. Anderson Speaks

W. S. Anderson cited the contributions made to America by colored women of the [illegible] and urged that the wom[illegible] carry on in the tradi[illegible] journer Truth, Harr[illegible] and other leaders o[illegible]

Remarks were als[illegible] Mrs. W. S. Anderso[illegible] Mr. S. B. McCartrey.

1942

Capitol Vacation Club Entertains

Members of [illegible] tion shown ab[illegible] nual banquet, [illegible] day, at the Odd Fellows' [illegible] in Washington, D.C.

In the cent[illegible] et are shown, left to right, J[illegible] Carter, Edward Craig, W. S. Anderson, S. Walton, S. Beasley, and J. Isabel. Below, wives of the members shown are, left to right, Mrs. Daisy Pryor, Mrs. J. M. Fair, Mrs. Albert Sandle, and Mrs. Lucretia Bell.

1942

Vacation Club Gets Ultimatum from Randolph

Washington railroad workers are watching closely the outcome of a controversy raging in pullman porter circles over the ultimatum issued to the vacation club to disband.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is said to have issued the order several weeks ago to the club, composed of brotherhood members who were suspected by local officials of having political aspirations.

The vacation club, of which David L. Evans is president, was organized last fall at which time it was announced that members would use funds raised through public affairs to take vacations this summer.

Believed Political Move

The club allegedly attracted a large number of the brotherhood membership who rallied to the banner of W. S. Anderson, former president of the local. It was suspected by local officials of a political maneuvering.

Mr. Anderson, elected with a large majority, is reported to have resigned this post when Mr. Randolph refused to make the women's auxiliary subservient to the male body during a controversy.

Quit or Be Kicked Out

While Mr. Anderson held no office in the vacation club, it was believed that this organization was the nucleus of a strong political fiction which threatened the local.

It was on this premise that Mr. Randolph, at a public meeting, ordered the club to either disband or have its union membership revoked.

To date no final action has been taken. Officals of the local refused to comment when queried by the AFRO. Members of the club also withheld comment until the matter is settled.

BETTER WAGES FOR RED CAPS

During the latter part of this month, [illegible] 25 to 27, in W[illegible]ton, the President's Commit[illegible] Fair Employment [illegible]ice will hold hearings on [illegible]mination against th[illegible]loyment and upgrading of Negro Americans in t[illegible]oad industry. Since such large numbers of Negro[illegible] employed on the nation's rail system in various ca[illegible]es, it is quite obvious that these hearings are of gre[illegible] moment to the entire Negro people with whose vital economic interests they are so closely and heavily concerned. For that reason, the whole community should support the locals of the United Transport Service Employees Association (CIO), the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL), and the Dining Car Employees Union (AFL), in gathering and sifting evidence of discrimination to submit to the FEPC.

There is one issue which is sure to be brought out by the UTSEA at the hearings, and that is better wages. The Redcaps have sought to prevent the counting of their tips as part of the 30-cents-an-hour minimum wage guaranteed by the Fair Labor Standard Act. All other trade unions as well as the general public should send telegrams and letters to Congressmen urging that the Amendment to the Fair Labor Standard Act designed to prohibit the counting of tips as part of the minimum wage be reintroduced and passed in this coming session of Congress.

Pullman Maids Doomed as Railroads Cut Frills

NEW YORK — A number of Pullman maids, some of them employed for more than thirty years, will lose their jobs December 1 under a program of elimination of "frills" from railroad services.

Barber and stenographer services on certain deluxe trains will also be abolished as a result of war-time recommendations of the Office of Defense Transportation.

1942

Deferment for Some Rail and Mine Workers

Washi[illegible]ton, May 5 (AP).—General Hersh[illegible]rector of Selective Service, ad[illegible] state directors today that pe[illegible]s engaged in "critical occupatio[illegible]" within the coal production and railroad transportation industries may be considered for deferment from military service as "necessary men."

He declared coal production and railroad transportation were activities necessary to the nation's war effort.

The "critical occupations" in the coal industry were certified to the Selective Service System by the Bureau of Mines. Sixty-two occupations were listed. Seventy-nine railroad occupations considered "critical" were certified by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Chicago $1-Year Men in WPB Posts Listed

1942

Eleven Serve Without Pay In Arms Drive

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, March 25.—Forty-two business and industrial executives of Chicago and vicinity are on the rolls of the War Production Board as $1-a-year men or serving without compensation, it was disclosed in a list made public tonight.

The list was divided into three categories: (1) $1-a-year employees, (2) temporary $1-a-year employees whose status had not received final approval pending investigation, and (3) consultants and technical advisers serving without pay.

Chicago and vicinity had 18 men on the $1-a-year basis; 13 on the temporary $1-a-year basis and 11 on the without compensation basis.

Former Connections.

The 18 $1-a-year men and their former connections included:

Wyndham R. Bean, retired; Charles W. Berquist, Western Electric; A. J. Browning, United Wall Paper Factories; Harvey Clements, Bemis Bag Company; Ralph J. De Motle, Sears Roebuck & Co.; Seymour Graham, National Soda Straw Company; J. Howard Hamilton, American Can Company; William V. Kahler, Illinois Bell Telephone; George J. Kelday, International Harvester Company; Douglas Kirk, Quaker Oats Company; James S. Knowlson of Cicero, Stewart-Warner Corporation; George A. Landry, Western Electric; Merrill Meigs, Chicago Herald-American; Paul A. Mertz, Sears, Roebuck; William Kenneth Miller, Consolidated Edison; John Morrow Jr., International Harvester; Morton Claire Mumma, Sears, Roebuck, and Roy Porter, Marshall & Huschert Machinery Company.

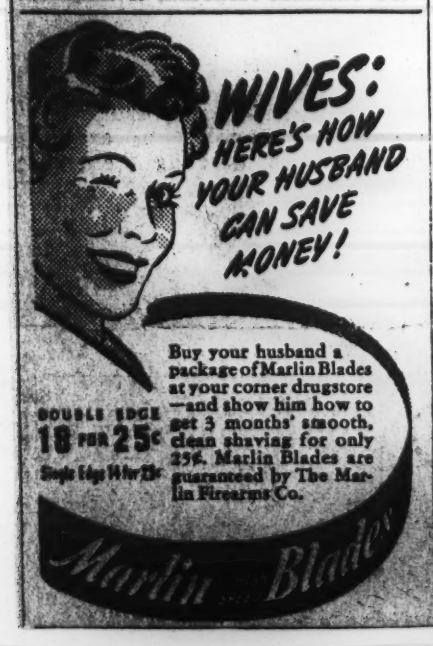
The temporary $1-a-year men and their former connections:

Ben Alexander, Masonite Corp.; John H. Bickley, utilities consultant; Joseph L. Block, Inland Steel Co.; Neil A. Fowler, General Box Co.; David E. Gamble, Berg & Beck Co.; F. B. Lautzenheiser, International Harvester; Anthony A. Mulac, United Drill & Tool Co.; William M. Parrish, International Harvester; Alphon Penrod, Western Electric; William A. Singer, Apex Smelting Co.; Morris R. Stanley, Victory Chemical Works; A. Rush Watkins, Ready Foods Co., and W. T. Westervelt, Encyclopedia Brittanica.

Serve Without Pay.

The 11 serving without pay:

Will W. Alexander, Julius Rosenwald Fund; John C. Aspley, Dartnell Corp.; Cornelius J. Byrne, Mandel Bros.; Earl Dickerson, no former connection listed; T. W. Grassell, Wilson Steel & Wire; George E. Hoffman, Crane Co.; Benjamin Holliker, Montgomery Ward & Co.; Robert W. Husband, E. L. Essley Machinery Co.; Robert S. Keeler, Delta Star Electric Co.; Henry P. Nelson, International Harvester, and George R. Ray, Marshall & Huschert Machine Co.



Hillman Accused Of 'Freeze-Out'

Commentator Alleges Clothing Favoritism

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, March 25.—A charge that $1-a-year-man Sidney Hillman was directing a War Production Board labor policy that favored his union and 'froze out" others, was heard today by a House military affairs subcommittee investigating war production.

Fulton Lewis Jr., news commentator, told the committee, headed by Representative Charles I. Faddis (Dem., Pa.), he had conclusive evidence that Hillman, still receiving $12,000 annually from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations), made it the policy for the WPB to award war contracts for clothing only to factories employing members of that union.

Charles Carroll, a Philadelphia publisher who recently resigned from "the trouble shooting" section of the OPM, told the committee that business was "suspicious" of certain high officials in WPB, including Hillman.

Reporters were excluded from the committee room soon after Carroll began his testimony.

In Cleveland, Lewis said, the Prince Biederman Company, which had been manufacturing women's garments primarily and some men's clothing, applied for an Army contract, and after an investigation, was told that the plant was suitable. "In fact," Lewis said, "the president of the company told me the Army was enthusiastic about the factory."

On Jan. 13, 1942, Lewis continued, H. F. Mueller, president of the concern, received a letter from the Quartermaster Corps in Philadelphia, which said:

"Since our visit to your factory the policy of the Office of Production Management has been changed to award contracts only to factories which manufacture men's clothing."

This, said Lewis, meant only those factories employing Mr. Hillman's union.

LABOR FRONT

GEORGE McCRAY

NEGRO CIO LEADERS SAY RANDOLPH SHOULD QUIT AFL

With the exception of Joe Louis, A. Philip Randolph undoubtedly has the highest news value of any Negro in the United States. In this respect he far outshines his up and coming fellow trade unionist, Willard S. Townsend, president of the CIO's United Transport Service Employes union. This seems to be purely a temporary situation, however, for while Townsend's sun is rising with the united support of liberal and progressive elements in the country, particularly the CIO, the AFL seems to be determined to "black out" Randolph completely.

For the moment anything that Randolph says or does or anything that happens to him is news. He was even an issue at the fifth annual convention of the CIO at Boston. So far as I know, this was the first time a Negro became an issue at conventions representing dominant segment of the American labor movement.

At the CIO convention, Phil Murray made a statement to the convention which indicated he had watched carefully Randolph's efforts at the sixty-second convention of the AFL at Toronto, Canada. Said he while defending a resolution on discrimination: "Might I say . . . that we are the only labor organization I know of anywhere in this country that is giving intelligent consideration to the problems of racial discrimination."

Negro CIO delegates were fearful that the poor showing of Randolph at the AFL convention would cause the CIO to become too easily satisfied with their own efforts. Said Townsend:

"Randolph's acceptance of the do-nothing policy of the AFL is hurting the whole fight against discrimination." Chicago Defender

Boyd Wilson, Phil Murray's administrative assistant in the United Steelworkers of America, asked: "Why does Randolph stand for it; why doesn't he quit?"

W. Richard Carter, general executive board member of the CIO's Industrial Marine and Shipbuilding union, which union expelled several white members at the Baltimore shipyards for inciting racial hatreds, said: "Brother, it simply burns me up to see a Negro leader like Randolph take the pushing around he is getting from the AFL."

NEGROES WON'T TAKE IT—

The "American Federationist," official organ of the American Federation of Labor, devotes its November issue to reporting the proceedings of the Toronto convention This issue carries a picture of Milton P. Webster addressing the convention on an anti-discrimination resolution, but quotes Randolph as saying: "Twenty million people cannot be kept down. . . The Negro people are not going to continue to take it."

Meanwhile, the CIO took a most important step this week to strengthen its Anti-Discrimination committee. Murray, on suggestion of Joe Curran, is reported to have appointed another Negro, Ferdinand Smith, able national secretary of the left-wing National Maritime union, to membership on the committee.

The National Maritime union, like the United Automobile Workers union, has been waging a most successful campaign against prejudice and discrimination against Negro defense workers. Much of the success which the National Maritime union has achieved in getting berths for Negroes on ships owned by companies which had refused to use Negro seamen, is due directly to union leadership. He led and won the fight for mixed Negro and white crews, and for the placing of a Negro captain in charge of at least one Liberty ship.

It is also reported that the Automobile workers with the backing of President R. J. Thomas is asking why Walter Hardin has not been made a member of the committee. At present Hardin is a member of the Inter-Racial Committee of the United Automobile Workers union. Present members of the CIO's anti-discrimination committee are James B. Carey, chairman; Willard S. Townsend, secretary; J. Leary, Boyd Wilson and Ferdinand Smith.

WORLD-WIDE LABOR UNITY AND RACE

IN THE WIND: A pretty substantial rumor has it that this discrimination issue will become not only a major issue between the CIO and the AFL when unity negotiations open early in December, but is taking on international importance. The American, British and Soviet Trade unions are trying to work out a plan for world-wide cooperation to win the war and to guarantee a democratic peace.

Main stumbling blocks are AFL antagonism to Soviet trade unions, its "peace-on-our terms" attitude toward CIO, and its refusal to do anything to bring about enlightened racial attitudes within the AFL. The question is how long will the British Trade Union Congress continue to dicker with the AFL before accepting the CIO into full partnership?

May Quit FEPC

It has been rumored that Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee may resign his position to accept a teaching post at Harvard University. Reasons for the intended resignation are reported to be that his present job is what is known as a "a hot spot," heads of governmental departments being said to be resenting the quiet manner in which the Quaker-born secretary has kept pressing home the point of complying with the Presidential order of integrating colored men into jobs, to white employers.

Randolph May Run for Congress

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington movement, has been named a candidate for congressman-at-large from this State by the American Labor party.

The candidacy was made known Saturday afternoon along with the announcement that New York City's comptroller, Joseph D. McGoldrick, would head up the party's ticket.

ALP Strategy

In naming a full slate for the State elections, the ALP is apparently going through with the threat to upset the applecart of the Democrats, bring about the election of Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican standard-bearer, and place the blame on Chairman Farley. Both the left and right wings of the ALP are unalterably opposed to John J. Bennett and wholeheartedly for Senator James M. Mead whom the former defeated.

The nomination of Randolph is being viewed as a move to draw upon the strong prestige he holds among colored people throughout the city and State. In the event the ticket is actually entered the party expects to collect about a million votes, mostly at the expense of the Democrats.

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE

January 4, 1942

NEGRO OF THE YEAR

The TRIBUNE nominates for the Negro of the Year, 1941, A. Philip Randolph for his stimulating and harnassing of the growing industrial consciousness of the American Negro.

A. Philip Randolph, who is responsible for the largest single labor organization of Negroes in the country, rendered another great service to his race in the astute statesmanship which resulted in the President's order, banning discrimination in National Defense, and forming the FEP committee.

The FEP committee has taken no revenge on companies which have caused untold injury to Negroes for generations in refusing to hire them as skilled and unskilled labor. Instead, the Committee has accomplished farther reaching aims. By providing a setting in which Negro protest groups and laborers, and white industrialists might meet in a sponsored negotiations, the Committee has accomplished a measure of education of both sides.

For all of this, A. Philip Randolph, whose proposed March on Washington had this result, is responsible.

Statesman, scholar, idealist and yet realist, A. Philip Randolph is clearly the man, not only of this year, but in the results of his activities which the farseeing may already glimpse on the horizon, of many years to come.

FLAT $24 INCREASE WAGES FOR PORTERS AND $21.60 BACK PAY

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—In the international offices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in New York City, A. Philip Randolph, international president, announced that the organization had signed an agreement with the Pullman company for an increase in pay of ten cents an hour or $24 a month.

This will represent an increase of over two million dollars for the Pullman porters, maids, attendants, and bus boys in the Pullman service. This group of workers will also reecive $21.60 a month for three months of back pay extending from September to December 1, observed Mr. Randolph.

TRAIN PORTERS GET BACK PAY

Wage increases were also secured by the Brotherhood for train porters who are members of the organization, representing $22.80 per month with 7½ per cent back pay extending from September to December 1.

The head of the porters' organization pointed out that various carriers with which the Brotherhood holds contracts, are being signed up rather rapidly for increases in pay ranging from ten cents for the non-operating group, including chair car, parlor car, coach and buffet porters, with the back pay of nine cents an hour; and also including train porters in the operating group at one and one-half cents wage increase with the seven and one-half per cent back pay of a three-month period.

It is estimated that the increases for the members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will run much above 2½ million dollars, stated Randolph. Mr. Randolph points to this notable achievement of collective bargaining for colored workers by the Brotherhood as indicative of a new era in the economic life of Negro workers in America.

Pullman Wage Hikes Exceed $2,500,000

Jan. 3 '42

NEW YORK. — The signing of an agreement with the Pullman Company calling for pay increases aggregating more than two and a half million dollars for its employees was annunced last week by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The increase for Pullman porters, maids, attendants and bus boys amounts to 10 cents an hour, or $24 a month. In addition, these workers are to receive three months' back pay at $21.60 a month.

[illegible] Benefited

Inc[illegible]0 per month, plus 7[illegible] back pay from Septemb[illegible]mber 1 for train porte[illegible] also covered by the agree[illegible]

Mr. Randolph pointed out that additional agreements are being signed with various carriers with which the brotherhood holds contracts.

These include 10-cent increases for the non-operating group, including chair-car, parlor-car, coach and buffet porters, with back pay at 9 cents an hour; 9½-cent increases, with back pay at 7½ cents, for train porters in the operating group.

FAIR JOB PROBERS

(Continued from Page 1)

fact that I have a three-year-old daughter makes the final decision more difficult.

NEED DEMOCRACY ON HOME FRONT

"However," he continued, "I want your readers to know that my position has not resulted in the losing of friends. I have a thorough appreciation of the fact that we must practice real democracy at home before we can preach about democracy abroad.

"Our work with the FEPC has proven conclusively to me that big industry will go along with the program. The weight of public opinion has been of such a nature that business executives have been more than willing to co-operate.

"I have had the finest of association with both the members of the committee and those industrialists whom we have touched," he continued.

MAY RESIGN

"My gravest concern now is the permanency of the program which we are putting into effect. We realize that the present emergency will someday pass, and with it the FEPC. But we want to so correlate our work that when the emergency is over, Negroes will not be the first fired and the last hired. To this end we are working towards a permanent set-up within the personnel administration and the Labor Department."

Cramer insisted however, that he has not resigned . . . as yet. He had no answer to the allegation that his wife was reported in Cambridge last week—house-hunting.

CHICAGO DEFENDER

January 3, 1942

R.R. Workers Win Increase In Salaries

ST. LOUIS. — (ANP) — A wage increase of $8,720 a year was gained for 197 train porters and brakemen in an agreement signed here Monday, Dec. 15, by the Brotherhood of Trainmen, Brakemen, Porters, Switchmen, Firemen, and Railway Employees, Inc.. whose headquarters are located in Oklahoma City, and the representatives of four railroad companies, the brotherhood announced.

The agreement signed after seven months of negotiations, also brought a guarantee for a shorter work month in decreasing the number of miles traveled monthly by the railroad employes.

The railroads affected are the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad company, St. Louis and San Francisco Railway in Texas, the Brownwood, North and South railroad and the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad. Several southeastern railroads, will be affected by wage increases as soon as this brotherhood finishes negotiations with the management of these railroads.

By the agreement signed in St. Louis, each of the 197 colored trainmen affected will receive $157.80 per month instead of $125 for 5,500 miles traveled monthly and additional pay for every mile in excess of 5,500.

The colored trainmen, brakemen and train porters were represented by Steve Bennett, general president, and Vernon C. Coffey, general employes' representative of the brotherhood. Mr. Bennett resides in Oklahoma City and Mr. Coffey in Kansas City, Kans.

Coffey and Bennett were formerly officers in one of the American Federation of Labor unions and were forced to incorporate by reason of having their charter revoked by A.F.L., allegedly because they represented colored trainmen, firemen, etc.

According to Coffey, the big five and the several white brotherhoods whose membership is made up of white men have seen to it that the increases granted by the President's fact-finding board in mediation only applies to white switchmen, firemen, flagmen, brakemen. "The colored men must look to their own unions to gain this increase," he said.

A device has been invented to determine the vitamin content of some foods in eight hours instead of requiring laboratory tests lasting weeks.

FAIR JOB PROBERS MAY LOSE CRAMER

Jan 3, 42

(Special to The Courier)

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 1—In an exclusive interview with the Pittsburgh Courier here, Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the Fair Employment Practices committee, denied categorically that the reason for his contemplated resignation from his post was based on the grounds that he found he was playing the role of a "martyr" and was losing caste with his friends.

Said Mr. Cramer:—"It is true that I have been offered a position to teach at Harvard. It is also true that I am seriously considering the offer. It has been a lifelong ambition of mine, and the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

COUNT BASIE STARS ON RADIO PROGRAM

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 1—Count Basie, famous exponent of swing, starred on the Coca Cola Spotlight radio program Tuesday night over a national hookup. Basie is one of the leading contenders in the Courier Band contest.

News Cavalcade of 1

NAMES THAT MADE NEWS IN 1941

Marva Louis ... Randolph ... Powell

Outstanding News Stories Of 1941.....

MYSTERIOUS FIRE SWEEPS THROUGH principal business district of Mound Bayou, all-colored town in Mississippi, causing loss of over $50,000.

* * *

ADOLPHE FELIX EBOUE, CIVIL GOVERNOR of Chad, rich province in French Equatorial Africa, defies Hitler and Petain and welcomes Free French leaders thereby giving them important military base that keeps alive the spirit of France.

* * *

ELEVEN GUN SALUTE GREETS Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis upon his arrival at Ft. Riley, Kans., to take over command of the Ninth and Tenth cavalries. Later ordered to capital and attached to army general staff.

* * *

W. T. BROWN, JR., PROMINENT CHICAGO UNDERTAKER and former Mayor of Bronzeville, killed as his auto overturns near Dixon, Tenn. Eight thousand view body in Chicago, and detail of police required to handle crowd of 30,000 at his funeral.

* * *

COL. ANDERSON PITTS OF CHICAGO is named new commanding officer of the 184th Field Artillery, formerly the Old Eighth Illinois Infantry, at Fort Custer, Michigan.

* * *

DR. D. ORMONDE WALKER, PRESIDENT OF WILBERFORCE university, is ousted from office and Bishop R. R. Wright is named acting head until a successor is chosen.

* * *

ALD. EARL B. DICKERSON AND MILTON P. WEBSTER, both of Chicago, named by President Roosevelt as members of the Fair Employment Practice Committee to probe into job discriminations against Negroes on National Defense contracts.

* * *

BODY OF DR. WILLIS N. HUGGINS, noted New York educator and historian, who disappeared December 23, 1940, is found in the Hudson river. No motive for suicide is known.

* * *

DR. DAVID V. JEMISON OF SELMA, ALA., elected to succeed the late Rev. Lacey Kirk Williams as president of the National Baptist Convention in bitter election battle with Rev. Junius C. Austin at meet in Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

OPEN TRIAL IN DETROIT, MICH., charging John Roxborough, co-manager of Joe Louis; Everett I. Watson, manager of Roscoe Toles, and sixty others, including Ex-Mayor Richard Reading with conspiracy and bribery in connection with numbers game. Their convictions followed later.

* * *

MAYWEATHER BROTHERS, WILLIE AND FLOYD named as chief heirs of the late Lettie Kolvin, Indian woman, who died leaving oil estate valued at 15 million dollars. Mitchell Knighten, Chicago, files suit claiming he is rightful heir to fortune, stating he was once husband of Lettie.

* * *

ATTORNEY PATRICK B. PRESCOTT, JR., appointed judge of the Municipal court of Chicago by Gov. Dwight Green. Later denied seat by Chief Justice Edward Scheffler who questioned validity of governor's appointment. Prescott to file mandamus proceedings to gain seat.

* * *

MRS. MARVA LOUIS, WIFE OF HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION Joe Louis, starts action for divorce in Chicago, charging cruelty. Offers Five Point reconciliation plan which Joe ignores, but later files answer to suit. Marva awarded $200 per week allowance pending hearing, and reconciliation takes place at Master-in-Chancery office. Joe and Marva go on second honeymoon.

* * *

ADDIS ABABA RECAPTURED. Haile Selassie returns to throne amid triumphant welcome of natives who suffered under iron-rule of Italian conquerors. Selassie issues proclamation banning slavery forever from Ethiopia.

* * *

U. S. SUPREME COURT RENDERS DECISION in case of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell calling for uniform transportation facilities in suit filed by the Congressman who had been Jim Crowed in inter-state travel on railroad.

* * *

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ISSUES EXECUTIVE ORDER calling for Office of Production Management to cooperate in wiping out discrimination in job placements in National Defense program. March-On-Washington committee, headed by A. Philip Randolph, cancels plan for invasion of capital.

* * *

J. ERNEST WILKINS, JR., SON OF PROMINENT COLORED Chicago lawyer, is first student to receive Master of Arts degree at University of Chicago at age of seventeen.

* * *

DR. JOHN LAWLAH, DIRECTOR OF PROVIDENT hospital, Chicago, named head of Howard University Medical school, Washington, D. C.

* * *

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS orders Ira T. Bryant ousted as secretary of A.M.E. Sunday School Union after case had been pending for several years.

* * *

RICHARD WRIGHT, AUTHOR OF "NATIVE SON," the novel that proved to be one of the best sellers, awarded the Spingarn Medal. Orson Welles, noted producer, dramatized the novel for stage purposes and starred Canada Lee in principal role.

* * *

DR. WALTER D. COCKING, dean of the University of Georgia School of Education, and Dr. Marvin S. Putman, president of Georgia Teacher's college, dismissed by Gov. Eugene Talmadge who charged that they advocated racial equality in schools. General Education Board withdraws financial support.

* * *

FOLLOWING A SENSATIONAL TRIAL during which metropolitan dailies throughout the country carried prejudiced accounts with few exceptions, Joseph Spell, chauffeur for wealthy Mrs. Eleanor Strubing, was acquitted of rape charges which she brought against him.

* * *

THE CAMPAIGN LED BY THE NATIONAL AIRMEN'S Association for the admission of Negroes into the United States army air corps, ended in partial victory when the Jim Crow 99th Pursuit Squadron was established at Tuskegee institute.

* * *

WASHINGTON POLICE WIPED THEIR BOOKS CLEAN of a series of unsolved rape attacks in the capital with the arrest of Jarvis R. Catoe, a taxi driver, who confessed attacks on seven women of both races. Catoe was later convi

DYNAMIC EVENT

Roosevelt ... First Te

Cavalcade of 1941

1941
Powell

Outstanding News Stories Of 1941.....

MYSTERIOUS FIRE SWEEPS THROUGH principal business district of Mound Bayou, all-colored town in Mississippi, causing loss of over $50,000.

* * *

ADOLPHE FELIX EBOUE, CIVIL GOVERNOR of Chad, rich province in French Equatorial Africa, defies Hitler and Petain and welcomes Free French leaders thereby giving them important military base that keeps alive the spirit of France.

* * *

ELEVEN GUN SALUTE GREETS Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis upon his arrival at Ft. Riley, Kans., to take over command of the Ninth and Tenth cavalries. Later ordered to capital and attached to army general staff.

* * *

W. T. BROWN, JR., PROMINENT CHICAGO UNDERTAKER and former Mayor of Bronzeville, killed as his auto overturns near Dixon, Tenn. Eight thousand view body in Chicago, and detail of police required to handle crowd of 30,000 at his funeral.

* * *

COL. ANDERSON PITTS OF CHICAGO is named new commanding officer of the 184th Field Artillery, formerly the Old Eighth Illinois Infantry, at Fort Custer, Michigan.

* * *

DR. D. ORMONDE WALKER, PRESIDENT OF WILBERFORCE university, is ousted from office and Bishop R. R. Wright is named acting head until a successor is chosen.

* * *

ALD. EARL B. DICKERSON AND MILTON P. WEBSTER, both of Chicago, named by President Roosevelt as members of the Fair Employment Practice Committee to probe into job discriminations against Negroes on National Defense contracts.

* * *

BODY OF DR. WILLIS N. HUGGINS, noted New York educator and historian, who disappeared December 23, 1940, is found in the Hudson river. No motive for suicide is known.

* * *

DR. DAVID V. JEMISON OF SELMA, ALA., elected to succeed the late Rev. Lacey Kirk Williams as president of the National Baptist Convention in bitter election battle with Rev. Junius C. Austin at meet in Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

OPEN TRIAL IN DETROIT, MICH., charging John Roxborough, co-manager of Joe Louis; Everett I. Watson, manager of Roscoe Toles, and sixty others, including Ex-Mayor Richard Reading with conspiracy and bribery in connection with numbers game. Their convictions followed later.

* * *

MAYWEATHER BROTHERS, WILLIE AND FLOYD named as chief heirs of the late Lettie Kolvin, Indian woman, who died leaving oil estate valued at 15 million dollars. Mitchell Knighten, Chicago, files suit claiming he is rightful heir to fortune, stating he was once husband of Lettie.

* * *

ATTORNEY PATRICK B. PRESCOTT, JR., appointed judge of the Municipal court of Chicago by Gov. Dwight Green. Later denied seat by Chief Justice Edward Scheffler who questioned validity of governor's appointment. Prescott to file mandamus proceedings to gain seat.

* * *

MRS. MARVA LOUIS, WIFE OF HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION Joe Louis, starts action for divorce in Chicago, charging cruelty. Offers Five Point reconciliation plan which Joe ignores, but later files answer to suit. Marva awarded $200 per week allowance pending hearing, and reconciliation takes place at Master-in-Chancery office. Joe and Marva go on second honeymoon.

* * *

ADDIS ABABA RECAPTURED. Haile Selassie returns to throne amid triumphant welcome of natives who suffered under iron-rule of Italian conquerors. Selassie issues proclamation banning slavery forever from Ethiopia.

* * *

U. S. SUPREME COURT RENDERS DECISION in case of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell calling for uniform transportation facilities in suit filed by the Congressman who had been Jim Crowed in inter-state travel on railroad.

* * *

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ISSUES EXECUTIVE ORDER calling for Office of Production Management to cooperate in wiping out discrimination in job placements in National Defense program. March-On-Washington committee, headed by A. Philip Randolph, cancels plan for invasion of capital.

* * *

J. ERNEST WILKINS, JR., SON OF PROMINENT COLORED Chicago lawyer, is first student to receive Master of Arts degree at University of Chicago at age of seventeen.

* * *

DR. JOHN LAWLAH, DIRECTOR OF PROVIDENT hospital, Chicago, named head of Howard University Medical school, Washington, D. C.

* * *

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS orders Ira T. Bryant ousted as secretary of A.M.E. Sunday School Union after case had been pending for several years.

* * *

RICHARD WRIGHT, AUTHOR OF "NATIVE SON," the novel that proved to be one of the best sellers, awarded the Spingarn Medal. Orson Welles, noted producer, dramatized the novel for stage purposes and starred Canada Lee in principal role.

* * *

DR. WALTER D. COCKING, dean of the University of Georgia School of Education, and Dr. Marvin S. Putman, president of Georgia Teacher's college, dismissed by Gov. Eugene Talmadge who charged that they advocated racial equality in schools. General Education Board withdraws financial support.

* * *

FOLLOWING A SENSATIONAL TRIAL during which metropolitan dailies throughout the country carried prejudiced accounts with few exceptions, Joseph Spell, chauffeur for wealthy Mrs. Eleanor Strubing, was acquitted of rape charges which she brought against him.

* * *

THE CAMPAIGN LED BY THE NATIONAL AIRMEN'S Association for the admission of Negroes into the United States army air corps, ended in partial victory when the Jim Crow 99th Pursuit Squadron was established at Tuskegee institute.

* * *

WASHINGTON POLICE WIPED THEIR BOOKS CLEAN of a series of unsolved rape attacks in the capital with the arrest of Jarvis R. Catoe, a taxi driver, who confessed attacks on seven women of both races. Catoe was later convicted.

DYNAMIC EVENTS OF YEAR 1941

Roosevelt ... First Tenant ... Big Fortune

Joe Louis' battle "outside of the ring" began with this scene. (1) Mrs. Marva Louis and her attorney, Bindley C. Cyrus, seem to be enjoying the lawsuit at this moment in which Mrs. Louis was seeking a divorce from the champion. (2) William A. Little, well known Chicagoan, is elected Mayor of Bronzeville, and has something to smile about after going through a stormy campaign in which he won over four other contestants. (3) And here is the end of a "little disagreement." Marva and Joe leaving the master-in-chancery office after he had stopped the proceedings and he and Marva patched things up. It was the beginning of their "second honeymoon." (4) Dr. John B. West, new medical director of Provident hospital, and (5) Dr. Homer V. Wilburn, chief of staff. (6) Laying the cornerstone of Ida B. Wells housing project. Robert R. Taylor of Chicago Housing Authority is shown standing near Bishop W. J. Walls (extreme right). (7) A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who originated the "March-On-Washington" idea which resulted in President Roosevelt issuing his famous Executive Order resulting in the formation of the Fair Employment Practice committee. (8) Rev. T. W. Smith, Columbus, Ga., breaks ground for the Negro Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. for soldiers at Ft. Benning. (9) Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., newly elected New York alderman. (10) Chicagoans stage "Demonstration for Democracy" parade down South Parkway in opposition to segregation.

forever from Ethiopia.

* * *

U. S. SUPREME COURT RENDERS DECISION in case of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell calling for uniform transportation facilities in suit filed by the Congressman who had been Jim Crowed in inter-state travel on railroad.

* * *

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ISSUES EXECUTIVE ORDER calling for Office of Production Management to cooperate in wiping out discrimination in job placements in National Defense program. March-On-Washington committee, headed by A. Philip Randolph, cancels plan for invasion of capital.

* * *

J. ERNEST WILKINS, JR., SON OF PROMINENT COLORED Chicago lawyer, is first student to receive Master of Arts degree at University of Chicago at age of seventeen.

* * *

DR. JOHN LAWLAH, DIRECTOR OF PROVIDENT hospital, Chicago, named head of Howard University Medical school, Washington, D. C.

* * *

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS orders Ira T. Bryant ousted as secretary of A.M.E. Sunday School Union after case had been pending for several years.

* * *

RICHARD WRIGHT, AUTHOR OF "NATIVE SON," the novel that proved to be one of the best sellers, awarded the Spingarn Medal. Orson Welles, noted producer, dramatized the novel for stage purposes and starred Canada Lee in principal role.

* * *

DR. WALTER D. COCKING, dean of the University of Georgia School of Education, and Dr. Marvin S. Putman, president of Georgia Teacher's college, dismissed by Gov. Eugene Talmadge who charged that they advocated racial equality in schools. General Education Board withdraws financial support.

* * *

FOLLOWING A SENSATIONAL TRIAL during which metropolitan dailies throughout the country carried prejudiced accounts with few exceptions, Joseph Spell, chauffeur for wealthy Mrs. Eleanor Strubing, was acquitted of rape charges which she brought against him.

* * *

THE CAMPAIGN LED BY THE NATIONAL AIRMEN'S Association for the admission of Negroes into the United States army air corps, ended in partial victory when the Jim Crow 99th Pursuit Squadron was established at Tuskegee institute.

* * *

WASHINGTON POLICE WIPED THEIR BOOKS CLEAN of a series of unsolved rape attacks in the capital with the arrest of Jarvis R. Catoe, a taxi driver, who confessed attacks on seven women of both races. Catoe was later convicted.

1941 News Review

January

JANUARY 4

Mystery shrouds disappearance in New York of Dr. Willis N. Huggins, former Chicago educator.

Duke Ellington, band leader, wins Chicago Defender No. 1 band contest. Awarded trophy by Joe Louis, world's heavyweight boxing champion.

British withdraw recognition of Italian conquest of Ethiopia. Map plans to induct 184th field artillery (old Eighth Illinois regiment) into federal service.

JANUARY 11

Col. Oscar Randall named to lead 184th field artillery to Camp Custer, Mich., for war maneuvers.

Hold funeral services for Dr. I. H. Holloway, former Mayor of Bronzeville, in Chicago.

"Trap" Lewis and 16 others jailed by U. S. on dope charges in Chicago. Mystery fire sweeps heart of Mound Bayou, Miss. Loss estimated at $50,000. Railroad workers get $7,000,000 pay boost. 70,000 men wait pay increase set for March 1.

Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity awards Lionel F. Artis, housing manager of Indianapolis, and editor of Kappa Journal, achievement laurel wreath at confab in Kansas City, Mo.

JANUARY 18

CAIRO.—Ethiopian natives kill 4,000 Italians; capture 7,000.

Prison gates close on big Mid-west dope ring in Chicago.

Great Britain sets up jim crow bomb shelters in London as war spreads.

Expect white-wash of Memphis police terror reign against Negroes.

FWA chief bans discrimination against Negroes applying for work on housing program in Washington, D. C.

Gov. Dwight Green takes oath of office on Bible presented him by Rev. A. J. Carey, at inaugural ceremony in Springfield, Ill.

Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis assigned by War department to command Ninth and Tenth cavalry, Fort Riley, Kan.

Ida B. Wells homes, Chicago's federal housing project, gets first tenants.

JANUARY 25

Nation's Negro flyers blast Jim Crow air unit at confab in Chicago.

Order restored at Tuskegee Institute after six days of strike activities.

Four Negro priests ordained at St. Augustine seminary, at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Clarence R. Johnson appointed consultant to National Defense Advisory Commission, Division of Labor Supply, at Washington, D. C.

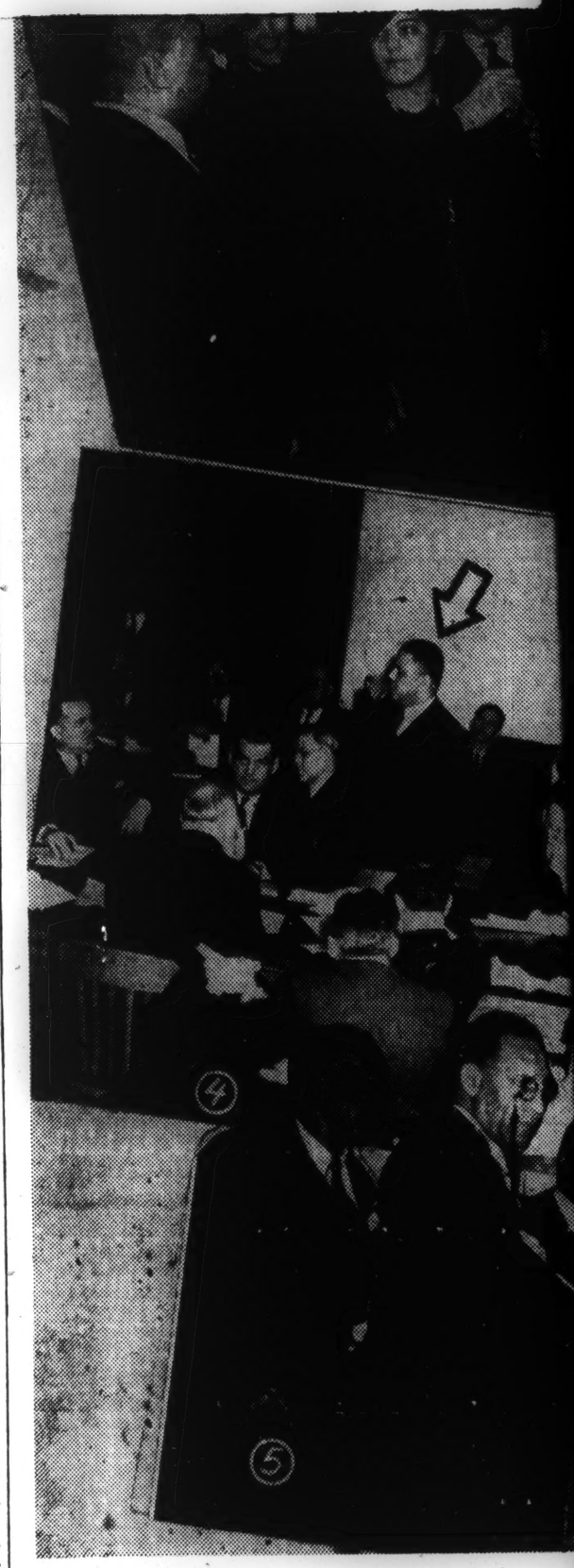
Eunice Wilson Anderson, of Detroit, files suit for $50,000 against Chicago police officers William Davis and Oscar Ridley.

Preston Bowie, Barefield Gordon, Ernest Calloway, and St. Clair Drake swear before Chicago Defender officials that they will never fight in armed forces of the United States so long as the country maintains policy of racial segregation.

February

FEBRUARY 1

Thirteen soldiers of Harlem's 369th



One of the highlights of the inauguration of President Roosevelt was the musicale given by Negro artists in Washington at which the President's wife (1) was honored guest. Others, left to right, are Mrs. Emory Smith, Mrs. J. G. Hamm, Miss Arnetta Randall and Thomas H. R. Clark. (2) We speak in terms of millions when we talk about these three. Here are the Mayweather brothers, Willie and Floyd, of Kansas City, Kans., who were named heirs to 15 million dollars in Oklahoma oil royalties left by their relative, Lete Kolvin, an Indian woman. But Mitchell Knighten of Chicago (in center) says he was once married to Lete and has filed his claim thereby tying up the millions for awhile. (3) The largest housing project built by the gov-

Ethiopia.

* * *

E COURT RENDERS DECISION in case of Con-
rthur W. Mitchell calling for uniform transportation
uit filed by the Congressman who had been Jim
nter-state travel on railroad.

* * *

OOSEVELT ISSUES EXECUTIVE ORDER calling
Production Management to cooperate in wiping out
n in job placements in National Defense program.
Vashington committee, headed by A. Philip Randolph,
for invasion of capital.

* * *

ILKINS, JR., SON OF PROMINENT COLORED
yer, is first student to receive Master of Arts degree
of Chicago at age of seventeen.

* * *

WLAH, DIRECTOR OF PROVIDENT hospital,
ned head of Howard University Medical school, Wash-

* * *

COURT OF APPEALS orders Ira T. Bryant ousted
of A.M.E. Sunday School Union after case had been
everal years.

* * *

GHT, AUTHOR OF "NATIVE SON," the novel that
one of the best sellers, awarded the Spingarn Medal.
s, noted producer, dramatized the novel for stage pur-
arred Canada Lee in principal role.

* * *

D. COCKING, dean of the University of Georgia
Education, and Dr. Marvin S. Putman, president of
her's college, dismissed by Gov. Eugene Talmadge who
they advocated racial equality in schools. General
ard withdraws financial support.

* * *

A SENSATIONAL TRIAL during which metropolitan
hout the country carried prejudiced accounts with few
seph Spell, chauffeur for wealthy Mrs. Eleanor Strub-
itted of rape charges which she brought against him.

* * *

N LED BY THE NATIONAL AIRMEN'S Associa-
dmission of Negroes into the United States army air
in partial victory when the Jim Crow 99th Pursuit
s established at Tuskegee institute.

* * *

POLICE WIPED THEIR BOOKS CLEAN of a
olved rape attacks in the capital with the arrest of
e, a taxi driver, who confessed attacks on seven women
Catoe was later convicted.

1 News Review

ary

RY 4

disappearance in
Willis N. Huggins,
ucator.
band leader, wins
o. 1 band contest.
Joe Louis, world's
champion.
recognition of Ital-
iopia. Map plans to
rtillery (old Eighth
nto federal service.

RY 11

ll named to lead
to Camp Custer.
euvers.
ices for Dr. I. H.
Mayor of Bronze-

d 16 others jailed
harges in Chicago.
s heart of Mound
stimated at $50,000.
get $7,000,000 pay
wait pay increase

fraternity awards
using manager of
editor of Kappa
t laurel wreath at
ity, Mo.

RY 18

natives kill 4,000
00.
on big Mid-west
go.
up jim crow bomb
as war spreads.
of Memphis po-
lice terror reign against Negroes.

FWA chief bans discrimination against Negroes applying for work on housing program in Washington, D. C.

Gov. Dwight Green takes oath of office on Bible presented him by Rev. A. J. Carey, at inaugural ceremony in Springfield, Ill.

Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis assigned by War department to command Ninth and Tenth cavalry, Fort Riley, Kan.

Ida B. Wells homes, Chicago's federal housing project, gets first tenants.

JANUARY 25

Nation's Negro flyers blast Jim Crow air unit at confab in Chicago.

Order restored at Tuskegee Institute after six days of strike activities.

Four Negro priests ordained at St. Augustine seminary, at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Clarence R. Johnson appointed consultant to National Defense Advisory Commission, Division of Labor Supply, at Washington, D. C.

Eunice Wilson Anderson, of Detroit, files suit for $50,000 against Chicago police officers William Davis and Oscar Ridley.

Preston Bowie, Barefield Gordon, Ernest Calloway, and St. Clair Drake swear before Chicago Defender officials that they will never fight in armed forces of the United States so long as the country maintains policy of racial segregation.

February

FEBRUARY 1

Thirteen soldiers of Harlem's 369th

One of the highlights of the inauguration of President Roosevelt was the musicale given by Negro artists in Washington at which the President's wife (1) was honored guest. Others, left to right, are Mrs. Emory Smith, Mrs. J. G. Hamm, Miss Arnetta Randall and Thomas H. R. Clark. (2) We speak in terms of millions when we talk about these three. Here are the Mayweather brothers, Willie and Floyd, of Kansas City, Kans., who were named heirs to 15 million dollars in Oklahoma oil royalties left by their relative, Lete Kolvin, an Indian woman. But Mitchell Knighten of Chicago (in center) says he was once married to Lete and has filed his claim thereby tying up the millions for awhile. (3) The largest housing project built by the government in a colored community is the Ida B. Wells project in Chicago. Here Robert R. Taylor, vice chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority, is presenting a key to the first tenants, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Warren. The project will house 1,662 families. (4) Our voices in government in action. Here stands Rep. Charles Jenkins and Rep. William Warfield at Springfield, Ill., in the midst of a discussion regarding the rights of our race to work without discrimination on all government leased contracts. (5) It took some clever generalship to pilot Dr. David V. Jemison of Selma, Ala., to the presidency of the National Baptist Convention of America, and here he is shown in Cleveland thanking the delegates for their support. Dr. Harten, Brooklyn pastor, stands nearby.

News Cavalcade of 19

RACE ACHIEVEMENTS SHOWN

Moscow ... Washington ... Chicago

Anti-Aircraft regiment, burned in mystery fire at Oswego, N. Y.

Police of Richmond, Va., charge 23-year-old Nathaniel Boone with setting his home afire, causing death of his two children, mother-in-law and another woman.

Admiral C. W. Nimitz tells special committee from National Medical association in Washington, D. C., that if Negroes are allowed to enlist in navy "they would be so superior in general to the whites that they would have to be made petty officers, and the whites would not tolerate this." This, he explained is one of the reasons for navy color-line.

Georgia governor pardons 17-year-old Marie Hatfield, charged with assault on white woman in Columbus.

First AME bishop's council to be held after the general conference of last year, will convene in New Orleans, February 13-17, with Bishop F. L. Green as host.

Plan fire-trap probe after 5 lose lives in Chicago conflagration.

Joseph Hughes becomes Mayor of Bronzeville for second time in Chicago.

Native officers of French Congo jail Nazi chieftain at Leopoldville, Belgium Congo.

Richard Wright, author of Native Son, awarded Spingarn medal at New York.

Epharim J. Still, mayor of the oldest American town owned and governed by Negroes, died at Lawnside, N. J., January 27.

FEBRUARY 8

Chicagoans storm city counsel, demanding traction job guarantee.

FEBRUARY 15

Adolphe Felix Sylvester Eboue, civil governor of Chad, rich province in French Equatorial Africa, defies Hitler and Petain.

One dead, six injured as fire destroys Club DeLisa, Chicago night club.

Chicagoans in mammoth demonstration for Democracy. 1,000 march in pa-

Plan first memorial services to honor late Robert S. Abbott, of Chicago Defender.

Edward M. Sneed, Democratic committeeman of Chicago, named in fix scandal.

Conceal details in death of Private Paul Mayo, 10th cavalry, mysteriously slain at West Point, N. Y.

Boston's 372nd Infantry to be inducted into federal services March 10.

MARCH 8

Bishop James W. Brown killed by auto in New York City.

1,000 pay tribute to late Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of Chicago Defender, during memorial services at Chicago.

For injuries received in auto accident in 1939, Mrs. Emma S. Gilbert, of New York, was awarded $10,000 by jury.

William O. Walker, publisher of Cleveland Call Post, elected president of Negro Newspaper Publishers' association at confab in Chicago.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune says she will resign from duties at Bethune-Cookman college which she founded at Daytona Beach, Fla., in order to devote more time to her work as director of NYA.

Plan auction sale to dispose of Binga Bank properties in Chicago.

MARCH 15

Plan action to avoid sale of Binga bank in Chicago.

Request for federal investigation of mysterious shooting of Ellis Reed Jr., at Fayetteville, N. C., made by United Alumni association of Chicago.

Evanston, Ill., all set for gala Bronzeville ball.

London's anger of Ethiopians rising to fever pitch as patriots report Mussolini troops slaughtering natives.

By posting $13,000 bond, Father Divine escapes jail at New York for default of $5,900 judgement against him to Mrs. Verinda Brown.

Dr. R. Percy Barnes, professor at

1941 NEWS NAMES

BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN O. DAVIS—elevated to highest active ranking ever held by Negro in the United States army and assigned to inspector general's office in Washington, D. C.

CORNELIUS R. COFFEY—Awarded the Dwight H. Green trophy by the National Airmen's Association of America as the flyer having made the greatest contribution to the advancement of aviation in 1940.

RICHARD WRIGHT—awarded the Spingarn medal for writing "Native Son," best seller of 1940.

WILLIAM O. WALKER—Cleveland editor and publisher elected president of the Association of Negro Publishers.

REV. A. CLAYTON POWELL—conducted successful fight for jobs with bus companies in New York and was first Negro elected to membership on city council under proportional representation plan.

CONG. ARTHUR W. MITCHELL—pursued fight against denial of first class passenger privileges to Negroes by railroads in the south to favorable decision from the United States Supreme court.

HAILE SELUASSIE — Resumed seat on throne of Ethiopia and issued edict liberating all slaves in domain.

ELIE LESCOT—Former Haitian ambassador to the United States elected president of Haiti.

ETHEL WATERS—honored before 8,000 persons at annual Chicago Defender tea.

JOSEPH SPELL — acquitted of rape charges brought against him by Mrs. Stribling for whom he was employed as chauffeur in one of the year's most sensational court cases.

DR. DAVID V. JEMISON—elected president of the National Baptist convention of America in one of the stormiest sessions of the organization's history.

WILLA BROWN — successfully completed experiment set up to demonstrate ability of Negroes as flyers, the outcome of which was the admission of Negroes into the United States army air corps, and organized the only CAA approved aviation course in the public schools of this country.

JARVIS R. CATOE—Washington taxi driver, convicted of rape attacks on seven women in the nation's capital.

DR. GEORGE W. CARVER—disclosed new treatment for pyorrhea.

ADOLPHE F. S. EBOUE—civil governor of Chad, rich province in Equatorial French Arfica, defied Hitler and Petain.

ATTY. PATRICK B. PRESCOTT—appointed municipal judge in Chicago to fill unexpired term of office.

JOHN ROXBOROUGH—co-man-

artillery (formerly Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard).

DR. D. ORMONDE WALKER—ousted as president of Wilberforce university and succeeded by Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., who formerly held post.

DR. JOHN LAWLAH—appointed dean of medical school, Howard university.

DR. JOHN B. WEST—named to directorship of Provident hospital, Chicago.

MARIAN ANDERSON—presented with Bok award as Philadelphia's most outstanding citizen established foundation to aid aspiring artists.

J. ERNEST WILKINS—earns masters degree at University of Chicago at age of 17.

IRA T. BRYANT—well known layman loses long fight with A.M.E. church for control of publishing house at Nashville, Tenn.

ALLEN MOTEN—son of famous educator arrested in St. Louis for impersonating an army officer.

THOMAS LEE GAY—of Detroit, quits United States Military academy charging that he was discriminated against and abused by school officials and students.

MAYWEATHER BROTHERS — Kansas City stockyards workers, named by Oklahoma Court along with Izora Alexander Lee as three major heirs to huge fortune amounting to $15,000,000 left by late Lete Kolvin, Indian woman.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH—international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organized and directed the threatened march on Washington which resulted in the issuance by President Roosevelt of an executive order calling for an end to discrimination against Negroes by defense contract holders and setting up the Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

DEAN DIXON — conducted the symphony orchestra of the National Broadcasting Company in a series of concerts.

JAMES W. FOWLER—became the fifth Negro to complete United States Military academy at West Point, N. Y.

VALORES J. WASHINGTON—appointed by Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois to state commerce commission.

WILLIAM E. KING—appointed by Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois to state industrial commission.

MITCHELL KNIGHTEN—Chicago roofing contractor challenges claim of Mayweather brothers and Mrs. Lee.

CRYSTAL BYRD FAUSET — named to important post of Office of Civilian Defense.

W. C. HANDY—published his autobiography.

THELMA BERLACK BOOZER—

TRAGEDIES IN WOR

Brown's Auto Death ...

valcade of 1941

-Aircraft regiment, burned in tery fire at Oswego, N. Y.

olice of Richmond, Va., charge 23-r-old Nathaniel Boone with setting home afire, causing death of his children, mother-in-law and an-r woman.

dmiral C. W. Nimitz tells special mittee from National Medical as-ation in Washington, D. C., that if roes are allowed to enlist in navy y would be so superior in general the whites that they would have be made petty officers, and the tes would not tolerate this." This, explained is one of the reasons for y color-line.

eorgia governor pardons 17-year-Marie Hatfield, charged with as-lt on white woman in Columbus.

irst AME bishop's council to be after the general conference of year, will convene in New Orle-, February 13-17, with Bishop F. L. en as host.

lan fire-trap probe after 5 lose lives Chicago conflagration.

oseph Hughes becomes Mayor of nzeville for second time in Chicago.

ative officers of French Congo jail i chieftain at Leopoldville, Belgium go.

ichard Wright, author of Native , awarded Spingarn medal at New k.

pharim J. Still, mayor of the oldest erican town owned and governed Negroes, died at Lawnside, N. J., uary 27.

FEBRUARY 8

hicagoans storm city counsel, de-nding traction job guarantee.

FEBRUARY 15

dolphe Felix Sylvester Eboue, civil ernor of Chad, rich province in nch Equatorial Africa, defies Hitler Petain.

ne dead, six injured as fire de-ys Club DeLisa, Chicago night b.

hicagoans in mammoth demonstra-for Democracy. 1,000 march in pa-

Plan first memorial services to honor late Robert S. Abbott, of Chicago Defender.

Edward M. Sneed, Democratic committeeman of Chicago, named in fix scandal.

Conceal details in death of Private Paul Mayo, 10th cavalry, mysteriously slain at West Point, N. Y.

Boston's 372nd Infantry to be inducted into federal services March 10.

MARCH 8

Bishop James W. Brown killed by auto in New York City.

1,000 pay tribute to late Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of Chicago Defender, during memorial services at Chicago.

For injuries received in auto accident in 1939, Mrs. Emma S. Gilbert, of New York, was awarded $10,000 by jury.

William O. Walker, publisher of Cleveland Call Post, elected president of Negro Newspaper Publishers' association at confab in Chicago.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune says she will resign from duties at Bethune-Cookman college which she founded at Daytona Beach, Fla., in order to devote more time to her work as director of NYA.

Plan auction sale to dispose of Binga Bank properties in Chicago.

MARCH 15

Plan action to avoid sale of Binga bank in Chicago.

Request for federal investigation of mysterious shooting of Ellis Reed Jr., at Fayetteville, N. C., made by United Alumni association of Chicago.

Evanston, Ill., all set for gala Bronzeville ball.

London's anger of Ethiopians rising to fever pitch as patriots report Mussolini troops slaughtering natives.

By posting $13,000 bond, Father Divine escapes jail at New York for default of $5,900 judgement against him to Mrs. Verinda Brown.

Dr. R. Percy Barnes, professor at

1941 NEWS NAMES

BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN O. DAVIS—elevated to highest active ranking ever held by Negro in the United States army and assigned to inspector general's office in Washington, D. C.

CORNELIUS R. COFFEY—Awarded the Dwight H. Green trophy by the National Airmen's Association of America as the flyer having made the greatest contribution to the advancement of aviation in 1940.

RICHARD WRIGHT—awarded the Spingarn medal for writing "Native Son," best seller of 1940.

WILLIAM O. WALKER—Cleveland editor and publisher elected president of the Association of Negro Publishers.

REV. A. CLAYTON POWELL—conducted successful fight for jobs with bus companies in New York and was first Negro elected to membership on city council under proportional representation plan.

CONG. ARTHUR W. MITCHELL—pursued fight against denial of first class passenger privileges to Negroes by railroads in the south to favorable decision from the United States Supreme court.

HAILE SELUASSIE — Resumed seat on throne of Ethiopia and issued edict liberating all slaves in domain.

ELIE LESCOT—Former Haitian ambassador to the United States elected president of Haiti.

ETHEL WATERS—Honored before 8,000 persons at annual Chicago Defender tea.

JOSEPH SPELL — acquitted of rape charges brought against him by Mrs. Stribling for whom he was employed as chauffeur in one of the year's most sensational court cases.

DR. DAVID V. JEMISON—elected president of the National Baptist convention of America in one of the stormiest sessions of the organization's history.

WILLA BROWN — successfully completed experiment set up to demonstrate ability of Negroes as flyers, the outcome of which was the admission of Negroes into the United States army air corps, and organized the only CAA approved aviation course in the public schools of this country.

JARVIS R. CATOE—Washington taxi driver, convicted of rape attacks on seven women in the nation's capital.

DR. GEORGE W. CARVER—disclosed new treatment for pyorrhea.

ADOLPHE F. S. EBOUE—civil governor of Chad, rich province in Equatorial French Arfica, defied Hitler and Petain.

ATTY. PATRICK B. PRESCOTT—appointed municipal judge in Chicago to fill unexpired term of office.

JOHN ROXBOROUGH—co-manager of Joe Louis, convicted in De-

artillery (formerly Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard).

DR. D. ORMONDE WALKER—ousted as president of Wilberforce university and succeeded by Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., who formerly held post.

DR. JOHN LAWLAH—appointed dean of medical school, Howard university.

DR. JOHN B. WEST—named to directorship of Provident hospital, Chicago.

MARIAN ANDERSON—presented with Bok award as Philadelphia's most outstanding citizen established foundation to aid aspiring artists.

J. ERNEST WILKINS—earns masters degree at University of Chicago at age of 17.

IRA T. BRYANT—well known layman loses long fight with A.M.E. church for control of publishing house at Nashville, Tenn.

ALLEN MOTEN—son of famous educator arrested in St. Louis for impersonating an army officer.

THOMAS LEE GAY—of Detroit, quits United States Military academy charging that he was discriminated against and abused by school officials and students.

MAYWEATHER BROTHERS — Kansas City stockyards workers, named by Oklahoma Court along with Izora Alexander Lee as three major heirs to huge fortune amounting to $15,000,000 left by late Lete Kolvin, Indian woman.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH—international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organized and directed the threatened march on Washington which resulted in the issuance by President Roosevelt of an executive order calling for an end to discrimination against Negroes by defense contract holders and setting up the Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

DEAN DIXON — conducted the symphony orchestra of the National Broadcasting Company in a series of concerts.

JAMES W. FOWLER—became the fifth Negro to complete United States Military academy at West Point, N. Y.

VALORES J. WASHINGTON—appointed by Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois to state commerce commission.

WILLIAM E. KING—appointed by Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois to state industrial commission.

MITCHELL KNIGHTEN—Chicago roofing contractor challenges claim of Mayweather brothers and Mrs. Lee.

CRYSTAL BYRD FAUSET — named to important post of Office of Civilian Defense.

W. C. HANDY—published his autobiography.

THELMA BERLACK BOOZER—appointed dean of newly established

TRAGEDIES IN WORLD OF NEWS

Brown's Auto Death ... Georgia Prison

tion for Democracy. 1,000 march in pa-

Dr. R. Percy Barnes, professor at

While Stalin is busily engaged in chasing Hitler out of Russia, behind the lines works Robert Robinson (1), an American who went to Moscow several years ago and is now employed in the engineering department of the Moscow Machinery Construction Institute. (2) Noted Race women gather in Washington to attend the National Council of Negro Women and confer with Mrs. Roosevelt; left to right: Mrs. Rebecca Taylor, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Mary Bethune, Mrs. Robert S. Abbott. (3) Atty. Richard E. Westbrooks and his office staff compiling records in the celebrated Mitchell case in which Westbrooks won the case for the congressman before the U. S. Supreme Court involving the Jim Crow issue on railroads. (4) Atty. Leon M. Despres, left, congratulates Felix Braxton of Jackson, Miss., for his excellent testimony in federal court in the million dollar wage dispute between the Red Caps and seven major railroads. (5) Five Chicago attorneys, Dickerson, Mollison, Moore, Gibson, Stradford, who fought the Hansberry restrictive covenant case before the U. S. Supreme Court, were honored last year for the gallant fight. (6) Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux "showering blessings" on a crowd attending dedicatory services of a federal building in Washington in which President Roosevelt (in rear) took part.

1941 NEWS NAMES

BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN O. DAVIS—elevated to highest active ranking ever held by Negro in the United States army and assigned to inspector general's office in Washington, D. C.

CORNELIUS R. COFFEY—Awarded the Dwight H. Green trophy by the National Airmen's Association of America as the flyer having made the greatest contribution to the advancement of aviation in 1940.

RICHARD WRIGHT—awarded the Spingarn medal for writing "Native Son," best seller of 1940.

WILLIAM O. WALKER—Cleveland editor and publisher elected president of the Association of Negro Publishers.

REV. A. CLAYTON POWELL—conducted successful fight for jobs with bus companies in New York and was first Negro elected to membership on city council under proportional representation plan.

CONG. ARTHUR W. MITCHELL—pursued fight against denial of first class passenger privileges to Negroes by railroads in the south to favorable decision from the United States Supreme court.

HAILE SELUASSIE — Resumed seat on throne of Ethiopia and issued edict liberating all slaves in domain.

ELIE LESCOT—Former Haitian ambassador to the United States elected president of Haiti.

ETHEL WATERS—honored before 8,000 persons at annual Chicago Defender tea.

JOSEPH SPELL — acquitted of rape charges brought against him by Mrs. Stribling for whom he was employed as chauffeur in one of the year's most sensational court cases.

DR. DAVID V. JEMISON—elected president of the National Baptist convention of America in one of the stormiest sessions of the organization's history.

WILLA BROWN — successfully completed experiment set up to demonstrate ability of Negroes as flyers, the outcome of which was the admission of Negroes into the United States army air corps, and organized the only CAA approved aviation course in the public schools of this country.

JARVIS R. CATOE—Washington taxi driver, convicted of rape attacks on seven women in the nation's capital.

DR. GEORGE W. CARVER—disclosed new treatment for pyorrhea.

ADOLPHE F. S. EBOUE—civil governor of Chad, rich province in Equatorial French Arfica, defied Hitler and Petain.

ATTY. PATRICK B. PRESCOTT—appointed municipal judge in Chicago to fill unexpired term of office.

JOHN ROXBOROUGH—co-manager of Joe Louis, convicted in Detroit of criminal conspiracy along with several policy barons and ex-Mayor Reading.

JOE LOUIS—successfully defended his heavyweight boxing title seven times during year for new record.

COL. ANDERSON PITTS — assigned to command of 194th field artillery (formerly Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard).

DR. D. ORMONDE WALKER—ousted as president of Wilberforce university and succeeded by Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., who formerly held post.

DR. JOHN LAWLAH—appointed dean of medical school, Howard university.

DR. JOHN B. WEST—named to directorship of Provident hospital, Chicago.

MARIAN ANDERSON—presented with Bok award as Philadelphia's most outstanding citizen established foundation to aid aspiring artists.

J. ERNEST WILKINS—earns masters degree at University of Chicago at age of 17.

IRA T. BRYANT—well known layman loses long fight with A.M.E. church for control of publishing house at Nashville, Tenn.

ALLEN MOTEN—son of famous educator arrested in St. Louis for impersonating an army officer.

THOMAS LEE GAY—of Detroit, quits United States Military academy charging that he was discriminated against and abused by school officials and students.

MAYWEATHER BROTHERS — Kansas City stockyards workers, named by Oklahoma Court along with Izora Alexander Lee as three major heirs to huge fortune amounting to $15,000,000 left by late Lete Kolvin, Indian woman.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH—international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organized and directed the threatened march on Washington which resulted in the issuance by President Roosevelt of an executive order calling for an end to discrimination against Negroes by defense contract holders and setting up the Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

DEAN DIXON — conducted the symphony orchestra of the National Broadcasting Company in a series of concerts.

JAMES W. FOWLER—became the fifth Negro to complete United States Military academy at West Point, N. Y.

VALORES J. WASHINGTON—appointed by Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois to state commerce commission.

WILLIAM E. KING—appointed by Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois to state industrial commission.

MITCHELL KNIGHTEN—Chicago roofing contractor challenges claim of Mayweather brothers and Mrs. Lee.

CRYSTAL BYRD FAUSET — named to important post of Office of Civilian Defense.

W. C. HANDY—published his autobiography.

THELMA BERLACK BOOZER—appointed dean of newly established school of journalism at Lincoln university of Missouri.

MARVA LOUIS — instituted suit for divorce against husband, Joe Louis, and later withdrew suit after effecting reconciliation.

MRS. ADA DEMENT—elected as president of National Association of Colored Women's clubs.

rade protest against racial discrimination.

Henry Wilcox, former insurance employe at New Orleans, accused in murder conspiracy.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis leaves Washington, D. C. for Ft. Riley, Kan., to take command of 9th and 10th cavalry.

886 families in Chicago face eviction due to slum clearance programs for housing projects.

Atty. Alva Bates, Chicagoan, named assistant attorney general of Illinois by Gov. Dwight Green.

FEBRUARY 22

Wilberforce university student, Mack L. Hurry, age 15, missing two days, found dead in field near school campus.

British erase racial bar in royal air force at London.

Eleven-gun salute greets Brig. Gen. Benjamin Davis upon arrival at Ft. Riley.

Chicago veterans organization honors draftees about to leave for camp.

March

MARCH 1

Miss Harriet Griffin wins first prize over 2,000 contestants in Chicago city-wide singing contest conducted by Phil Spitalny.

Natives at Cairo, Egypt, help England whip Italian invaders. Il Duce's troops in trap, face annihilation.

Howard university, selected by committee on engineering defense training, to study explosives at Washington, D. C.

Graham T. Perry, Chicago attorney, appointed assistant attorney general of Illinois by Atty. Gen. George Barnett.

MARCH 22

Ethiopians route 7,000 Italian troops. Expect fall of Addis Ababa. National Airmen's association accuse war department of deception in inferring that there will be no discrimination in air training on basis of race.

Rev. Clarence H. Cobbs, of Chicago, settles libel suit against Chicago Defender.

South fears decision in Congressman Mitchell jim crow case. Atty. Richard E. Westbrooks, Chicago, predicts victory for plaintiff.

Clayton Britt, 17, of Fayetteville, N. C., who killed Private Ellis Reed, Jr., Chicago soldier, ordered held for trial.

Mrs. Robert S. Abbott, widow of the late Chicago Defender publisher, answers spite suit in Chicago court.

MARCH 29

Atty. Charles J. Jenkins, veteran member of Illinois state legislature, scores Dr. Frederick D. Patterson for his speech on jim crow training base for Negro air cadets at Tuskegee.

W. T. Brown Jr., Chicago undertaker and former Bronzeville mayor, killed as his auto overturns near Dixon, Ten-

Here's a little news from the state where Governor Talmadge is driving out educators. (1) Members of coroner's jury inspect back of colored prisoner on Rising Fawn work camp, Dade county, Trenton, Ga., where inhuman sweatbox practices are carried out. (2) Charred exterior of a two-and-one-half story frame house in Montclair, N. J., where 10 children and two adults were burned to death when an oil stove was dropped. (3) All bad men are not dead. Jersey City police drag John Gary, 64, a porter, from his home after a gun battle in which he stood off more than 50 officers for an hour. Gary killed his stepdaughter, wounded his wife and several policemen. (4) Delegation of boys from Illinois State Training

artillery (formerly Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard).

DR. D. ORMONDE WALKER—ousted as president of Wilberforce university and succeeded by Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., who formerly held post.

DR. JOHN LAWLAH—appointed dean of medical school, Howard university.

DR. JOHN B. WEST—named to directorship of Provident hospital, Chicago.

MARIAN ANDERSON—presented with Bok award as Philadelphia's most outstanding citizen established foundation to aid aspiring artists.

J. ERNEST WILKINS—earns masters degree at University of Chicago at age of 17.

IRA T. BRYANT—well known layman loses long fight with A.M.E. church for control of publishing house at Nashville, Tenn.

ALLEN MOTEN—son of famous educator arrested in St. Louis for impersonating an army officer.

THOMAS LEE GAY—of Detroit, quits United States Military academy charging that he was discriminated against and abused by school officials and students.

MAYWEATHER BROTHERS — Kansas City stockyards workers, named by Oklahoma Court along with Izora Alexander Lee as three major heirs to huge fortune amounting to $15,000,000 left by late Lete Kolvin, Indian woman.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH—international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organized and directed the threatened march on Washington which resulted in the issuance by President Roosevelt of an executive order calling for an end to discrimination against Negroes by defense contract holders and setting up the Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

DEAN DIXON — conducted the symphony orchestra of the National Broadcasting Company in a series of concerts.

JAMES W. FOWLER—became the fifth Negro to complete United States Military academy at West Point, N. Y.

VALORES J. WASHINGTON—appointed by Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois to state commerce commission.

WILLIAM E. KING—appointed by Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois to state industrial commission.

MITCHELL KNIGHTEN—Chicago roofing contractor challenges claim of Mayweather brothers and Mrs. Lee.

CRYSTAL BYRD FAUSET — named to important post of Office of Civilian Defense.

W. C. HANDY—published his autobiography.

THELMA BERLACK BOOZER—appointed dean of newly established school of journalism at Lincoln university of Missouri.

MARVA LOUIS — instituted suit for divorce against husband, Joe Louis, and later withdrew suit after effecting reconciliation.

MRS. ADA DEMENT—elected as president of National Association of Colored Women's clubs.

Howard university, selected by committee on engineering defense training, to study explosives at Washington, D. C.

Graham T. Perry, Chicago attorney, appointed assistant attorney general of Illinois by Atty. Gen. George Barnett.

MARCH 22

Ethiopians route 7,000 Italian troops. Expect fall of Addis Ababa. National Airmen's association accuse war department of deception in inferring that there will be no discrimination in air training on basis of race.

Rev. Clarence H. Cobbs, of Chicago, settles libel suit against Chicago Defender.

South fears decision in Congressman Mitchell jim crow case. Atty. Richard E. Westbrooks, Chicago, predicts victory for plaintiff.

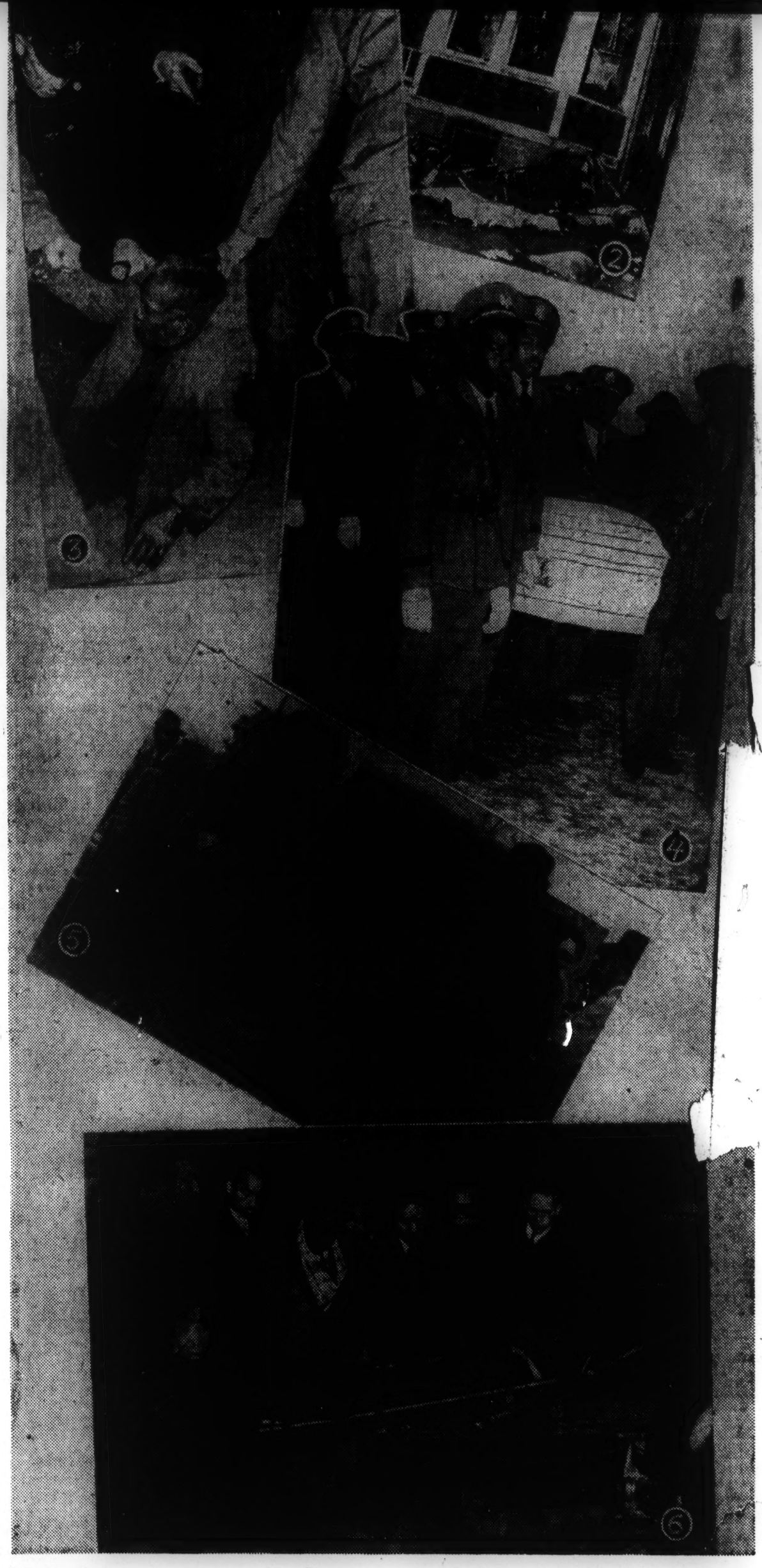
Clayton Britt, 17, of Fayetteville, N. C., who killed Private Ellis Reed, Jr., Chicago soldier, ordered held for trial.

Mrs. Robert S. Abbott, widow of the late Chicago Defender publisher, answers spite suit in Chicago court.

MARCH 29

Atty. Charles J. Jenkins, veteran member of Illinois state legislature, scores Dr. Frederick D. Patterson for his speech on jim crow training base for Negro air cadets at Tuskegee.

W. T. Brown Jr., Chicago undertaker and former Bronzeville mayor, killed as his auto overturns near Dixon, Ten-



Here's a little news from the state where Governor Talmadge is driving out educators. (1) Members of coroner's jury inspect back of colored prisoner on Rising Fawn work camp, Dade county, Trenton, Ga., where inhuman sweatbox practices are carried out. (2) Charred exterior of a two-and-one-half story frame house in Montclair, N. J., where 10 children and two adults were burned to death when an oil stove was dropped. (3) All bad men are not dead. Jersey City police drag John Gary, 64, a porter, from his home after a gun battle in which he stood off more than 50 officers for an hour. Gary killed his stepdaughter, wounded his wife and several policemen. (4) Delegation of boys from Illinois State Training school for Boys at St. Charles, Ill., acting as pallbearers for their 16-year-old colleague, James R. Williams, who was killed by housefather. (5) Exhuming body of Wilbert Smith for coroner's inspection. Smith, extradited from Detroit to New Orleans, was killed by a policeman shortly after his arrival. He had been charged with the murder of a New Orleans' policeman. (6) Body of W. T. Brown Jr., well known Chicago undertaker, arrives in Chicago for burial. Brown was killed when his auto overturned near Dixon, Tenn. Eight thousand persons viewed his body and his funeral was one of the largest ever held on the South side.

NEGRO LABOR NEWS

January 10, 1942

PULLMAN PORTERS GET PAY INCREASE IN NEW CONTRACT

NEW YORK CITY—In the international offices, here, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Phillip Randolph, international president, formally announced, last week, that the organization had signed an agreement with the Pullman Company for increase in pay of ten cents an hour, or $24 a month.

This will represent an increase of over two million dollars for the Pullman porters, maids, attendants, and bus boys in the Pullman service. This group of workers will also receive $21.60 a month for three months of back pay extending from September to December 1, Randolph said.

Wage increases were also secured by the brotherhood for train porters who are members of the organization, representing $22.80 per month with 7 1-2 per cent back pay extending from September to December 1.

The head of the porters' organization pointed out that various carriers with which the Brotherhood holds contracts are being signed up rather rapidly for increases in pay ranging from ten cents for the non-operating group, including chair car, parlor car, coach and buffett porters, with the back pay of nine cents an hour; and also including train porters in the operating group at nine and one-half cents wage increase with the seven and one-half per cent back pay of a three-month period.

It is estimated that the increases for the members of the Brotherhood of Sleping Car Porters will run much above two and one-half million dollars, stated Randolph.

.. Things Seen, Heard And Done ..

AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES

By J. T. REID

There are some things that people tell to you that make you stop and think. You realize what the little boy must have meant, when he kneeled down to say his prayers before going to bed and said: "Lord take care of me through the night, and turn me loose in the morning. There were many long faces among the porters when they received their pay checks last week and you couldn't blame them, for they had been told that they were to get an increase. But when they got their checks they found that the increase had not yet arrived.

But boys don't forget, the Pullman Company is not going to violate the President's fact finding Committees order, that all railroad workers wages are to be increased. Since 1926 when the Pullman Company were declared to be a Carrier they have treated with their employees in accordance to railroad Class Legislation. When the Brotherhood of Trainmen put in for an increase in salaries for their members, every railroad employee was included. As you already know there are many men and women who do not belong to the Brotherhood of Trainmen, but, like the porters, they always share in any increases granted to Railroad workers. That is one of the good things about the Railway Labor Act it covers all railroad workers even though there are many units among railway workers who are not represented at the conference between the railroad management and the Brotherhood of Trainmen, but the Railway Labor Act when properly interpreted represents that group which is not present.

In fact no increases or decreases are ever considered unless the representatives of the Brotherhood of Trainmen are consulted. And what ever agreeemnt is reched between them is always shared by all railroad workers and Pullman porters. attendants and maids being classified by the Railway Labor Act as railroad workers they automatically share also. Now, don't worry about your increase you will get it because the representatives of the Brotherhood of Trainmen has made it possible for you to get it. If they had not threatened to call a strike among the railroad workers of the United States, no railroad workers would have recieved any increase in their salaries.

Porter Maurice V. Vaughner of the Chicago Western District who has been in the Cook County Hospital for the past two months doesnt seem to be much improved. I am sure that he would be glad to have any of his friends pay him a visit or send a card. Well, of the things that could happen in the coming New Year, here is one that has just happened for the book; J R. Reese took a flying trip to Greencastle, Ind., where he was to take part in a HOCKEY GAME. It's funny how some people get into so many things, who would have ever accused our good friend Reese of playing hockey? Happy New Year Folks.

—30—

NEW YORK AGE

January 10, 1942

'The Neglected' Virgin Islands

Editor's Note: This is the fifth in a series of articles on the Virgin Islands by Ashly L. Totten.

From St. Croix is it alleged that white Americans, inexperienced and incapable, hold subordinate jobs under natives but receive higher salaries. The explanation given is that it costs a white American more to live in the islands than it does a native.

Mr. Totten

Factual evidence of these and other injustices must be presented, and if true will be corrected, states Governor Harwood, the present incumbent.

The native people are plain and outspoken. They are not fearful of anyone. He knows that, so does the writer. It is a source of pleasure to natives and other interested Americans to know that he feels that way about it. However, when evil operates in the dark and sinister minds are active, these natives will nurse the jobs they are likely to lose.

Unlike Puerto Rico and other island possessions, these natives have no one at Washington to represent them. When in trouble it is expected that mass action of those residing on the mainland will be taken in their behalf. This is usually resented by the privileged few.

A resident commissioner voted into office would probably have the desired effect. This is the one thing Secretary Ickes will oppose.

Brought Prosperity

As it stands now twenty-five years of American rule has brought prosperity to the Islands for which they are thankful to Congress and the President of the United States. Practices of caste, selfishness and other products of ignorance when removed will bring more cheer, sunshine and happiness in every home. Until then the rehabilitation program will remain a mockery insofar as the under-privileged classes are concerned.

Now it is well to observe how the laws governing the citizenship status of Virgin Islanders operate. When the islands came into American ownership the natives were told that they would be considered citizens of the United States after one year.

Article Six of the Sale Treaty reads, "Those Danish citizens remaining in the islands shall be given one year to appear before a Danish Court of Record and retain their Danish citizenship in default of which they shall be held to have renounced it." Since no native retained their Danish citizenship, it was quite logical to believe that they were citizens of the United States but Congress thought otherwise and passed a law declaring all natives citizens of the Virgin Islands under the protection of the United States.

Because of the confusion that followed, Virgin Islanders on the mainland started agitation and caused Congress to pass a law which became effective February 28, 1928, that all natives born in the Islands and residing there on March 17, 1917, at the time of the transfer are citizens of the United States.

Continued Agitation

Continued agitation by the American Virgin Islands Civic Association brought about an amendment which became effective on June 28, 1932, declaring all native born residing in the United States and its possessions citizens of the United States, but those residing in foreign countries Virgin Island aliens.

Strangely enough, a native in the latter class cannot ever return to his native home. American consulates refuse to vise passports but in the Islands it is alleged foreigners hold governmental positions. One man said to be a Federal employee is or was until recently the British Vice Consul.

The Organic Act [illegible]es that consid[illegible] the appo[illegible] jobs in th[illegible] law has been ignored for the following reason.

When the "privileged few" represented in the Municipal Councils and their clique want certain favors done they evidently agree with certain executives to slip in a few of their friends from the mainland. The islands have seen some of the most incompetent, ill-prepared white men holding office whose only contribution is to bask in the sunshine of ease with a dull mind [illegible]sed by the vast amount of [illegible] they consumed.

The Bourbons and uppercrusts close their eyes to such behaviour. They hush up complaints about the waste lands in rubbish and not cultivated. They care little or nothing about public health, education and other improvements, as long as something is done to block taxation on the manufacture of rum or other commodities.

Read by Few

Most island newspapers carry a small circulation and are read by just a few. There are some six or seven that never reach the masses. Apparently their editors cater to each group or clique for it is seldom that an editorial opinion appears with sufficient teeth in it to get at the root of things and be effective.

A common expression is heard when an injustice is upon the lips of everyone. It is this. If the Island leaders are seeking job placements or expect to secure free scholarship for their children to some college on the mainland, they cannot agitate against the evils from which the under-privileged classes suffer.

While there are many capitalistically minded people in the Islands, even those who are wealthy are most dependent on the government for support. Political patronage is the first order of the day. Even some of the legislators cannot explain intelligently the economic life of the laboring classes. It is safe to say that no one is willing to make a sacrifice.

The islanders are yet to produce a leader with guts and manhood not venal but dependable and will stay put.

---

caught that hold-up man last night and protected mother."

"How did you . . . but Ah didn't . . ."

"Of course, you didn't. What could you do?"

"That's right. What could Ah . . ." The elevator boy broke off. He looked at Sonya and smiled, a hurt sort of smile.

The girl patted his brown hand and looked away, feeling very proud and happy. Here was one cause which had triumphed.

Oscar Lee was crying.

Next week's story, "Lost Time," by James E. Ferrell is an unusual one, which should prove intensely interesting to young and old, male and female alike.

AMSTERDAM NEWS

January 10, 1942

NEGRO LABOR NEWS

January 17, 1943

PULLMAN PORTER INVENTS DEVICE FOR DERA[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The story of a Pullman porter who invented a device to put derailed cars back on railroad tracks will be told in "The Negro Worker," fifth in the "Freedom's People" series to be presented over the National Broadcasting Company's red network from 12:30 to 1 p. m., EST, Sunday, January 18.

The porter, William James Dixon, was returning home to see his daughter graduate when a car of the train he was working on was derailed. While Dixon watched train crews tediously working to replace the car on the rails, the time for the graduation passed. Dixon resolved to find a way to reduce such delays. He invented a re-railer now used by railways the world over.

"Freedom's People" is sponsored by a national advisory committee with which the U. S. Office of Education cooperates to tell the story of Negro participation in all phases of American life—industry, agriculture, sports, music, public afairs, literature and war work. This broadcast in the series is devoted to work of Negroes in such fields as agriculture, industry, mining, shipping, domestic work and railroading.

A. Philip Randolph, a national labor leader, who has probably done more to solve Negro labor problems than any other person, will describe the increasingly important role of Negroes as welders, riveters, machine operators, and other skilled workers in war supply industries. Randolph will speak from Chicago. Following his remarks the broadcast will sketch Negro participation in war work.

The Southernaires, Negro quartet famous on the radio and concert stage for more than 15 years, will sing several numbers. The 12-voice De Paur chorus and the NBC staff orchestra are regular features of the series.

Other dramatized scenes will report the work of T. M. Campbell and J. B. Pierce, first Negro argicultural extension agents appointed by the Department of Agriculture, and their influence on farming practices in the South. Representing Negro argicultural youth and national president of the New Farmers of America will speak briefly.

To make possible the "Freedmon's People" series, the Rosenwald Fund and the Southern Education Foundation have made funds available. The NBC and stations of its red network contribute broadcasting facilities.

The series is under supervision of Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro education in the U. S. Office of Education, and William D. Boutwell, chief of its radio division. Scripts were written by Irve Tunick and musical arrangements by Dr. Charles Cooke. Negro Labor News 1/17/43

PITTSBURGH COURIER

January 17, 1942

Race Inventor, Randolph, Southernaires To Appear On "Freedom's People" Program

Pullman Porter to Tell Story of Re-Railer Invention—First Race Agricultural Agents on Broadcast.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 15—The story of a Pullman porter who invented a device to put derailed cars back on railroad tracks will be told in "The Negro Worker," fifth in the "Freedom's People" series to be presented over the National Broadcasting Company's red network from 12:30 to 1 p. m. EST, Sunday, January 18th.

The porter, William James Dixon, was returning home to see his daughter graduate when a car of the train he was working on was derailed. While Dixon watched train crews tediously working to replace the car on the rails, the time for the graduation passed. Dixon resolved to find a way to reduce such delays. He invented a re-railer now used by railways the world over.

PROGRAM TELLS STORY OF RACE

"Freedom's People" is sponsored by a national advisory committee with which the U. S. Office of Education cooperates to tell the story of Negro participation in all phases of American life—industry, agriculture, sports, music, public affairs, literature and war work. This broadcast in the series is devoted to work of Negroes in such fields as agriculture, industry, mining, shipping, domestic work and railroading.

A. Philip Randolph, a national labor leader who has probably done more to solve Negro labor problems than any other person, will describe the increasingly important role of Negroes as welders, riveters, machine operators, and other skilled workers in war and peace industries. Randolph will speak from Chicago. Following these remarks the broadcast will sketch Negro participation in war work.

The Southernaires, Negro quartet famous on the radio and concert stage for more than [illegible] years, will sing several numbers. The 12-voice De Paur chorus and the NBC staff orchestra are regular features of the series.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL AGENTS INVITED

Other dramatized scenes will re-

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, JANUARY 24, 1942

Porters on 4 Lines Get Wage Increases

NEW YORK.—Train porters in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad of Chicago, the Missouri Pacific in St. Louis, and the Texas and Pacific of Fort Worth, Tex., have received wage increases of $22.80 a month or 9½ cents and hour as a result of negotiations by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Brotherhood also secured a wage raise of $24 a month for the parlor car porters on the Alton Railroad of Chicago.

The Brotherhood is now negotiating for a wage increase for train porters on the International Great Northern; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the Cotton Belt; Burlington Lines, Chicago and Milwaukee; Soo Line; Chicago and Northwestern and the Atlantic Coast Line.

AFRO-AMERICAN

January 17, 1942

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

ORGANIZED UNITY

The value of organized unity, in these days and times, was brought clearly home to the Pullman porter, the dining car worker and the red cap in the recent railroad wage awards.

For the first time in railroad history they were included as beneficiaries of the maximum rate of pay in a railroad wage agreement. Heretofore, they always came in at the smaller end.

It was through no philanthropic consideration, however, that they didn't do so this time. What, then, was the reason? The simplest answer is: organized unity, plus intelligent and resourceful leadership.

What the combination may accomplish is strikingly illustrated in the case of the red caps' union. Despite its youth and isolation, its achievements during the past year have been a remarkable demonstration of aggressive and forceful leadership.

One of its major accomplishments, for example, was in forcing a Federal investigation of the entire red caps' system; secondly, in having the Interstate Commerce Commission rule on the relation of red caps' service to railroad passenger service; thirdly, having the red caps included in the maximum wage raise.

The union has also been the most consistent fighter against racial discrimination in the railroad field, and the first to question the right of the Railroad Adjustment Board to exclude officers of organizations in which the membership is predominantly colored from participation in selecting members to the board.

But, while the red caps' leadership has led the fight against racial intolerance and job discrimination in the railroad field, the porters' leadership has waged a similar fight along a larger front.

The porters' leader, A. Philip Randolph, and his March-on-Washington Committee, have not only done much to correct flagrant discrimination in Federal employment and defense projects, but their insistence in publicizing the situation forced President Roosevelt to take the stand he has against it.

The dining car leaders have been less spectacular in their fight in that respect, having confined themselves exclusively to the dining car field, but the progress they have made there is significantly shown in the recent wage awards.

Taken as a whole, each of the three unions has shown the value of organized unity during the past year. It is to be deeply regretted that this unity does not extend to the three organizations and their leaders. Some day, perhaps, it will.

* * *

CHICAGO VISITORS

Ted Allen and Edwin Bramlette, Pennsylvania dining car employees of Chicago, were in New York last week.

* * *

VETERANS' MEETING

The Retired Pullman Porters' Association of New York will hold its quarterly meeting Monday, February 2, at the 135th Street YMCA.

MAC LEAN MAY SUCCEED ETHR

RUMOR SAYS CHAIRMAN TO RESIGN POST

Pressure Of Business Is Cited As Reason For Giving Up Job

Reports were circulated here Monday as the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice met to hold a hearing on job discrimination in this area, that chairman Mark F. Ethridge was resigning his post.

Ethridge, who is publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is said to have found that the arduous duties of the post required too much of his time and that his private business would not permit him to continue.

Rumors are that the chairmanship will be offered to Dr. Malcom C. MacLean, president of the Hampton institute. It is not known whether he will accept but it is felt that the Hampton prexy would make an excellent executive.

For a time it was feared that executive secretary Lawrence Cramer was resigning also. Cramer had been offered a post teaching at Harvard. He has decided to remain with the committee.

Other predictions have been made freely here this week regarding governmental posts which vitally affect Negroes.

It is said that with the de-emphasizing of the OPM which took place when Donald Nelson of Chicago was elevated to chief of new War Production board, Sidney Hillman's post no longer becomes important. Hillman is expected to be made the secretary of labor.

It is probable according to this prediction, that Robert Weaver and his entire staff will have to be absorbed by the FEPC. In the absence of any definite action, no description of the necessary shifts was available, but it was said the Dr. Will W. Alexander, former head of Farm Security administration, but now also a race relations adviser under Hillman, would be sheltered in FEPC also.

The present secretary of labor, Mme. Perkins, will, it is said, move over to another cabinet post, that of secretary of social security while Paul McNutt will take over the portfolio of secretary of war.

The flourishing rumors did not dispose of Secretary of War Stimson but the cooperative spirit of the civilian side of the present war department setup will keep eyes glued upon any proposed change.

FEPC—

(Continued from Page 1)

tatives of the Stewart Warner corporation who admitted that there were no Negroes among their 8,000 employes and conceded that the company may have been in the error in the past.

However, W. [illegible] Mathis, personnel director for the company, assured the committee that in the future there would be no discrimination on account of race, creed or color and promised that qualified Negro workers would be employed in the immediate future.

The Buick case was then called and attorneys for the committee presented a number of witnesses, among them two Negroes and three Jews. The witnesses testified that they had completed courses at Illinois Institute of Technology preparatory to employment with the Buick Aviation Engine company, and had been denied employment because of their race or religion.

They testified that from one class of 25 students Buick hired 15 Gentiles and one Jew, refusing to employ eight Jews and one Negro student who had stood at the top of the class.

The Buick officials denied that they had deliberately overlooked the Negro student and contended that although they did not employ a single one of seven Negro graduates they had not discriminated against them.

For almost three hours members of the committee cross-questioned the officials of the compnay without securing an admission that there had been any act of discrimination. The company officials pointed out that they had 51 Negro employes but admitted that none of these men were skilled workers.

In response to a question concerning William Curry, a Negro graduate of Morehouse college and holder of a private pilot's license, Wooliver pointed out that Curry had been offered employment as a janitor since that was all he was qualified for.

Although Ald. Earl B. Dickerson pointedly indicated that the officials had testified that there would be categories in which Negroes might be used in the future, the officials contradicted themselves and denied such a statement had been [illegible]

The o[illegible] reluctantly admit that the [illegible] of race and religion [illegible] application blank served no [illegible] and agreed to discontinue this practice.

Attendance at the hearing Monday was so great that over 200 extra chairs had to be provided to accommodate the large audience.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly appeared at the opening session of the hearing and welcomed the committee to the city and offered the cooperation of his office.

Other speakers included Senator William A. Wallace, who as chairman of the Illinois State Commission on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, made available to the committee the commission's findings on discrimination in employment; A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League; H. I. Barron, executive secretary of the Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems and Eugene J. Brock, acting chairman of the Local Supply committee.

F. H. Sherlaw, state director, division of training for WPA, asked by Alderman Dickerson if he were a federal employ, answered yes.

"Then" inquired Dickerson, "when there is discrimination don't you realize you are disobeying the

PLAN JOB PROBE

Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice (left), and Atty. George M. Johnson, assistant executive secretary, arrived in Chicago on Tuesday morning as final plans were made for the public hearing of the committee on Monday and Tuesday in the Council Chamber, City Hall.

Porters On 3 Roads Get Wage Hikes

NEW YORK CITY—Train porters in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad of Chicago, the Missouri Pacific in St. Louis, and the Texas and Pacific of Fort Worth, Texas received wage increases of $22.80 a month or 9½ cents an hour —as a result of the negotation of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood, said this week.

The brotherhood also secured a wage raise of $24 a month for the parlor [illegible] on the Alton Railroad of Chicago.

Plans are underway for the negotiation of wage increase agreements by the brotherhood for train porters on the International Great Northern; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the Cotton Belt; Burlington Lions, Chicago and Milwaukee; Soo Line; Chicago and Northwestern and the Atlantic Coast Line, said Randolph.

UDGE ON FEPC

PAGE NINE

"LABOR UNITY WILL BENEFIT RACE"--RAN

CIO-AFL PEACE WILL AID NEGRO WORKERS IN BREAKING BANS

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—When questioned about the meaning of unity between the AFL and CIO to Negro workers, A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, stated at the mid-west headquarters in Chicago, that unity in the labor movement will improve the lot of all workers in America, which includes the Negro.

IN A STATEMENT MR. RANDOLPH SAID,

"If the American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial Organization do not unite, the workers are certain to lose some of their vital gains during the post-war period when employment declines. Specifically, Negro workers will benefit because Negroes can more effectively fight to break down racial discriminations in a united labor movement. In a united labor movement there will be a larger number of unions the Negro can marshal to attack barriers in trade unions on account of race, color, creed or national origin.

MUST FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

"But Negro workers must understand that in a united or divided labor movement, they must fight for their rights. There is no magic and easy road to Negro workers eliminating the color bar in trade unions.

"One of the most important results of unity between the AFL and the CIO is possible unity among Negro workers themselves, who are now members of these two bodies, for an effective fight for their rights in the annual conventions, the City central bodies and the State Federations of one powerful labor movement", he concluded.

The Y's Man

Volume 18 Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 31, 1942 No. 21

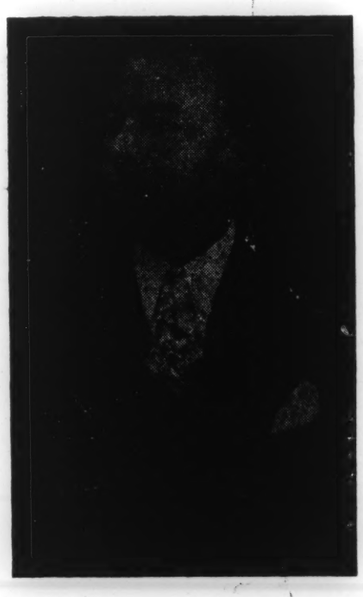
RANDOLPH AT MONSTER MEETING

The citizens of Indianapolis will have a very rare opportunity to hear America's number one orator and most talked of and listened to Negro when Asa Phillip Randolph comes to the Monster Meeting Sunday afternoon. The Industrial organizations affiliated with the YMCA are coordinating their forces to bring the general public the best program of many years. They have found in Mr. Randolph, a leader they are eager to follow, a philosopher in labor relations who will give a fair appraisal of the labor situation and point out the path of cooperation between capital and labor that will make our democracy a living reality.

Mr. Randolph is a product of Southern rearing and Eastern education. Working up from the ranks of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters which he helped to found, he became first general organizer and later International President of this powerful union. He is the man responsible for the proposed "March on Washington" aimed at abolishing discrimination in national defense industries. He is the man Dr. Tobias termed "Unpurchasable." He is the man Walter White called "The Greatest living American." He is the man who was lauded on our rostrum by Mordecai Johnson, and Max Yergan. He is all these things and more. Come and hear him. Come early if you want a seat.

The music for the occasion will be pro-

(cont. on page 2, col. 1)



A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH

Full House For Benefit

The Big Five Team from the Cincinnati YMCA will oppose the Kingan all Star Quintet before a full house tonight for the benefit of the Infantile Paralysis Fund. All seats reserved were engaged two weeks before the meet and general admission sales have already topped expectations. The usual league game fans will all be out as the regular games will be played as a prelude to the main event. Ticket holders to the dance will be admitted to the game on their dance tickets as long as standing room is available. Better come early if you want to see a good game. The tickets are on sale for 25 cents plus tax. Basket ball Saturday night.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CLUB

The club is looking forward to their meeting on Sunday, February 1. At this time the club will be reorganized for the second semester. All members who have signed for membership during the past year are asked to re-new their pledge. Elaborate plans for the club program were made when the executive committee in joint session with the program committee met Wednesday evening, January 28. Along with the regular business meeting, the group will hear a special message by the dynamic A. Phillip Randolph, President of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Rev. Hartsock of Tabernacle Baptist Church held his audience well in his discussion on "Youth and His Search for God." Several young members of his congregation were visitors. A brief period of questions followed. One of the particular interest was relative to attendance of young at our churches. Rev. Hartsock revealed that this was a problem in his church and in many others. He then outlined some projects which had been used to stimulate attendance, frankly he admitted that his efforts had not been any to fruitful .

RACE"--RANDOLPH

No. 21

TE CLUB

forward to their
bruary 1. At this
eorganized for the
embers who have
during the past
new their pledge.
club program were
tive committee in
program committee
ng, January 28. A-
business meeting,
special message by
p Randolph, Presi-
nal Brotherhood of

of Tabernacle Bap-
audience well in his
and His Search for
members of his con-
s. A brief period of
ne of the particular
attendance of young
v. Hartsock revealed
em in his church and
then outlined some
een used to stimulate
he admitted that his
any to fruitful .

de to the main event.
e dance will be ad-
n their dance tickets
oom is available. Bet-
u want to see a good
e on sale for 25 cents
Saturday night.

that they inserted [illegible] papers asking for Gentile employees only.

T. H. Erickson, personnel manager of Bearse, and Elmer Hensor, president of Simpson, both promised to remove any further reference to religion and to cease discrimination.

Studebaker Quizzed

Walter S. Gundeck, director of industrial relations of the Studebaker Corporation, under questioning on the above by Dickerson as to whether his plant in Gary, Ind., had any colored engineers, replied, "No, but we do have one of the yellow race."

Majestic Radio

Howard Gates, president of the Majestic Radio Company, testified that his plant would not approve discrimination and that a plant representative and employment manager who did discriminate against colored had been fired.

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

LABOR INDIVIDUALISM

Despite the every-day proof against it, there are some railroad and Pullman workers who still cling to the old idea that organizational representation is not necessary in labor relations.

They are what may be called labor individualists, and under the provisions of the railway Labor Act they do have a certain degree of protection. But it is flimsy protection at best.

It has been demonstrated time and again of late that non-organizational representation in labor relations is not only ineffective but it is costly.

In the first place, it carries no definite force with either the employer or the labor-law agencies. In fact, the latter usually ignore such representation in cases of grievance and claims.

Aside from that, it frequently permits—through ignorance, of course—the employee to present grievances and claims that are not legally supported by the facts in dispute.

A case of this kind occurred recently when a Pullman porter employed a lawyer to represent him in a grievance case with his district office.

According to both, the Railway Labor Act and the agreement between the Pullman Company and the porters, this porter was entirely within his right, so far as his choice of representation was concerned.

The trouble with the case, it developed, was that the porter had no grievance under the rules of the agreement. Evidently the porter's counsel didn't know that, but the porters' union representatives did, and most likely would have advised him of that fact had they been consulted.

The moral of the case is that the day of labor individualism has passed. It simply doesn't work any more.

* * *

PLANS BIG INSTALLATION

Plans for an auspicious installation of its recently elected officers are being made by Local 370 of the Dining Car Employees' Union, it was learned from those in charge of the preparations.

Edward Flore, international president of the union and a vice-president of the A.F. of L., is scheduled to be one of the prominent labor leaders at the ceremonies, which will be held in New York, February 23, at one of the large halls.

* * *

OTHER NOTES

Popular Jimmy McLaughlin, formerly Pullman station agent in the Boston District, started on his new job as traveling inspector last week.

Mr. McLaughlin is succeeded by John D. Fine of New York, whose position as station agent here is being filled by James Hogans, also of New York.

Porter Robert Adair of the Chicago Central District, looking trim and keen in his Pullman uniform, with the insignia of the Golden State Limited on its sleeves, was a recent visitor to New York on an extra car.

President Willard S. Townsend of the red caps' international union is expected in New York this week, and will stay here for ten days or more inspecting the red caps' system at the Grand Central Station.

Classes of instruction for newly employed porters are being conducted at Yard[illegible] lor a[illegible] Ballard.

This [illegible] takes the means of exp[illegible] its profound sympathy to Traveling Chef Perry Potter of the New York Central Lines, in the recent death of his wife.

AFRO-AMERICAN

February 7, 1942

OMAHA STAR

February 13, 1942

Omaha Star, Feb. 13, 1942

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH TO BE AWARDED SPINGARN MEDAL

Pullman Porters' Chief Is Honored For March On Capitol Drive

NEW YORK—A Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and head of the March on Washington Movement, is to be the twenty-seventh recipient of the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to the Negro who has performed the most distinguished service for his race during the year.

The Spingarn Medal Award committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made its decision Saturday, Jan. 31. It was stated that the medal is to be presented to Randolph in recognition of the dramatic culmination of his years of leadership in the field of labor organization and national affairs in the mobilization of Negro mass opinion in 1941 in a March on Washington to exercise the constitutional right of citizens of a democracy to petition their government peacably for the redress of grievances—this being done when all other methods failed.

The committee said that Randolph's leadership was instrumental in the issuance of Executive Order 8802 and the establishment of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice both of which profoundly affect the basic economic status of the Negro and other minority groups.

Stating that Randolph is among the distinguished leaders of this generation, the committee concluded by saying: "In all that Mr. Randolph has done, not only for the Negro, but for America, he has acted without thought of self."

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

February 17, 1942

Mayor Assails Unions Which Shut Out Negro

Tells Committee on Fair Employment Law Should Be Used to Punish Bias

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, testifying yesterday at a hearing before President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practices holding its first New York hearing at the Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, said that racial discrimination was a nation-wide problem practiced by some labor unions as well as by other elements of the population.

"I often say politically imprudent things," Mr. LaGuardia said. "I'm not afraid. I'll say this now: Many of your labor unions won't take a black man in. What are you going to do in a situation like that?"

Mr. LaGuardia answered his own question about what should be done by recommending adoption of a suggestion advanced to the committee earlier in the hearing by Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti. After holding that the situation in New York state and other places with regard to discrimination was "very, very dark indeed," Mr. Poletti called on all governmental agencies to enforce to the limit regulations against discrimination. He proposed that penal laws be amended to punish those who print want adds specifying race, religion or color.

Mr. LaGuardia made clear that he had selected many Negroes for jobs, but made clear that the never appointed a man "merely because he is black." Any Negro he appointed, Mr. LaGuardia said, received his job because of his ability.

Three Concerns Accused

All contracts for war materials now contain the provision that no person may be barred from working on the jobs because of his race, creed or color. Despite this regulation, the committee holds that there is such discrimination, and after hearing numerous witnesses on the general situation of discrimination, heard three special allegations of it. The witnesses, accused by individuals, all of which denied the charges, were Curtiss Wright Corporation, Fairchild Aviation Corporation and Becton & Dickinson Co., medical supply firm.

The committee includes Dr. Malcolm Mac Lean, president of Hampton Institute, chairman; David Sarnoff, head of Radio Corporation of America; Mark Ethridge, general manager of "The Louisville Courier-Journal"; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago Alderman; Frank Fenton, representing the American Federation of Labor, and John Brophy, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The discussion centered around discrimination against Negroes in defense industries, but anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic and anti-alien feeling and tendencies were also discussed. The Rev. Dr. John P. Boland, chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board, speaking on behalf of Catholics, said that the objectives of the committee were identical with those of the church.

Appeal Against Prejudice

Dr. Robert W. Searle, executive secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, speaking for Protestants, said that in this time of war [illegible] needed the use of every p[illegible] pair of hands, and "whoever [illegible] the skill of any man on [illegible] of race or creed comes pe[illegible] treachery. Speaking [illegible] theme, Rabbi J. X. Co[illegible] that a huge reservoir of [illegible] had not been drawn u[illegible] city because of pre[illegible] led over from peace tim[illegible]

The problem [illegible] mination against aliens w[illegible] first by G. P. Bro[illegible] secretary of Loyal [illegible] German Origin defense com[illegible]. At the opening of the afternoon session Dr. MacLean read into the record a statement of the committee's views that aliens even of enemy countries should not be dismissed from non-defense jobs. In defense industry the cases of aliens should be left to the War or Navy Departments, he said.

AN AWARD MADE ALMOST TOO LATE

ST. LOUIS AMERICAN

February 19, 1942

St. Louis American, Thursday

The bouquet was almost ordered too late, the wreath of achievement all but placed years after the fact. Such must be the appraisal of the Spingarn Medal Award announced last week by the NAACP. It was finally given to A. Philip Randolph, the veteran leader of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Randolph earned and deserved this distinction, this very Spingarn Medal at least a decade ago. For reasons we know not, except that Randolph in his early struggle for recognition of the Negro Pullman porters as an organization was regarded in some quarters as a "radical." Whenever a Negro speaks up for his rights he is first labeled a radical—and in a sense he is radical in that there have been too few such strong men. Year after year, men whose work and contributions were far less lasting and often ephemeral, were named as Spingarn winners. In the days of Randolph's strength, and in the days of his hardest trials and award would have been like a strong tonic to those weary supporters of the Brotherhood. Randolph himself did not need it—he was born to keep on fighting against great odds—even against the scorn and ridicule of some of his own people.

The St. Louis American takes especial occasion to record these comments. For here in St. Louis and the midwest, 14 years ago coming March 15th, the first issue of the St. Louis American was printed, and in that issue was stated the cause of the Pullman Porters under the new leadership of A. Philip Randolph. This newspaper thought that the Negro Porters had as much to be recognized as an organization as the white Pullman conductors. It believed that all Labor had a right to organize, not just WHITE labor. So in the early struggles of the American it took to bosom this early struggle of the Pullman Porters.

The Pullman Porters in 1928 had an unpopular cause in St. Louis, even among some Negroes. St. Louis was one of the largest Pullman centers, and the Pullman company waged a bitter fight here against the organized porters. It's then superintendent of the porters was a modern Simon Le Gree. But worse was when the opposition Negro press came out against the Porters and ridiculed and labelled leader Randolph as a Negro smart alec stirring up trouble. It even attacked his neatness of dress—he wore spats and often a flower in his lapel. Yet from his mouth came the finest and most convincing speeches heard on any American platform. This opposition under the Pullman company favor roasted and belittled A. Philip Randolph.

The above incident of 14 years ago is deliberately recited here, not as an "I told you so" or in the spirit of strike back, not at all. It is detailed in order to show how often true leaders whose cause is opposed by powerful interests and seems hopeless are set aside for a temporary leader who takes the easy way (often with a few dollars on the side). When the objective appears impossible—like fighting against the extension of jim crow in Missouri—it is only through a true and strong and persistent leadership can ultimate victory be won. No compromiser or appeaser ever won a hard fight. But they have lost a great number.

A. Philip Randolph would not compromise or quit even when the Pullman company might have made his "retirement" a financial success. If Randolph had been one of "practical leaders" we sometimes hear about in St. Louis, and not a 'dreamer and seeker-after-the-impossible,' he might have gotten enough money to buy himself a block of gold mine stock, several shares in the Standard Life Insurance company and a few hundred dollars of our Peoples Finance Corporation stock here in St. Louis. That is how our more practical leaders acted, which cannot be condemned since they were hoping to build up their fortunes. But the acquiring of money does not necessary spell true leadership; often, as in Randolph's case, the ability to deny one's self, to "starve" awhile, counts more so far as the interest of the people is concerned.

The awarding of the Spingarn Medal to A. Philip Randolph by the NAACP is one of its finest awards, and brings us to set down these rather obtuse facts of Randolph's background. Save a pardon for us if plain writing is too strong. It is just the way we feel about real leaders.

THE OMAHA STAR, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1942

U.S. Needs All Its Mens, Says Dr. M. S. MacLean

'Can't Win War Without Utilizing Full Power Of Production

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—"This nation cannot win the war unless it utilizes to the fullest extent the skills of the millions of men who comprise its vast minorities," said Dr. Malcolm S. Mac Lean, president of Hampton institute, and newly appointed chairman of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices commission, Saturday upon leaving the Hampton campus to assume for the first time, the duties of his office at special hearings in New York, Monday and Tuesday on discriminatory practices unheard of in the state of New York.

Dr. MacLean, whose appointment to succeed Mark F. Ethridge, of the Louisvile Courier-Journal as chairman of the FEPC was announced by the White House on Feb.10, said that "the committee will continue its services to the nation by uncovering discriminatory practices wherever they exist."

The committee was established on June 25 by executive order of the President, which stated that, "there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color or national origin."

Ethridge, who has served as chairman since the body's formation, will continue as a member. Others on the FEPC are Earl Dickerson, William Green, Philip Murray, David Sarnoff and Milton Webster.

MacLean, who was director of the general college of the University of Minnesota before coming to Hampton in 1940, will continue actively as president of the college. He will be off the campus for hearings of the committee, but a staff under Lawrence Cramer handles the regular work of the organization in Washington.

MacLean said that "the information being gathered by the committee of Fair Employment Practices will unquestionably be of the greatest usefulness to all educational institutions as well as the War Productions board, as the material will bring about a greater degree of realism in the ongoing reorganization of processes of education of minorities all over the country."

He predicted a closer tie-up in the future between education and the needs of industry, a tie-up that would result in better training and more opportunities to all people, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

1941's Ten Outstanding Persons Chosen By Calvin's Newspaper Service

Randolph Heads List To Receive Floyd J. Calvin Award

By L. BAYNARD WHITNEY

NEW YORK (C)—A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has been chosen this year by the staff of Calvin's Newspaper Service to head the list of the annual ten outstanding Negroes, whose accomplishments and press notices have exceeded all others. Certificates of award, which were established in 1939, in memory of Floyd J. Calvin, distinguished journalist, are to be given to Joe Louis, Mary McLeod Bethune, Marian Anderson, Congressman Arthur Mitchell, Adam Clayton Powell. W. C. Handy, Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, Count Basie, Dean Dixon besides Mr. Randolph.

The outstanding event of the year 1941 was the threatened March on Washington, organized by Mr. Randolph which obtained from the President of the United States, barring racial discrimination of employment in defense industry, a proclamation. This was followed by the formation of a bi-racial committee, Fair Practice Employment Committee. Thus, Mr. Randolph became the Man of the Hour.

The second on the list is Joe Louis, whose outstanding accomplishment of the year was not his routine fistic victories, but his setting an all-time example of racial fairness by staging a benefit bout for the lily-white U.S. Navy. Although his action was severely critized in some quarters, then consensus of opinion was on the side of Louis and those who believe in returning good for evil.

Mrs. Bethune's interest in youth and its problems has aroused a national interest in the tregedies, disappointments and frustrations which have faced Negro youth in this country. Of supreme value in helping to solve these many problems, has been the keen interest through Mrs. Bethune of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who has labored tirelessly with Mrs. Bethune in this field. Her early hardships and her victory over circumstances has made her an ideal of Negro youth and have earned her third place for the Floyd J. Calvin awards.

Marian Anderson, the Negro's universal good-will ambassador reached the pinnacle of local honors last year when she received the Bok Award for having done the most in bringing prestige to her native city of Philadelphia. She is the first member of her race to be so honored and the nature of the Bok Award was one more instance in which Miss Anderson transcended all racial demarkations. Yet, Miss Anderson remained loyal to her race in again refusing, in one outstanding instance, to sing before an audience in New Orleans where her race would be insulted.

Congressman Mitchell's well publicized service to the race during 1941 was his victory against the railroads that travel thru the South wherein the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the principles of "equal accommodations for equal fare regardless of race. Altho many were disappointed because the Court did not blast the roots of Jim Crowism (a point which the court was not called upon to rule on), the aftermath of the decision created favorable traveling conditions for the Negro in various parts of the country. Generally, Congressman Mitchell's victory was hailed as an important milestone in the progress of the Negro in America.

The election to the New York City Council of Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist church, was remarkable for its demonstration not only of the voting strength of Negro Harem, but also the support which came from white churches and community organizations. Fortuitors, of course, was Powell's friendship with victorious Mayor F. H. LaGuardia. The young minister's political campaign—his first and ONLY one—was managed as well as that of a Tammany veteran (but cleaner). Calling it a "Peoples' Crusade," it had the effect of unifying the community. Already popular with the masses for his labor battles, Powell became a "solid" favorite during his fight for Negro bus drivers in Harlem.

"Father of the Blues," an autobiography by W. C. Handy is the interesting story of a hard working, hard sweating youngsters who evolved into the accepted representative of the Negroes sorrows and discouragements as expressed in that style of music known as the blues. For 1941 Handy's story adds one more strong stone to the rising structure of racial struggles—with victory at the end. This victory includes not only a going publishing business, but top honors were given Handy when Hollywood released a movie based on his music.

Radio comedian Eddie "Rochester" Anderson leads the field in hilarious entertainment for millions on Jack Benny's radio program. Altho he works for Benny, it is not too much to say that Rochester equals Benny in drawing power. His comedy is both natural and intelligent without "low comedy" flavor. Recently, he was featured in Look Magazine, showing his home life in Hollywood. Rochester is doing a great service to the race thru his art of laughter.

Count Basie's band, now appearing in Philadelphia with Hattie McDaniel, and on the Pepsi Cola hour marks a distinct era for Negroes in radio. Two of our most outstanding good will Negro radio sustaining programs, appearing for from 1 to 10 years, respectively, on each Sunday, were not able to achieve this distinction, regardless of their most deserving merits. However, indispensable they may be those who are on the sustaining commercial programs get a fixed salary, usually much lower than their services deserve. A commercial program, on the other hand, goes up in the money. As the first colored band ever to "go commercial" on radio, Basie has opened to the Negro the door to the treasure house of radio profits.

Young Dean Dixon, guest conductor of the NBC Philharmonic Orchestra for two weeks last summer, scored a tremendous hit among music lovers of the race in a field seldom studied by Negroes. Music, a field which has generally remained universally democratic, expressed no undue surprise when Dixon weilded the baton over 65 white musicians, who previous voted unanimously as having no objection to Dean on account of race. The season's highlight was his appearance at the City College Stadium on the night of August 10th, when he received a great ovation. David Sarnoff, President of the NBC, publicly expressed the policy of no racial discrimination and praised Dean Dixon for the excellence of his performances and the dignity of his personal conduct.

Those top ten were in the opinion of Calvin's Newspaper Service, the outstanding headline making achievers of the year 1941.

Field Secretary Eugene Davidson testifies before FEPC at Tuesday hearing.

Here Are Few Quotes From Speakers at FEPC Hearings

Short statements in behalf of the city, state and the several religious groups were made at the opening of hearings before the F. E. P. Committee Monday excerpts from which were:

Mayor F. H. La Guardia for New York City:

"The approach (to the problem) must come not from the head but from the heart otherwise all the committees and laws will not help. . . . This problem cannot be solved locally. It is national. We are in an abnormal period, a war period when all manpower must be used. We are in a bad fix and are going to continue to be. . . . We must create a state of mind to break down prejudices built up by tradition. . . . The big problem is that of economic security. If that is solved, the other problem would become secondary."

Hon. Charles Poletti, Lt. Governor for New York State:

"I believe we should have more and vigorous action by the committee (Governor's), additional state legislation, and enforcement of the laws by local officials and the federal government."

Father John Boland, chairman State Labor Relations Board, for Catholics:

"The question that is being settled by combat today is the inherent dignity of man. . . . In the final analysis it is Christianity that is being attacked and not just Democracy and its freedom. . . . Could not Hitler's of the world reply to our shocked question, 'When will the [illegible] stop persecuting the Jews?' by [illegible]ion question, 'When w[illegible]ns stop discriminating [illegible] Negroes?'"

Dr. Robe[illegible] Searle, Greater New York Fe[illegible]on of Churches, for Protestants:

"We are fighting against vicious ideas, against a ruthless oppression of minorities, against the attempt to destroy freedom and justice."

D'ya Like Words and Dots . . . Here Are Some on FEPC

For people who prefer to read with dots between their sentences, here are a few notes on the FEPC hearings. That wa. Earl Brown of the Governor's committee ad libbing with the Mayor just behind the press table. . . . Watching the proceedings intently was Samuel A. Allen, State Welfare Department, and assistant corporation counsel Eardlie John, local branch NAACP. . . . When asked about rumors that he would appoint a Negro magistrate either in New York or Brooklyn, Butch said; "I wouldn't ask the Mayor about it" . . . The Negro press didn't get a heluva lot of cooperation from Harry C. Levin, information division of OEM; the metropolitan papers not much better. . . . Judging from the number of Curtis-Wright subsidiaries cited, it appeared that all Wrights were All wrong. . . . The president of Becton-Dickinson Company has no prejudice; in fact he employs Negroes in his home, and has a personal retirement list of his pensioned employees. . . . The Mayor got a laugh when he told of a La Guardia Airport leasee who had advertised for a "Christian" stenographer because that was discrimination too close to home. The leasee jumped salty when the mayor handed him a 30 day vacate notice. . . .

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

MEDALIST RANDOLPH

The selection of A. Philip Randolph as the winner of this year's Spingarn Medal may be appraised from several angles, although they are closely related.

In choosing the labor leader, the Medal Award Committee made a choice that is not only deserving of honor, but one that will likely meet the general approval of the race.

The second, but none the less significant angle, is the field of activity from which the selection is made. It showed that the committee recognized the fact that no one particular field of endeavor is responsible today for the social and economic advancement of the race.

This year's award is a distinct tribute to the field of labor and to the achievements of one of its eminent leaders.

There is still another angle. It goes back to the troublesome days of 1925, when Ashley L. Totten, Roy Lancaster and the late William H. Desverney, then Pullman porters, induced Mr. Randolph to launch his Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' movement.

Editor, then, of a social and labor magazine, with a rather precarious existence, the organizer of the movement was looked upon with a certain degree of timidity and fear by the conservative element of his race.

This element admired and respected his superb attainments as a writer and orator, but they were, in the main, definitely afraid of his revolutionary social and labor theories, and dubbed him a radical agitator.

In short, Mr. Randolph was a brilliant outcast, so far as the representative leaders of those days were concerned. But a change in their attitude was noted shortly after he began organizing the Pullman porters.

This effort gradually brought him national prominence, since the Pullman porter was viewed as a sort of national institution.

Armored with that distinction, it wasn't long before he was highly accepted, even by the conservatives, as the labor leader.

That he eventually arrived to the labor leadership of the race is a fact which few will attempt to dispute, but his entrance was through the Pullman porters.

In this connection, he and the porters have common ground for respect, for each has contributed largely to the labor growth and prestige of the other. Putting it more bluntly, they have made each other in this field.

* * *

EMULATING JOE LOUIS

Emulating the example of Joe Louis to the navy by treating racial intolerance with racial tolerance, colored employees of the Pullman Company are donating handsomely to the Emergency Fund Drive of the American Red Cross, according to Pullman representatives of the New York and Pennsylvania Terminal Districts.

In the former district, one porter is reported to have given five dollars to the fund, and expressed regret at being unable to give more.

* * *

BIG TIME

Plans have been completed for the installation ceremonies of Local 370 of the Dining Car Employees' Union, which will be held Monday evening, February 23, at Park Palace Casino, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York.

A galaxy of prominent civic and labor leaders have been invited and are expected to attend, among whom are Mayor F. H. La Guardia, Commissioner John P. Boland, of the State Labor Relations Board, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., newly elected city councilman.

President Edward Flore of the Hotel, Restaurant and Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International, will preside at the ceremonies, which will be followed by music and refreshments.

* * *

PREDICTED TROUBLE

S. R. Corrothers of New York, general organizer of the United Transport Service Employees, predicted as early as last September that some sort of questionable disaster, such as the Normandie destruction, would occur on the New York piers, unless more natives and fewer foreigners were employed there.

Mr. Corrothers was engaged in organizing the colored railroad pier workers, and in relating his observations to this columnist, remarked: "They are going to have a mess down there some day. All aliens and no colored are employed on those piers."

* * *

P.P.B.A. REPRESENTED

The Pullman Porters' Benefit Association, headed by E. M. Graham, Chicago; T. M. Blanton, Philadelphia, and W. C. Taylor and C. P. Loving, New York, was noticeably represented at the funeral rites of Mrs. Bertha Tarpley Sample, wife of Comptroller P. A. Sample, on Wednesday in Jersey City.

AFRO-AMERICAN

February 21, 1942

THE OMAHA STAR, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1942

LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters held their regular meeting Thursday, February 19th, at the home of sister Sarah Washington, 1714 North 28th Street. The meeting was called to order by the President, sister Selma Clark singing the Brotherhood theme song.

Our guest speaker for the evening was Mr. S. Edward Gilbert, Editor of the Omaha Star, and President of the Negro Chamber of Commerce. He spoke on the Defense Saving Stamps and Bonds program and the YMCA. We also had two other visitors from the Brotherhood with us in the persons of brothers Raymond Towles, Pres., and Taylor Murrell, Secretary-Treasurer.

The sick of our organizations are: Brother Smith, Brother Harris, Brother [illegible] and Brother Morgan. All are reported to be improving. Our meeting was very interesting. The hostesses, Sister Sarah Washington and Sister [illegible] served a delicious luncheon.

The next meeting will be held Thursday, March 19th, at the home of sister Voner, 2537 Binney Street.

Sister S. Clark, President
V. Beasley, Reporter.

Unions Battle Over Negroes

Special

MOBILE, Ala.—An inter-union battle of considerable magnitude involving CIO and AFL affiliates is going full blast down here. The issue is centered on the Negro worker. The prize is dominance in the Gulf ship-building area. The entire problem carries with it serious and ominous implications.

If nutshells come big enough, here is the situation in one:

The CIO union some time ago admitted Negroes to membership when it organized the workers of the Alabama Drydock Company. The company hires 9,000 men, of which 20 per cent are Negroes working in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs. The union is seeking a contract with the company.

The AFL union right now enjoys contractual relations with the Gulf Shipyards which employs no Negroes. Heretofore the union has even barred them from membership. A negro had better not go within shouting distance of the yards.

The AFL union is fighting the claim of the CIO union that the latter has a majority of the workers at Drydock and is therefore entitled to a contract. Hearings to determine whether there shall be a plant election are being held by the National Labor Relations Board.

Having sunk a cool 150,000 smackers into the drive to organize whatever Negroes it can that the CIO haven't already collected at Drydock, the AFL is sparing no means, nor printers ink for that matter, for in the Mobile Journal union publication of January 15 a front page streamer heralded in bold type—"AFL ENDORSES SHIPBUILDING TRAINING FOR NEGROES."

Although the CIO is in the lead in organizing Negroes and might want to go even further, say, in getting them upgraded, it might simultaneously lay itself open to more bitter attack and thereby give validity to the AFL charges of ruing the "Southern Standard."

Expose Eleven Firms At FEPC Hearings

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, with all seven members present, opened up for two days of business Monday and heard 11 firms holding defense contracts in New York and New Jersey cited on charges of racial discrimination. The sessions were conducted in the Bar Association Building, 42 West 44th Street, and were witnessed by 200 persons.

With introductory remarks by Mayor La Guardia and Lt. Governor Charles Poletti, the hearings got under way with the new man, Dr. Malcolm S. [illegible] president of Hampton [illegible] presiding for the first time. [illegible]e Davidson, field representative for the committee, handled what amounted to the prosecution.

The represe[illegible] of various church and go[illegible]ntal groups, however, state[illegible]des before the cases were [illegible]. The first of them, Father [illegible] Boland, chairman of the [illegible]bor Relations Board, spe[illegible] Catholicism, declared th[illegible] question being settled by combat today is the inherent dignity of men." Dr. Robert W. Searle of the Greater New York Federation of Churches read the resolutions of both the Federation and that of the Federal Council of Churches in which both denounced the present biased attitude of holders of defense contracts.

State Group Scored

Representing New York State, Poletti scored the inaction of the Governor's Committee Against Discrimination in Defense Industries, accusing it of spending "too much time talking;" told of the legislation that the state has passed to curb the evil, and offered a series of recommendations, the application of which might effectively implement all these efforts.

Among his suggestions was one that private employment agencies should in some way be stopped from aiding would-be violators of the executive order who choose these agencies in preference to the government regulated state employment services. He also thought district attorneys should prosecute violators of the order, under state laws.

Mayor La Ghardia, for the city, viewed the problem as a national one that the heart and not the head would have to solve. He struck at labor unions which discriminate against minorities in their membership requirements, and then put in [illegible]plea for the foreign born and [illegible]ens.

Osmond K. Frankel, president of [illegible] National Lawyers Guild, spoke [illegible]or the legal profession; Rabbi J. X. Cohen for the Jew; Henry W. Pope of Welfare Council for the Negro, and Edward Corsi for the foreign born.

Firms Accused

Following the recess the committee heard three companies cited for violation of the executive order. They were Curtis Wright Aeronautical Company, the Becton and Dickinson Company of Rutherford, N. J., makers of medical and surgical supplies, and the Fairchild Aviation Company of Jamaica. All entered a general denial of discrimination.

The Becton - Dickinson firm, firm, which hires 1003 persons, has no Negroes, about 12 Jews and about 25 aliens, according to I. C. Newbury, its controller. The aged and feeble president, Col. F. S. Dickinson, a founder of the company in 1897, when asked if he was prejudiced in his employment policy, said it was to the contrary. Why, he employed Negroes in his household; in fact, he has a private pension list of his "retired" household help. The old man was prevented by his counsel from permitting his colored maid from testifying.

The Fairchild company had to explain why it hired neither Negroes nor Jews. Robert Brown, youthful personnel director for the company, got into considerable difficulty when the committee sought to draw from him an explanation of "this illusive thing you call character," as Dr. MacLean mimicked.

Testifying on the Jewish question at Fairchild, Isadore Goldstein told how he had warned another Jewish applicant to mark "Catholic" on his aplication where it called for religion since the applicant's name was not indicative of his race. P. S.: He got the job.

Tuesday morning brought a continuation of the situations. Those hauled onto the carpet were Sperry Gyroscope Corp., Ford Instrument Company, a Sperry subsidiary; Babcock and Wilcox, boilermakers of Bayonne, N. J.; Carl L. Norden and Company, Titeflex Metal Hose Company, Newark; Continental Can Company, Passaic; Isolantite, Inc., Belleville, N. J., and Julius Kayser.

Although the charge involved discrimination against Jews, the Titeflex company succeeded in making out a fairly good case in its policy toward Negroes. The company says it employs between 50 and 65 Negroes in various departments.

V. P. Hamilton, general manager for Isolantite, sought to place responsibility on the Chemical and Oil Workers Union, local 22026 (AFL) with which the firm has a closed shop agreement, charging its members refused to work with Negroes. No sooner had he uttered the words than Mr. Fenton, AFL member of the committee, jumped on him and said: "You tell this committee here and now that you'll take Negroes in your plant and I'll personally lift the charter of that union if it refuses to cooperate." Hamilton made categorical reply that he would.

Audience Applauds

So significant was this statement that it brought the first and only outburst of satisfaction from the audience. Questioned later on this point, Mr. Fenton explained that as director of organization for the AFL, he has the authority to revoke the charter of any federal union which demonstrates an attitude inconsistent with the announced policy of non-discrimination of the organization. His authority does not, however, extend to international unions, autonomous bodies in themselves, therefore the International Machinists Union is out of his reach.

Substantial contributions were made in the way of testimony by the labor division of the Works Production Board through Edward Lawson, field representative; Guichard Parrish, director of Negro Affairs, local National Youth Administration; the American Jewish Congress, and various affiliated unions of the Congress for Industrial Organization.

The committee went into executive and secret session Wednesday morning to consider the evidence and testimony offered. Just what decisions they will reach, if any, will remain a dark secret for the next few weeks.

SUGGESTS NATIONWIDE PROTEST AGAINS

RANDOLPH URGES MASS ACTION ON WAR PREJUDICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Because of the widespread and continued discriminations against Negroes in the Army, Navy, and all departments of the armed forces; the insult of the Red Cross in segregating the blood of Negro people; together with attacks upon Negro soldiers in Alexandria, La., Fort Bragg, and other places in the country, A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, suggests that a series of public mass meetings to protest these flagrant, outrageous and indefensible discriminations against Negroes be staged from coast to coast by the various Negro organizations—civic, educational, women's, youth, political, religious, fraternal and otherwise—in the various cities.

Randolph stated in the international headquarters of the Brotherhood in New York City, that some unified, concerted and nation-wide protest of the Negro masses is essential and imperative at this time to shake official America—governmental, industrial, and labor—into the consciousness and realization of the fact that Negroes as American citizens have a right to play a role upon a basis of equality in defense industries as workers and the armed forces as soldiers, sailors, and air men and in the government as office and professional employees, as well as on the policy-making boards of the nation.

SUGGESTS MAY FOR MEETINGS

The month of May is suggested by Randolph as the time to stage these monster mass meetings with Negro and white leaders—who are dedicated to uncompromising integration and equal participation of Negroes in the defense industries and the armed forces of the country—as speakers.

Mr. Randolph points out that now is the time for Negroes to speak up and speak out in defense of their rights and interests, and if they don't do so they are doomed to relegation to the status of virtual vassals and peons in the country.

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

February 28, 1942

A. F. of L. Executive Declares He's Ready to Oust Union Unless It Admits Negro Members

Frank Fenton, director of organization for the A. F. of L., representing William Green, union president, pledged Tuesday that he would suspend the charter of a union in Belleville, N. J., if the union persisted in barring Negroes from employment.

Mr. Fenton's statement is believed to be the first time that a high ranking official promised specifically to suspend or expell a union which barred Negroes from membership and was made at the final public hearing of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices on Tuesday.

The statement came when Kenneth B. Hamilton, manager of the Isolantite, Inc., at Belleville, N. J., admitted that the company had on January 12th inserted a newspaper advertisement for white girls saying that in previous advertisements the company had not specified white girls and as a result employees at the plant threatened to quit if Negroes were hired.

"Why didn't you hire some Negroes and find out?" Fenton asked him.

Hamilton cited the company's closed shop and said the hiring of Negroes would cause real trouble.

"You hire the Negroes," Fenton replied, "and if they don't take them into the union I'll guarantee I'll lift the charter."

The union is the Chemical and Oil Workers Local 22,082, which has a contract at the plant. It is a federal local, which means it is chartered directly by the federation which controls its officers and policies. The federation, under its constitution, would have no power to act against a local union which is part of an autonomous international union. The international unions, which comprise the overwhelming bulk of the federation's membership, have the right to specify their own qualifications for membership.

LABOR'S FRONT

By J. Robert Smith

If the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee is to mean anything to the colored working man, it is incumbent upon its members to seek more power and authority either from the President or the Congress of the United States. The two-day sessions here last week revealed that with the Committee's present long-range educational program, before intolerant industrialists become tolerant, the war may be over and the colored man may be occupying the lowest rung of the economic ladder.

J. Robert Smith

The committee has no power to subpoena witnesses to its hearings. It has no power to punish violators of the executive order banning discrimination in defense industries and as a consequence many witnesses did not appear and many firms directed their attorneys to inform the committee that they did not practice discrimination as they hired one or two colored to every five hundred white employes, and in menial capacities at that.

Pleading short notice, some firms asked for a postponement of their hearings. All in all, the hearings were just a grand public gesture, an exhibition of good intentions with nothing materialistic in the actual securing of jobs for colored people obtained.

A Vicious Circle

Many manufacturing executives testified that they had never heard of the President's executive order and did not know of the existence of the FEPC. Most of the cases closed with members of the committee "beseeching" violators to comply with the spirit of the order so as to attain national unity and speed up production to whip the Axis. All violators agreed.

The only recourse the committee has to punish continued violators is to recommend to the President that their contracts be abrogated. Such a move at this time is inexpedient for the Chief Executive would not cancel contracts with such firms as the Sperry Gyroscope Co. and Wright Aeronautical Corp., manufacturers of vital essentials, and well-known discriminators because they are reluctant to hire colored workers. Therefore, the long-range educational program seems to be the only remedy. In the meantime, while it operates like the mills of God, the colored man is being expressed to his grave from starvation.

Agree With Dickerson and Fenton

The following question was asked members of the committee by the Star-News: "Do you believe that the FEPC needs more power to carry out the spirit of the President's order and to give jobs for Negroes right away as well as to look forward to legislation?"

President Malcolm McLean, of Hampton Institute; Mary [illegible] ridge, of Louisville, Ky., and [illegible] Brophy, of the CIO, went on record as declaring that the committee was vested with sufficient power to live up to the order, but the group was too young to think in terms of legislation.

David Sarnoff, president of RCA, and Milton P. Webster, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Chicago, preferred to be silent on the matter. Earl [illegible] Dickerson, Chicago alderman, in a forceful statement, said, "Yes, and it is within the power of the President to do so without having to resort to Congress." Frank Fenton, of the AFL, stated, "If the committee is given a job to do it should see that the job is thorough and that there is enforcement of its edicts."

This column agrees with both Dickerson and Fenton.

Order Means Nothing

Without enforcement power the executive order means nothing. Furthermore the order should be amended to include provisions in contracts to eliminate the use of race, religion and color in application blanks of employment agencies, one of the contributing sources that serve as recognized barriers to prevent colored workers from gaining a living.

Another proviso should be that defense industries should not be allowed to execute a closed shop agreement with companies that discriminate. That will help to end the discriminatory practices of certain locals and unions.

Lack of Public Sentiment

It is not surprising to note that manufacturers did not know of the order and of the committee. The nation's press and radio said very little or nothing whatsoever about them. They have always disregarded the problems of the colored man except when he commits a crime he is given front page space.

The recent hearings were given very little space, the radio ignored them. In contrast to this they whipped up public sentiment to oust Mrs. Roosevelt from the OCD and halt the pensions of Congressmen. Overnight, the press and radio can stimulate sufficient public interest to pass the Anti-Lynch Bill. On that, too, they are silent.

If we are to get the best that there is in America to be able to hold our own against the Axis powers, our productive power has to be speeded up, and that means that every colored man who is able to work must be put to work.

It is, therefore, the duty of the newspapers and the radio to see that intolerant industrialists face the issue squarely and renounce their vicious old custom for the salvation of all.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1942

AGAINST BIAS

T

ut the spirit of
der and to in-
oes right away,
orward to legis-

lm McClean, of
e; Mark Eth-
, Ky., and John
O, went on rec-
that the Com-
with sufficient
o the order and
young to think
tion.

president of
P. Webster, of
of Sleeping Car
preferred to be
tter. Earle B.
alderman, in a
said, "Yes, and
ver of the Presi-
thout having to
" Frank Fen-
stated, "If the
a job to do it
job is thorough
enforcement of

rees with both
ton.

Nothing

ment power the
means nothing.
order should be
le provisions in
nate the use of
color in appli-
f employment
he contributing
as recognized
t colored work-
living.

should be that
should not be
a closed shop
companies that
t will help to
atory practices
d unions.

Sentiment

ng to note that
not know of
the committee.
and radio said
ing whatsoever
y have always
roblems of the
t when he com-
is given front-

ngs were given
the radio ig-
ontrast to that,
ublic sentiment
evelt from the
e pensions of
vernight, the
n stimulate suf-
rest to pass the
On that, too,

t the best that
a to be able to
ainst the Axis
tive power has
and that means
man who is
be put to work.

he duty of the
e radio to see
ustrialists face
and remedy
custom for the

Highlights in Testimony Heard before President

Unpatriotic New York and New Jersey Defense Plants Have Slick Reasons for Not Hiring Colored and Jews; Many Deny Charges of B

LaGuardia Says N. Y. Is Model

World's Largest City Appoints All Races to Public Office.

Hubert Delany Is Tax Commissioner; Mayor Says He Has Ability.

New York's Chief Druggist "Good."

No Jim Crow Policy Just Takes "Guts."

(Continued from Page 1)

tional problem. Neither New York City nor any other city can do it all.

"You know I could stop now and not appoint another colored person for twenty-five years and still some of the other places wouldn't catch up. We're in abnormal times—we're in a bad fix—what we must be thinking about is education of our young people.

Fired Anti-Jew

"The other day we had a $21 week stenographer job advertised for Christian only. Turned out to be at LaGuardia Field. That was too near home. We sent a girl, Christian, of course, found the advertiser to be a tenant of the city.

"I didn't wait. I gave him thirty days' notice and suspended the employment agency. He claimed he sent an ad to the agency asking for citizen and that the agency misunderstood and wrote Christian.

"Nothing has been said here about some labor unions which won't take a black man in. If we're going to approach this question, we must dissect it, open it up wide. It's been a lot better since the President ordered all defense plants to hire workers without discrimination."

New York Hearings Not Up to Chicago's

The hearings themselves demonstrated the necessity of having all the ducks in a row in order to present an effective case.

Compared with the Chicago hearings last month which were well prepared, the New York hearings were mainly talk. Reason is that the four largest of the twelve firms cited before the committee claimed that they did not receive notice to appear until two days before the opening last Monday.

They thus contended that they were not prepared to answer charges of violation of the Presi-

Hampton President Sits for First Time with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practise.

Jews and Colored Are Barred from Some of the Defense Plants.

Many Firms Agree to Change Labor Policies.

Witnesses Put Finger of Discrimination on Plant Managers and Officers.

BACKGROUND

NEW YORK. — The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee investigating discrimination in defense industries in violation of the President's Executive Order 8802, outlawing such practices, held two-day hearings here last Monday and Tuesday.

Sitting as members of the committee were: President Malcolm MacLean of Hampton Institute, new chairman of the committee who succeeded Mark F. Ethridge, Louisville publisher, as chairman. (Mr. Ethridge is still a member of the body);

David Sarnoff, RCA president; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman; John Brophy, CIO; Frank Fenton, AF of L.; Milton P. Webster, vice-president of Sleeping Car Porters.

Lawrence Cramer is executive secretary of the body and Eugene Davidson, field representative, conducted the hearings.

The committee heard charges of discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion and national origin against ten New York and New Jersey firms. The following is the testimony in part:

Curtiss-Wright Aeronautical Corporation

Paterson, N.J., 17,000 employees, 121 colored (maintenance only). Received notice of hearings only two days before. Committee granted them right to answer charges at a later date.

Irvin Abramson, State president of N.J. CIO Council, said that there was unequal labor representation on the Paterson Vocational Training School Advisory Board in that four board members were from Wright's, and that since January 2, 1940, there had been 7,500 persons trained at the school, none of whom was colored. This school was training employees for Wright's airplane factory.

Kelly of the board of education said Vocational School takes no colored because there are no prospects for employment of colored persons at Wright's.

Electrician Offered Laborer's Job

Robert Smith, 39, Brooklyn, N.Y., graduate in engineering from Ohio State University in 1932; consulting engineer in Columbus, Ohio; taught in Brooklyn High, 1919-26, said:

"Wright advertised for an electrician and when I applied, the company refused to employ me except as janitor at 54 cents an hour."

Mrs. A. M. Curtiss, president of Paterson NAACP said: "After a year's work, I got Wright's to accept 6 men. They put them all in the foundry department."

Becton-Dickinson Co.

E. Rutherford, N.J., makers of surgical and medical supplies; 1003 employees, no colored.

L. C. Newbury, controller; Col. P. S. Dickinson, founder and president; William Gaunt, personnel manager; F. S. Kellogg, attorney, all pleaded that notice had been received too late and were also granted right to answer specific complaints at a later hearing.

Mrs. Jonathan Gibbs, wife of a physician, and Mrs. Velma Hendricks quoted Dickinson as saying that the company does not employ colored. Colored doctors and dentists have sent thousands of dollars into this company.

Controller Queried

Mr. Newbury was questioned by the committee as follows:

Q—How many employees?

A—1003 last Saturday.

Q—Is it a national business with defense contracts?

A—Yes.

Q—How many colored?

ored; one in maintenance, 2 in final assembly and one on drill press.

William Pringle (member of Class of 30 which finished Jamaica Vocational High School) said:

"I was the third man in line. The first two were hired. When I got to the front, they told me that my training in auto mechanics would place me in line for a job in bench work but not in the machine shop. I said that I would take that and they said, 'Okey, we'll call you.' I haven't heard from them.

"The whole class was hired except eight Jews and myself. One Jew, who wrote 'Catholic' on his application, and didn't have a Jewish name, was hired. They didn't hire one Gentile either because they said he had been in Wall Street for forty years."

Put 'Catholic' on Application

Isadore Goldstein testified: "I was with the boy who wrote 'Catholic' on his application. I told him to do it when I saw they weren't hiring Jews."

Robert Brown, 25, personnel manager, said: "We have four colored employees now, one on the drill press, two on final assembly and one in maintenance. Since December we've received 15,000 applications. We hired 250. Of this number 56 were colored and we hired five."

COMMITTEE—Do you deny that you refused to employ these two Jewish boys because they were Jews?

BROWN—Yes, I do.

COMMITTEE—Why do you have this reference to race and religion in the application?

BROWN—Just a habit. Just to have it in there.

COMMITTEE—What should be your attitude if a colored or Jewish person applied now?

BROWN—We're not hiring now — especially men in draft age.

Sperry-Gyroscope Corp.

Brooklyn, N.Y. 11,212 employees, 21 colored, 8 in maintenance work and remainder in semi-skilled and skilled capacities but charge is company still discourages colored applicants, hires them only for special jobs and refuses aliens and Jews.

Abraham Boyarsky, 33, compiler of mailing lists, testified:

"I received a call from the General Employment Agency on June 5, from Todd of the agency, asking for names and addresses of graduates of the Brooklyn Tech. Vocational School. I was told [illegible] were interested in the list [illegible] had an order fr[illegible] company for sev[illegible] machine shop op[illegible]

[illegible] and No N——s

[illegible] told that they wanted C[illegible]ans and no n——s. I said so far as the n——s are concerned I can't tell them. He said I can tell by addresses. I told him my charge was two cents a name. He wanted to pay only one cent a name.

"I asked why the boys couldn't apply directly to the plant. He said no. I turned the lists over to him. When I got list back, names were checked off, apparently of persons who met their qualifications — names of Ger-

President's FEPC in Session in New

Note serious expressions on faces of members of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, investigating defense discrimination, as they listened to a witness during two-day hearings in New York last week.

Left to right they are: Frank Fenton, A.F. of L.; Mark Ethridge, Louisville publisher and former chairman of the committee; Milton P. Webster, vice-president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute and new

That's a hypothetical question.

COMMITTEE — Well, you're a lawyer. Do you say your policy is non-discriminatory?

HITCHCOCK — Yes.

COMMITTEE — How many colored do you employ?

HITCHCOCK — I can't tell.

Witness Refused

James H. Sheldon, chairman of the board of education of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Association, prepared to testify. The commission declined to accept his testimony because he could not reveal its confidential sources.

DICKERSON — Mr. Chairman, I move that unless at the next hearing of this case the company brings in confidential records in answer to all the charges, this witness and all other witnesses be permitted to testify.

DR. MacLEAN — The committee will take that in consideration.

Ford Instrument Company

New York, a subsidiary of the Sperry Co., 3,400 employees, 60 colored, no skilled, all in maintenance — company kept promise to employ colored but did not give them skilled jobs as promised. Company permitted to answer charges later.

Babcock-Wilcox Company

Bayonne, N.J., makers of boilers; approximately 500 employees, no colored.

A. W. Elbert, company counsel, said: "Our company does not intend to discriminate against colored persons."

COMMITTEE — Do you have application blanks asking race, color, etc.? What is the purpose of it?

A—It shows racial aptitude.

Q—Where did you get that — from James's psychology?

A—From employment experts.

Q—You would be glad to eliminate the race question from your application blanks, wouldn't you?

A—Well, we may need it sometime, like in connection with this hearing — you asked how many colored, Jews, etc., we had.

Q—Do you want to bind your company by saying that racial differences matter in employment?

A—We only need that information for your committee.

MR. ETHRIDGE — Our committee wouldn't have to come in to investigate if companies like yours hadn't kept such records.

Carl L. Norden Company

New York City, makers of bombsights and precision instruments; has no colored employees.

Investigator testified that Eugene Hack, personnel manager, had said that the company did not hire colored.

HACK — We have no policy against hiring colored. It's highly precision work. We have a subsidiary outside of New York where apprentices are trained. Two hundred are in class now and about 20 are colored. They work at that plant.

Titeflex Metal Hose Co.

Newark, N.J. Only evidence against this company was that it inserted ad in Detroit daily, on November 28, asking for Gentiles only.

Percy L. Proctor, vice-president, testified:

"The company has no policy against hiring colored as they have 65 colored workers — secured through Robinson of the Urban League. The shop is CIO and our colored employees are doing well; we have no policy against hiring Jews; 200 are employed.

"We don't deny the ad was inserted. What we're trying to do now is to find out who inserted it."

Continental Can Company

Passaic, N.J., 600 employees, three of whom are colored.

Howard P. Allen, personnel director, said that the company is not interested in religion or racial extractions and that the policy is no discrimination. Three colored are employed, one is chief of replating department.

"The reason no colored was hired recently," he testified, "is that no colored applied."

Isolantite Inc.

Belleville, N.J., ceremac insulators; 745 employees, no colored.

The charge was made that this company inserted an ad in the Passaic Daily Herald on January 12 for "white girls."

Kenneth B. Hamilton, general manager, and E. H. Evans, attorney, were called:

COMMITTEE — How do you expect to get applications from colored when you advertise for white girls only?

EVANS — The shop is 100 per cent AF of L and the white girls have said that if colored are hired, they'll walk out.

MR. FENTON (of the committee) — Why don't you hire some colored and try it? What's the name of the union?

EVANS — The Chemical and Oil Workers' Union No. 2206.

FENTON — "You hire colored and I'll guarantee that if they don't admit colored, I'll lift their charter. (Loud applause from audience.)

Okonite Company

[illegible]

Julius Kayser Company

[illegible]

's Committee

ias but Still Employ Whites Only

York

chairman of the committee; David Sarnoff, RCA president, and John Brophy, CIO. Inset at right is Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman, the other member.

[illegible] executive order outlawing discrimination in defense firms.

Consequently they asked for and were granted the right to appear at a later hearing, time and date of which were not set.

All Chicago Firms Notified

In the Chicago hearings, all firms had been notified far enough ahead of time and the responsible employers were called on the carpet and made public statements of their present hiring policies and their plans for the future.

In the case of the Okonite Company of Passaic, N.J., the committee's witnesses were not present and the case was postponed. In the case of the Julius Kayser Company of Brooklyn, the charges were dropped without prejudice but no reason was given for the action.

Pope Speaks

Henry W. Pope of NYC Welfare Council urged the committee not to consider excuses of employers such as "my white employers would object" or "we have colored janitors and we'll hire other maintenance employees."

"We want no compromise," he stated. "We hold that full and equitable employment does not mean 'token employment' or employment of a few in order to give color of compliance with the President's order."

A—None at present, sir.

Denies Refusing Women

Colonel Dickinson was questioned as follows:

Q—Did you tell these two women that you didn't hire colored people?

A—No. I did not.

Q—What would you do if colored people applied at your plant for applications?

A—I'd give them applications but we can't use them.

Q—What we want to know is, will you afford colored applicants the same treatment as whites?

A—Yes.

At one point Dickinson attempted to go into matter of his family's hiring policy of colored people; how he had originally come from N.C., etc., but Chairman MacLean ruled that this was irrelevant and refused to allow him to continue.

Fairchild Aviation Corp.

Jamaica, N.Y.; 910 employees, 4 colored.

mans and Jews were marked and not a single one was hired."

Harry Feld, 34, Jewish, who applied for employment, said:

"I was told at first that I could be used but was turned down when the interviewer saw that my religion was Jewish."

Miss Jean Kitzer, an interviewer for the American Jewish Congress, said she saw an ad in N.Y. Times, asking for "Apprentice Machinists — Christian Americans — between ages of 18 and 23, needed 500 at $18 a week."

"I called the General Employment Agency which also goes under the name of General Placement Bureau and asked for an appointment.

John Coffey of the agency confirmed information given her by Jack Brownstein (not present as he works at defense plant in Baltimore but an affidavit had been accepted from him) that the ad was placed for the Sperry Co.

Marked Applications

"Another ad, placed for Sperry by another company, was marked W * X * and the asterisks indicated that they would take only that kind of worker: W for white, X for Christian. However, without asterisk, it meant they preferred white Christians but would accept others."

A requisition from the NY State Employment Service, Order No. 0307 asked for 100 machine apprentices. Mr. Coleman of the Metal Trades Association said that it was for Sperry. It asked for W * X * Amer. Born*, Amer. and Northern European ancestry*.

Horace B. Hitchcock, counsel for the company, said:

"The policy of our company is not to discriminate but to seek to employ qualified persons on the basis of skill, ability and training."

COMMITTEE—If the charges of Miss Kitzer were true, wouldn't that be in violation of the President's order?

HITCHCOCK — I can't say.

BETH.-COOKMAN LIBRARY TO BE DEDICATED MARCH 1

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The Harrison Rhodes Memorial Library at Bethune-Cookman College will be dedicated at 3 p.m. Sunday, March 1.

STORER STUDENTS TO HEAR PREXY ON FOUNDER'S DAY

HARPERS FERRY, W.Va.—President Henry T. McDonald will deliver the address at the seventy-fifth anniversary Founder's Day pro gram at Storer College on February 27.

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

MR. TOWNSEND AND THE JAPANESE

Despite their evident loyalty to the land of their birth, like all other workers and residents of their race in this country, native-born Japanese are being looked upon with distrust and disapprcval by the whites of Americ.a.

Since Pearl Harbor, this feeling is quite natural, but it is none the less palpably unfair to loyal American-born Japanese.

This was pointed out by Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees, in a recent letter to Walter Winchell, noted newspaper and radio commentator and now a naval lieutenant commander, protesting an alleged slur concerning the Japanese red caps at Seattle, Wash.

"While visiting in Los Angeles and other Pacific Coast cities," wrote Mr. Townsend, "I was informed that you stated either in the press or by radio that 'The Japs had taken over the Seattle railroad stations.'

"For your information, this union has represented the Japanese employees in the Seattle railroad stations and you may be interested to know that these American sons of Japanese ancestry are giving more and receiving less than many lip-service Americans.

"Their Japanese-American Citizens' League has been instrumental in buying over $25,000 worth of defense bonds, and has formed an intelligence unit to assist our Federal Bureau of Investigation in ferreting out those who oppose our American way.

"Despite all their efforts to indicate loyalty, their lot is a hard one, and cer.ainly such an untimely statement does not make for their comfort."

Mr. Townsend's defense of the Japanese red caps will not likely get much applause from Afro-Americans, due to the fact that the Japanese in this country have never evinced any noticeable inclination or desire to join hands with them in fighting racial prejudice and discrimination here.

Their lot in that respect on the Pacific Coast has not [illegible] unlike that of the colored [illegible] the South, but they have [illegible] kept significantly aloof [illegible] American colored ma[illegible] of the Filipinos, the[illegible] sistently courted the [illegible] of the whites.

That, however, [illegible] minimize in any manner the justice of Mr. Townsend's appeal for fairness to them.

* * *

THE D.C. INSTALLATION

To the detached observer, as was this columnist, the installation of dining car union workers in New York Monday evening of last week was an interesting affair.

It was the biennial induction of the officers of Dining Car Workers' Union Local 370, which was organized six years ago by the rebel members of the old Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees.

The union's membership has grown from the 160 to 1400, officials disclosed at the meeting.

Presence of a large number of women indicated that wives and sweethearts are taking a more practical interest in matters which have to do with their men folks' livelihood and working conditions.

Also of significance was the array of official guests from the different culinary unions who took part in the installation ceremonies.

Their attendance was a fairly good illustration of how colored and white labor leaders are working to promote better industrial conditions and more cordial racial relations among and between white and colored workers in the culinary industry.

* * *

INJURY STATISTICS

An analysis of injuries reported by Pullman porters and attendants in the New York Zone in 1941 revealed that the largest number of personal casualties occurred among those between 36 and 45, according to the zone's safety supervisor.

The analysis lists 9 injuries to men under 36; 68 to men between 36 and 45; 27 to those between 46 and 55, and 30 to those between 56 and 65, during the year.

Careless handling of berth equipment, doors, windows and passengers' baggage; getting on and off moving cars; foreign substances entering eyes, burns, scalds, razor blade cuts and broken glass were listed as the most common cause of injuries.

NEGRO LABOR NEWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1942

TP WORKERS REFUSE TO JOIN AFL; MEET AT MARSHALL

TEXARKANA, Texas—The nearly 2000 colorel employees on the Texas and Paficic Failroads, continue refuse to take memkership in the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, affiliate of the AFL, despite the fact that the organization won the collective bargaining rights through an election held sometime ago. According to Ed Carter, general chairman, the workers have formed independent locals at every point from Fort Worth, Texas, to New Orleans, La., where they have joined one hundred per cent.

The workers on the TP are employed as semi-skilled mechanics, mechanic helpers, blacksmiths, coach cleaners, store house men and section labor. The coach clearners wefe the first to take the fight against the color bar and discriminatory practices in the AFL to court. They protested a NLRB certification of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen as the bargaining agency on the grounds that the organization barred Negroes from active participation in the affairs of the union. A temporary injunction was granted against the union an dthe matter was tied up in court more than two years until finally the United States Court of Appeals sustained the AFL. The court battle was led by C. W. Rice, of Houston, who acted as agent for the workers, under the National Federation of Railway Workers which later was dissolved. Recently, the workers have reorganized under the leadership of Edward Carter into the International Association of Railway Employees.

The unions are making plans to determine the bargaining agency. It is believed the independents will win over the American Federation. A special system meeting is called at Marshall, Sunday, March 8.

PITTSBURGH COURIER

March 7, 1942

NEGRO TRAINMEN PROTECTED UNDER FAIR PRACTICE ORDER

NEW YORK, Mar. 5—The Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, through its secretary, Franklin O. Nichols, hailed as a signal victory for Negro firemen and engineers on certain southern railroads the opinion furnished by John Lord O'Brien, General Counsel of the Office of Production Management.

This opinion held that common carriers of nation-wide importance such as railways operating in interstate commerce are included within the meaning of the term "defense industries" as it is used in the Executive Order 8802 and that any carrier whether interstate or local, which contracts formally in writing to carry troops or equipment holds a "defense contract" and is therefore subject to the obligations imposed upon defense contractors by Section 2 of the Executive Order.

In giving the story back of this momentous opinion, Mr. Nichols related: "Almost from the first time that railroads in the southern section of the United States of America were developed, Negroes have been serving as locomotive firemen. In August, 1941, in a letter to The Pittsburgh Courier, Mr. Willard Townsend, international president of the United Transport Service Employees of America, called attention to the threatened loss of jobs by Negro locomotive firemen in certain railroads in the south due to a non-promotable contract entered into between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and certain railroads.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the United Transport Service Employees of America have called attention to the fact that this contract threatens to gradually eliminate the Negro firemen completely from this division of railroad service.

This is a significant decision in it offers for the first time a dealing with this serious matter opportunity to focus in the light of publicity an obviously deliberately planned program eliminating Negro workers from a class of railroad industry.

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

March 28, 1942

LABOR'S FRONT

By J. Robert Smith

The investigation relating to the recent fire that has the luxury liner Normandie resting on her side in the mud in New York Harbor, concluded its findings with a report to the effect that there was no sabotage and the cause was purely accidental.

J. Robert Smith

The majority of the workers on the ship at the time of the fire were white and at least 65 percent were aliens. The few colored workers employed were ordinary laborers. The aliens held the responsible positions such as checkers, foremen, gang foremen and general foremen.

There is no chance for advancement for colored dock hands down on the pier. They are confined to unloading ships and freight cars and there is a reason for that. The jim-crow and discriminatory policies of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Steamship Employes make no bones to let colored members know that the whites have priority in the enjoyment of the privileges that the union affords.

Beside the fact that the colored members belong to a jim-crow auxiliary unit with their own constitution, the whites have seen to it that their colored brothers who pay the same dues have no autonomy whatsoever.

In the constitution of the grand lodge (white) there is a proviso which states, "All white persons, male or female, of good moral character, who have had actual experience, shall be eligible to membership." Since the revision of the constitution at Denver, Colorado, in May, 1931, the colored unit was formed.

In the constitution of the auxiliary it is also emphasized that "colored persons of good moral character are eligible for membership," but these colored members cannot represent themselves in System, District or Terminal board meetings, and at grand lodge conventions. They must be represented by the local, division or district chairmen who are all white.

For fear that the colored brothers expose the undemocratic practices of the union, in their rules and regulations under "Funds and Publications Forbidden," is inscribed, "Solicitation of funds by any means, for any purpose whatsoever or the publication of papers, books and periodicals is hereby forbidden."

Independent Union

The brotherhood is independent, neither affiliated with the CIO or AFL. There were once 2,000 colored members, now there are only about 150 left, 216 of that number having joined the United Transport Service Employes of America (colored), Local No. 51, of which Sylvester L. Corrothers is general chairman. They were chartered last Sunday. The remaining 1,634 members are today not unionized after leaving the brotherhood disgustingly.

The brotherhood handles all work for the New York Central System and that is one of the main waterfront sources where colored workers look to for a living.

The Governor's Committee

With the passage of the many labor laws now pending in Albany banning discrimination in concerns with defense contracts, an investigation of the brotherhood, with headquarters at 111 W. 48th St., by the Governor's Committee on Discrimination and Employment would aid considerably in putting more men to work and thereby speed up shipment of munitions to the war zones.

It would also help to lessen the possibilities of sabotage, since it is a well-known fact that the colored man can always be faithfully and patriotically depended upon. He is called upon to shoulder a gun and shed his blood to protect his country, but on the other hand his country prefers to give bread to aliens who do not care to fight for her protection, while the loyal colored American starves.

While this column is a firm believer in trade unionism solely for the protection of the worker, it is at the same time inimical to those unions, and there are many, that are the main factors in preventing colored workers from earning a livelihood.

If we are to win this war, such unions must either change their policy voluntarily or coercively and failing to do so should be denied the right of operation. It falls within the power of the Governor's Committee to rectify such wrongs in New York State and the brotherhood is an ideal example to begin with.

NEW YORK AGE

March 28, 1942

Negroes Should Fight Against 40 Hour Week Abolition -- Randolph

"Reactionary Southern Senators such as Smith of Virginia and Cox of Georgia are bent upon the emasculation of the wage and hour law which provides for the 40 hour week and a minimum wage. These Senators are long time enemies of organized labor and have fought every measure for the improvement of the conditions of the workers that has been presented to the Congress. Their position, there fore, on the discontinuance of the 40 hour week should be rejected and condemned," says A. Philip Radolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters at the headquarters of the Union in New York City.

Continuing, Mr. Randolph observed "that Negro workers in America have benefited greatly from the wage and hour law and 40 hour week and minimum wage provision, and it would be a catastrophe to the workers in the lower wage brackets—in which category workers of the Negro masses fall—for Congress to yield to the clamor of these southern tory senators and congressmen, and wipe this legislation off the statute books.

CHICAGO SUN

March, 1942

Hillman Denies Favoritism in War Contracts

Commentator's Charge Of Bias for Union Called Slanderous

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, March 27.—Sidney Hillman, through his department's legal adviser, Edward F. Prichard Jr., today emphatically denied charges made earlier this week that he was guilty of favoritism in awarding Army contracts.

Prichard, legal adviser to the War Production Board's labor division, told a House military affairs subcommittee investigating dollar-a-year-men in the WPB, that Hillman had asked him to reply to the "baseless and untruthful slanders."

On Tuesday Fulton Lewis Jr., radio news commentator, charged before the committee that Hillman's office had influenced the War Department to award contracts only to firms employing members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union (C. I. O.), from which, Lewis said, Hillman was receiving $12,000 a year.

"The issue presented by Lewis' charges is a simple one," Prichard said. "It is an issue of fact and truth. If what Lewis says is true, it is a serious mater. If what he says is untrue, then he can only be characterized as a purveyor of irresponsible falsehoods."

As to the procurement policy, Prichard said, the one in effect with respect to clothing contracts "is the policy laid down by Mr. MacKeachie (Douglas C. MacKeachie, director of WPB's division of purchase) on Feb. 13, 1942. No other policy is in effect today or has been in effect.'

Concerning Lewis' charge that factories employing ACWU workers got contracts over International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (A. F. of L.) factories, Prichard made emphatic denial.

Prichard said the Benjamin Clothing Company has received substantial awards including one for 30,000 overcoats as recently as this month and that the Prince Biederman Company had never put in a bid for Army coats. Lewis had charged that bids from these two companies were refused by the Army because of their union affiliations.

At the close of the hearing, Chairman Charles I. Faddis (Dem., Pa.) told reporters that the investigation would be temporarily adjourned with a possibility of resuming in a few weeks.

THE OMAHA STAR, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1942

Dr. MacLean Says FEPC Will "Crack Down" On Jim-Crowism In Defense

Says Ignorance on Part of Employer and Employee Responsible For Complaints of Discrimination

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee has already made a considerable study of discrimination in defense employment and will carry its work much farther for the good of the nation and the good of all minorities, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute, and chairman of the FEPC, told a student and faculty audience in Ogden hall Sunday night.

Speaking of discrimination, Dr. MacLean stated that "a lot of alleged discrimination is not discrimination at all, but arises on the employer's side from ignorance of the fact that there are any Jews or any Negroes who have the skills that they so much need." He added that "ignorance on the part of those who seek defense jobs, of the right, clear, solid procedure for getting those jobs," was another factor which contributes to charges of discrimination.

"This doesn't mean that there isn't widespread practice of discrimination in defense industry," Dr. MacLean declared. "Some is highly malicious, and it is that which is against all minorities that the committee is determined to crack down on with all the legal force that it can wield."

FROM: Arthur Northwood, Jr.

Bureau of Special Services
TIME Inc.
Rockefeller Center, New York City

I feel so sure you won't want to miss this article from the new issue of TIME that I'm sending you a marked folio.

U.S. AT WAR

Culver, International

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, NEGRO DEFENSE APPRENTICES, VETERAN JOHNSON
A miracle got few results.

Unquiet Potomac

There has been a bad lag in the actual movement of U.S. war material to Russia and Turkey. The long-tried patience of Joseph Stalin—smothered with promises, fed with a trickle—is near the cracking point. Turkey, which unofficially promises to go anti-Axis for the barest trifle of Lend-Lease aid, is now getting desperately nervous, because no U.S. aid arrives. The President, seeing the Lend-Lease clearance papers, takes it for granted that the goods have been shipped, does not know that they have been sidetracked by the U.S. Army & Navy for other uses.

Washington correspondents were told these things last week as facts—by responsible people in the Administration who should know. Certainly a bitter behind-the-scenes battle was under way in Washington. The State Department, the Lend-Lease Administration, the agents of Information Coordinator Bill Donovan were fighting to get aid to Russia and Turkey before the Japs and Germans closed all possible routes of aid. The Army and Navy Departments were fighting to get all possible aid to United Nations forces now in combat; to mount offensives, if possible; to build up defenses at vulnerable points.

It looked as if the unified command of the U.S. needed a little more unifying.

Economic Union

The U.S. and the United Kingdom joined hands this week in a Declaration of Principles which may well be the foundation stone of future economic relations between the two countries. The agreement moves to exorcise the specter of post-war debts; to break down tariff barriers on a scale undreamed of; to cement a post-war economic union. In Washington Acting Secretary of State Sumner Wells and Britain's Ambassador Lord Halifax signed the agreement.

By the agreement's terms, the President is given power to set the value of Lend-Lease aid at any figure he pleases. Against these debts, the President will balance the value of Britain's services by: 1) fighting the war virtually alone for a year and a half; 2) continuing to supply men & materials now. And in the final peace settlement the U.S. and Britain are bound to break down the imperial preferences and the Smoot-Hawley Tariff.

A statement was issued at the same moment in Washington and London: "Its [the agreement's] aims will be . . . to expand production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods which . . . are the material foundations of liberty and the welfare of our peoples."

RACES

White Man's War?

In Philadelphia, Negro Harry Carpenter was held for treason* when he told a Negro Army sergeant: "This is a white man's war, and it's no damn good."

Negroes have fought ably in every U.S. war since the Revolution. In the Civil War, the Union had 170,000 black soldiers under arms. But when the first Negro leader, Frederick Bailey Douglass, asked why they were paid less than white soldiers, President Lincoln temporized. Negroes should be glad they could serve at all, said Mr. Lincoln. They had more to fight for than any white man.

Since World War I, the Negro's status as a U.S. fighting man has gone backward. Of the 1,078,331 Negroes registered for the draft in World War I, more than 34% were drafted (less than 27% of the white men registered were taken). Some 380,000 Negroes served as soldiers—10% of the whole Army. The 292,000 Negro troops the Army expects to have at the end of 1942 will come to 8% of the U.S. armed forces in World War II.

* The appropriate charge would have been sedition ("attempting to cause disloyalty" of a soldier in time of war).

Some of the best U.S. soldiers in 1917-18 were black troops. The famed 15th Infantry (now the 369th Coast Artillery) from Harlem stayed longer under fire (191 days) than any other regiment, yielded no prisoners, gave up no ground, suffered casualties of 40%. Negro veterans still grin delightedly when they recall the "Battle of Henry Johnson," in which a pint-size onetime Red Cap from Albany, N.Y. killed, wounded and routed a party of 25 Germans singlehanded.

Barred Gates. In spite of the shortage of skilled labor, black citizens are unwelcome in many war industries. As the war boom got going last year, President Asa Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters planned to forestall discrimination in defense plants by a protest march of 50,000 Negroes on Washington. When he got wind of the plan, Franklin Roosevelt sent for Porter Randolph. After their conference, the President issued an executive order forbidding color discrimination in defense industries. Negroes thought the President had passed a miracle second only to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The President followed up his order by setting up a Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

FEPC has held innumerable meetings, has sent field agents scooting about, has as yet got few results.

▶ Of an estimated 3,900,000 unemployed, 800,000 are Negroes (20%), although Negroes constitute only 10% of the total population.

▶ Last year the Federal Security Administration found jobs for 79,617 unemployed workers. Only 853 were Negroes.

▶ In Belleville, N.J., 600 girl members of the Chemical & Oil Workers Union threatened to quit if Isolantite, Inc. hired Negro girls. (A.F. of L.'s Frank Fenton retorted by threatening to remove the union's charter.)

▶ In the constitutions of 24 national and international unions (of which ten are affiliated with A.F. of L.) membership is

Harris & Ewing, Morse-Pix, Wide World

ILLINOIS' McKEOUGH, BROOKS, NASH
The voters will be allowed to participate.

barred to Negroes. But all C.I.O. unions accept Negroes.

▶ In Detroit's boom center, Ford lifted a challenge to other defense plants, a hope to Negroes, by admitting Negroes to its apprentice school, distributing defense jobs proportionately.

U.S. Negroes last week, like all U.S. citizens, were deeply impressed by Japan's successes in Asia. They noted that Japs are not white men. But U.S. Negroes did no cheering for Japan. As individuals, U.S. Negroes were bitterly, resignedly or indifferently conscious that the realities of U.S. life still barred them from full equality of citizenship. Nevertheless, most of them would still prefer to be potential citizens of a fighting democracy than the slaves of a conquering dictatorship.

The 13,500,000 Negroes of the U.S. remained semi-citizens who wanted to be allowed to do their share of working or fighting to keep the U.S. free.

POLITICS

The People Take a Beating

When the citizens of Illinois go to the polls on April 14, in the first important U.S. primary election of 1942, they will find that the results were cut-&-dried last week. The people will be allowed to participate in the elections—but only to participate. For in Illinois the original purpose of the primary—to let the voters in each party choose their own candidates by themselves—has long ago been lost. Party bosses have willingly relieved the people of this responsibility.

The tickets will be: Republicans—C. Wayland Brooks *v.* Warren Wright and Ralph E. Church; Democrats—Raymond S. McKeough *v.* Paul Douglas. These names meant only one thing in a year of war and peril—that politics-as-usual dominated Illinois.

C. Wayland ("Curly") Brooks is an oldtime rabble-rouser, a flag-waving Billy Sunday orator who can jerk tears from any group of mothers with a recital of his own World War I experiences (wounded seven times, bemedaled thrice). He is the candidate of the Chicago *Tribune's* Roosevelt-hating publisher, Colonel Robert R. ("Bertie") McCormick. The lank Colonel had tried vainly to get Brooks elected to high office for years, finally got him by when the State went Republican in 1940. Frizzle-haired, heavy-set Curly Brooks, like his sponsor, was one of the most violent of Isolationists before Pearl Harbor. His only opposition in the primary:

Warren Wright, stocky, stodgy State Treasurer, a veteran campaigner for small offices, who won his first election in 1940, and who is now, as an officeholder widely unknown in his State, making the race chiefly for experience. **Ralph Church,** trumpeting ex-Congressman, who turned up as a last-minute candidate, undecided whether to run for Senate or House.

Raymond Stephen McKeough, now Congressman from Cook County, was picked by Chicago's famed Kelly-Nash machine as the candidate to oppose Brooks, when Mayor Ed Kelly failed to get an endorsement from President Roosevelt (TIME, Feb. 9). Old (78), horse-loving Pat Nash, who got rich tearing up Chicago's streets and inserting sewers therein, picked him for the practically honorary post (the Kelly-Nash machine gets all the upstate patronage, anyway). When he was tapped, McKeough spoke up with a lump in his throat: "Whatever I have accomplished in public life, I owe entirely to the Honorable Patrick A. Nash, the greatest patriarch in the Democratic Party's history in all America."

Congressman McKeough, whom the enemy *Tribune* immediately dubbed "Small Potatoes" McKeough, is no ball of fire. In his seven years in Congress he has sponsored no important legislation, has made few speeches on the floor, has rubber-stamped all New Deal legislation, with only one painful exception: he voted last August against extending the draft. He has saved his slambang oratory so exclusively for Cook County that he is relatively unknown downstate, even to most party leaders. His only opposition:

Paul Douglas, 49, an absent-minded economics professor at the University of Chicago, now a Chicago alderman who acts as gadfly to the machine, a New Dealer who has little downstate appeal.

Result of the primary was in the bag: it would be Brooks *v.* McKeough. After April 14, the citizenry would again get a chance to watch the workings of the old Illinois maxim—anyone with a machine and $1,000,000 can be Senator from Illinois. Now there were two machines, plenty of money, plenty of politics-as-usual. In Illinois, in the 1942 elections, the voters would have little to choose between. Whether voters in other States would have better choices remained to be seen.

THE CAPITAL

The Memory of Fish

Ham Fish's memory went dead. The gangling, trumpet-tongued Congressman was on the witness stand in Washington, called there to explain his relations with George Sylvester Viereck, veteran Nazi propaganda agent. Viereck was on trial, charged with failing to tell the State Department all about his activities. One Government witness was George Hill, World War I buddy and for some 20 years office clerk to Ham Fish. Because he had once denied knowing Agent Viereck, Hill himself was tried for perjury a few weeks ago, had been sentenced to two-to-six years in jail. He took it like a man who was loyally suppressing a big secret. But in court last week, Hill admitted that:

▶ He had served as handy man of a propaganda ring managed by Viereck and Prescott Dennett, Washington publicist.

▶ Ham Fish had introduced him to Viereck, after Fish had held a long conference with the Nazi agent in Fish's private office.

▶ Viereck then instructed him to mail out, under frank of Minnesota's late Senator Ernest Lundeen, copies of an isolationist speech Lundeen made in the Senate.

▶ Fish provided Viereck with a mailing list of some 100,000 names.

Ham Fish strode in with majestic dignity. But his memory was in bad shape. He could not be sure whether he had introduced Viereck to his secretary, George Hill. All such details had faded into a fog. Prosecutor William Power Maloney asked suavely whether it was a coincidence that Viereck's views as a Nazi propagandist "coincide so closely with your views as a Congressman at this time." Mr. Fish could still shout. He leaned forward, shouted: "The man who made that statement lies." Maloney asked him whether he referred to Viereck. Fish replied: "I am referring to you. . . . I didn't come here to be insulted."

Said Maloney: "I think the American people have been insulted."

WORLD BATTLEFRONTS

STRATEGY

Pincers & Counter-Pincers

There was a huge unbalance in Axis strategy last week. There were also signs that deadly weights might soon be laid on the scales of war to right it.

The immediate stumbling blocks to Axis domination of the great land mass of Eurasia are Russia, China and the British Empire.

The Axis is in position to squeeze both Russia and the treasure of Britain's Empire, India, from east and west. But last week Germany was at work on Russia's western flank and Japan was at work on India's eastern flank. Japan was not yet attacking Russia's eastern flank, Siberia; Germany was not yet attacking India's western flank, the Middle East. But both were apparently preparing exactly those attacks.

In the Middle East, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who spent last week boxing his own shadow on the sand, seemed to be building up his strength for a real drive on Suez. New concentrations of German troops were in Sicily, Greece, Bulgaria; Hermann Göring was in Italy; something was in the wind.

China's War Minister Ho Ying-chin warned the world (*see p. 18*) that Japan would probably launch an attack on Russia within a month. In Chungking the official *Central Daily News* did a little goading: "Russia . . . should take the initiative and strike first, rather than wait to be struck."

Allied Plan? If these double pressures were indeed on the calendar for spring, what could the U.S. and Britain, on the war's periphery, do about them?

They could act with China to put a counter-pincer on the Japanese pincer in the Indies. This would have to be done by building up a striking force in Australia sufficiently strong to work its way up through the Indies and make a juncture with the Chinese; it would be a U.S. and Australian force, and it would not be ready by spring.

The Allies could act with Russia to put a counter-pincer on the German pincer in Europe. This would entail an assault in force on Europe timed to coincide with a major Russian drive. It would depend on the British. Apparently the Germans fear such a move. There have been rumors that Hitler would invade Sweden soon—as a counter-counter pincer on the expected counter-pincer on his pincer. Last week, with no ostensible reason for doing so, the Stockholm correspondent of the New York *Times* went out of his way to suggest the possibility by denying it: "Swedish and neutral observers here believe that the Germans are sufficiently occupied in Russia not to want to tackle the Swedish Army."

The war, as always, was a race against time. The big question in the race, also as always, was: Have the Allies a plan?

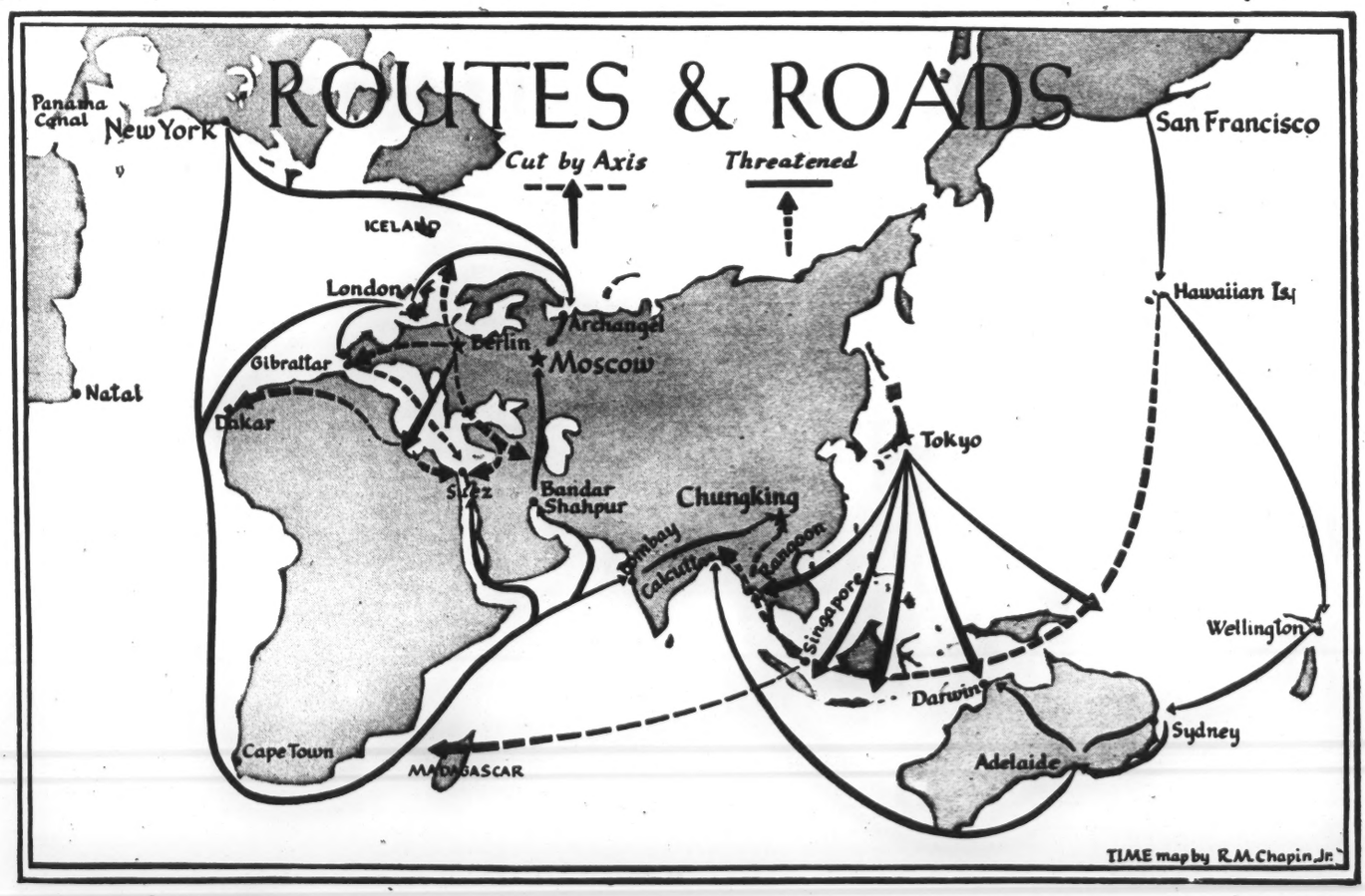
SUPPLY

Roads Men Live By

Germany and Japan cannot in one convulsion seize all the great land and human masses, all the vast concentrations of productive power which oppose the Axis. But the Germans and the Japanese can try to isolate and choke the world's greatest land mass, Eurasia, where the greatest masses of fighting people, the Chinese and the Russians, block their paths to dominion (*see col. 1*). They were doing a fair job of choking last week. They were reaching for, and blocking, the land and sea roads by which the war matériel of the Americas reaches the warriors of Eurasia (*see map*).

China's Roads. Because the Japanese have closed China's coast line, China must breathe through roads and railways leading to unconquered seaports. The Japanese, closing on Rangoon, were closing the entry to China's arterial Burma Road. But China had an alternative. In the wild, peaked plateau where China and India meet, just above invaded Burma, some 20,000 Chinese stonecutters, some 100,000 other laborers blasted, hewed and dug away at a substitute route into India across 10,000-foot peaks, across three great rivers, across many another vast obstacle between Sichang in China and a border railhead (Sadiya) in northeastern India.

Could they finish their incredible task



in time? It took hundreds of thousands of laborers two years to build the easier 330-mile stretch to Sichang. But necessity and good pay spurred these laborers; their bosses were the same Chinese geniuses who had created the Burma Road. Perhaps a hopeful Chinese spokesman had that fact in mind when he announced that Chiang Kai-shek in New Delhi had, among other feats (*see p. 24*), arranged a satisfactory war route from India to China.

Failing supplies via India, China must fall back on two devious, difficult routes from Siberia, across the long reaches of Mongolia and Sinkiang. Truck roads, now built and usable, touch Russia's trans-Siberian railway system at two points. Over these lines recently China has received some of Russia's captured German booty—Mauser rifles, machine guns, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns. But Joseph Stalin's own interior war traffic jams his railways, and his outward routes to the United Nations are none too sufficient and secure.

Russia's Roads. Last week there was news of a great, new U.S. supply center on the Persian Gulf. Through the Gulf, and then overland by highway and railway, through renamed Persia to Soviet ports and railheads on the Caspian Sea, the U.S. was sending war goods to Stalin's Armies. Aircraft assembled at the Gulf delivery points were flown directly to Russia. And, as it had already done in Eritrea, the U.S. Army was providing supply bases for future U.S. forces in the Middle and Near East.

From the U.S. and Great Britain, Russia still has a North Atlantic route to Archangel. But this is not enough; it imposes heavy convoy burdens, and Archangel is weather-shut most of the winter.

The Crossroads. Vital life lines lead to and through the Indian Ocean. The Germans and the Japanese have not yet choked off those lines, but they are squeezing hard.

Germany has closed the Mediterranean to regular convoys, is driving at the Suez terminus through Libya. Its spring threats of action in the Caucasus and through Turkey are also threats to the Indian Ocean and its seaways. The Japanese have narrowed the Axis pincers from the east. If the Axis finally shuts the pincers and controls the Indian Ocean, China's hopes of supplies through Russia and isolated India will vanish; the only remaining feasible routes from the U.S. to the Middle and Near East will be lost. Russia would have to fall back on uncertain, insufficient Arctic routes.

Just off Africa, athwart the only Indian Ocean lanes now reasonably open to the United Nations, lies Vichyfrance's Madagascar. If it became a base for Axis warships, submarines and planes, it would give Japan and/or Germany complete control of the Indian Ocean crossroads. Madagascar in Axis hands would be a disaster comparable to the loss of Singapore.

BATTLE OF THE PACIFIC

End of a Dream

On the terrace of the Hôtel des Indes in Batavia, the brown men in white coats were as quiet and wonderful and attentive as ever. They padded softly, bearing long cool drinks to the linened Dutch civilians, the officers in Dutch, U.S. and British khaki, white and blue. In the crowded, varied city itself, tropic life went on: in the shops of Chinese, impenetrable behind their prayerful squints; in murky canals thick with scum and bathing Indonesians; in streets hot and sunny between the frequent rains, pocked here & there by a Japanese bomb, but still busy with the traffic of a colonial capital.

From Batavia on the west to Surabaya on the east, Java's excellent highways were thick with armored cars, with the harnessed and ever-useful water buffalo, with pedestrian natives in economically cut trousers and casual skirts. At Bandung, the Army's mountain headquarters and fortress, patrolling aircraft droned in and away.

Britain's General Sir Archibald Wavell, the U.S. Army's Lieut. General George H. Brett, the Dutch Army's Major General Hein ter Poorten, the U.S. Air Forces' Major General Lewis Hyde Brereton, the Allied Navies' Vice Admiral Conrad Emil Lambert Helfrich huddled in a swirl of blue and khaki staffers. In view through the windows of their three-storied headquarters, the mountains and volcanoes of Java dreamed in the sun and rain.

Just eastward from Java, across a narrow strait, lay the gentle island of Bali. Sturdy, handsome Balinese men and their bare-breasted women labored in the rice fields, or consulted flowers, or did nothing —with patience and thoroughness and devotion to the important business of being alive. War and the Jap were very near, and everyone knew it, but Java and Bali, to the last, clung to the forms of colonial pleasantry, to the ways and the life that were now like a passing dream.

Bali Down. The dream faded fast. At Java's western tip, beyond the Sunda Strait, the Japanese clinched their hold on southern Sumatra, its oil, its tin, and its vantage for assault on Java. To the east, Japanese planes performed their usual preparatory ritual: bombs on Dutch and Portuguese Timor, more bombs on oft-bombed Surabaya's naval base; bombs on Bali; and, to the rear, where Australia juts toward Java, bomb after heavy bomb on the tiny, tinny port of Darwin.

Then, in ships and barges, the Jap troops came. They were not quite ready for Java proper. They swarmed into Timor, where insufficient Dutch and Australian troops had moved in with the slender garrison in Portugal's half of the island. They pushed into Bali's dozing harbors, on to the palm-fringed shores.

The Battle for Java was on: Timor and Bali were necessary approaches to Java. So the Dutch fought fiercely on land; Dutch, U.S. and British aircraft concentrated over the Jap convoys. Admiral Helfrich's Dutch and U.S. cruisers, destroyers and naval aircraft opened up with everything they had on the Jap's naval

Wide World

THE BURMA ROAD
Gone was its business.

TRANSPORT

Cook's Confined

After 15 years of Belgian control, Thos. Cook & Son, that uniquely British institution, became all-British again. The British Custodian of Enemy Property sold its impounded shares to the big four British railways,* turned over its banking business (travelers' checks, etc.) to Grindlay's private bank. Cook's most valuable asset—its name—stayed put.

Thomas Cook, a teetotaler printer and lecturer, began his famed endeavor 101 years ago. He chartered a Midland Railway excursion train to carry a temperance convention from Leicester to Loughborough (24 miles) for a shilling a head. A Cook's tour from Leicester to the then-remote wilds of Scotland in 1846 was so popular that many of the 350 one-guinea tickets were resold at scalpers' prices before the trip began. By 1851 Mr. Cook's

Frank Beaven—*The New Yorker*

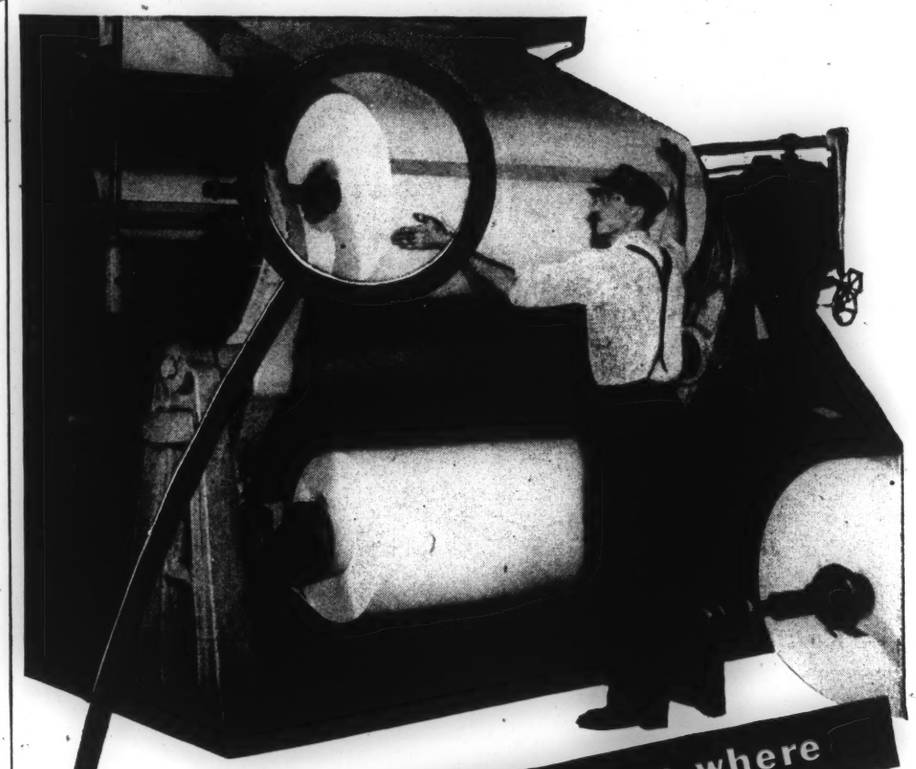
"THOMAS COOK & SON. ALACKADAY!"

novel business had mushroomed to such impressive proportions that it brought 165,000 visitors to London's famed Crystal Palace Exhibition—the first of what was to become a golden series of Cook-aided world's fairs.

Cook not only showed Britons their way around the world, but helped them build (and defend) their Empire. In 1868, for his first tour to the Holy Land, he made special safe-conduct treaties with Bedouin chiefs in Syria and Palestine. In 1884-85, when Chinese Gordon went to his death at the hands of the "Fuzzy-Wuzzies" at Khartoum, Cook's, by then master of all tourist transportation on the Nile, took charge of his transport. Later (and too late) Cook's carried the 17,000 troops, 130,000 tons of war materials, 70,000 tons of coal, 50,000 tons of other supplies sent to relieve him.

Bermuda, and many a Caribbean island, owes its early tourist popularity to Thomas Cook. The world's first conducted tour by air was a 1927 New York-to-Chicago flight, in a plane chartered by Thos. Cook & Son for the Dempsey-Tunney fight. Shortly thereafter, the firm was absorbed by the expanding Belgian firm, *Wagons-*

* London Midland & Scottish, Great Western, London & North Eastern, Southern.

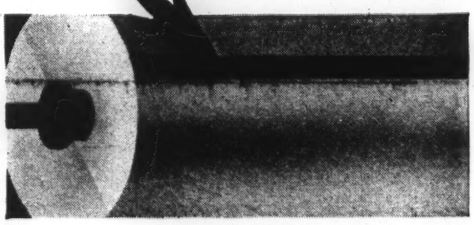


here's one business where

paper profits are what they want

The answer to that one's easy—the paper business. But to get the most out of each precious yard of paper calls for alertness in nosing out shortcuts and money-savers all down the line. Turning out paper by the mile calls for speedy, secure splicing and piecing, with a minimum of shut-down time for the giant paper machines.

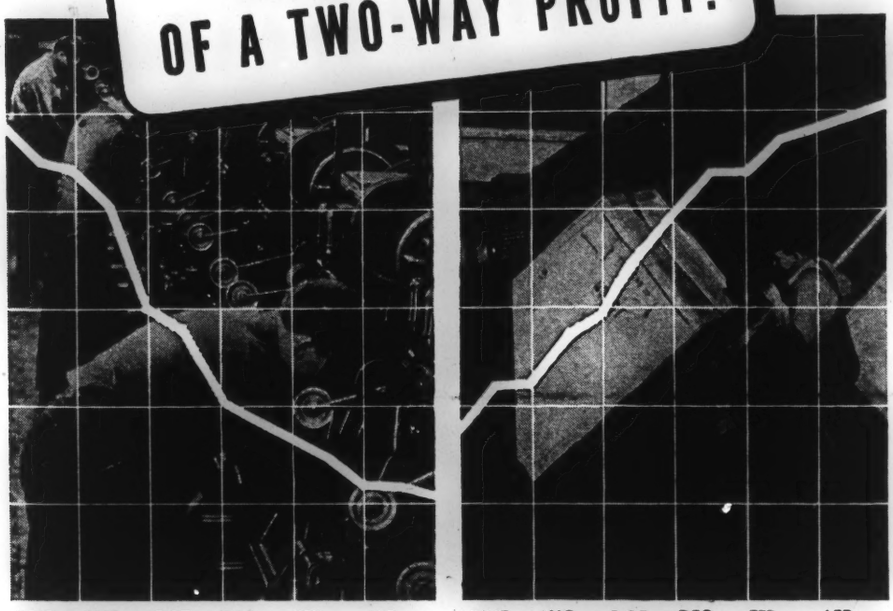
For years manufacturers spliced with a gummed product which needed moistening or heating; a certain yardage of paper was wasted at every splice because of moisture-stains. Moreover, humidity made this material slippery, greasy and virtually nonsticking. The Industrial Tape Corporation tackled that problem and turned up with Permacel, a special lightweight tape that sticks at a touch, needs no moistening at all, and forms the necessary splice. Paper manufacturers who use the Permacel trick report more economical production because of less spoilage, less shutdown time.



Working out new ways of making valuable materials go further and last longer, is an old specialty of ours. Now that industry's vast contribution to defense often involves decided changes in manufacturing methods, our engineers may be able to help you with valuable suggestions-in-tape.

GOOD BUSINESS NEWS

THE INSIDE STORY OF A TWO-WAY PROFIT!



DECREASED production costs **INCREASED sales**

IN THE fiscal year ending MAY 31st, 1940, the COSMOS CO.* did a business of $3,210,671 and wound up $95,214 *in the red.*

Without knowing the inside story, you might shrug this off as a case of bad management.

The facts prove otherwise. They show that this well-operated company, producing a quality product, in good demand, was seriously handicapped because its banking connection lacked vision and imposed many restrictions upon the manufacturer. Inability to supplement working capital with accommodations as needs required, resulted in production peaks and valleys that made unit costs excessive.

On June 1st, 1940 the company began to finance through Commercial Credit by cashing their receivables and obtaining advances against inventory located in their premises. From that day the story was different.

With an ample amount of working capital instantly available, production went on a regular schedule, and unit costs dropped. In five months, without any increase in sales volume, there was a profit of $59,465.

As the year went on, the improved financial position permitted an expansion of sales, bringing additional profits in higher ratio. Comparison shows:

AS OF	SALES	NET PROFIT
5-31-41 (12 mos.)	$3,907,080	$128,579
11-30-41 (6 mos.)	2,464,509	98,110

Over the year-and-a-half period net worth increased from $719,647 to $957,745, and without *any* additional capital investment.

* * * *

This is no exceptional example. Commercial Credit's OPEN ACCOUNT and INVENTORY Financing Plans stretch capital dollars beyond the limits of any routine financing. Thousands of concerns have used it . . . with amazing results. Why not get facts and figures to show what it could do for *your* company. Write for a copy of the new booklet—"THE TREASURER'S DILEMMA". Address Dept. 1002.

**A fictitious name, but the facts and figures, taken from our files, can be verified.*

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY

"Non-Notification" Open Account Financing

BALTIMORE

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES PORTLAND, ORE.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $60,000,000

Lits (the Pullman Co. of Europe). But to the thousands of Cook's tourists—from maharajas to U.S. clubwomen—Cook's was still Cook's.

Even before the Custodian of Enemy Property took it over, Thos. Cook & Son (as so often before) had gone to war for Britain. Most of its work now is "handling intricate arrangements of international travel for business and Government officials." Its huge vacation camp at Prestatyn, Wales, has become a military training base; its Egyptian machine shops (set up to service its luxury fleet of Nile steamers and "dahabeahs") service the B.E.F.'s war machines. Only in North America does Cook's still book pleasure trips, and travel is confined to the Hemisphere—which any self-respecting Cook's employe finds confining indeed (*see cut, p. 65*).

But at war's end, Thos. Cook & Son dreamers see all kinds of brave new travel: weekend air trips from New York to London and Paris; tractor-treaded excursions into areas where no car or train or plane can go. They have never forgotten old Thomas Cook's cherished belief: if enough people travel to enough places, international understanding must follow.

WALL STREET

Dividend Cuts

Two of the biggest U.S. corporations cut their first quarter common stock dividends last week. Chrysler declared $1 against $1.50 last year; Du Pont will pay $1.25 against $1.75. A month ago General Motors declared 50¢ against $1.

Many smaller companies did the same: Bigelow-Sanford from $1 to 50¢, Columbia Broadcasting from 45 to 30¢, West Virginia Pulp from 50 to 25¢, Lake Shore Mines (gold) from 50 to 20¢, Toolmaker L. S. Starrett from $1 to 50¢.

These reductions did not, in all cases, reflect lower profits. Chief explanations: 1) higher taxes; 2) cash must be saved for war work and post-war adjustments.

Stott's Scheme

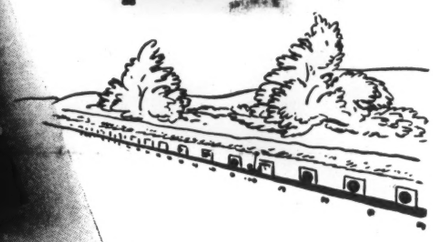
The New York Stock Exchange tried out a new scheme to get more business last week, and it worked. The scheme: "special offerings," by which big blocks of listed stocks, ordinarily sold off the exchange floor, can be lured back to the ticker.

Off-the-floor sales became a problem after Britain began selling her $950,000,000 worth of U.S. stocks in 1940. Because the regular market looked too weak to handle these huge selling orders, British agents went to syndicate groups, set a style. Last year, known off-the-board sales of listed stocks were 8,420,577 shares—one month's business for the entire exchange.

But young Robert L. Stott, exchange board of governors chairman, thought all listed stocks should be sold on the floor, or what was a stock exchange for? So he cooked up the "special offerings" plan, spent ten months getting the SEC and exchange members to O.K. it. The commission on a "special offering" is six to twelve times that on regular sales, is ample

EXPERT RIFLEMAN

is not good enough when fuel oil shoots into DIESEL cylinders



Two hundred twenty-three bulls-eyes in 250 shots qualifies a soldier for the Army's highest marksmanship medal. But when Cooper-Bessemer tests a fuel-injection nozzle, it must score 100%.

Needle-like streams of oil (they look like fine wires in this photograph) issue from .012-inch holes in the nozzle tip, at just the angle to deliver the right amount of fuel into each test-tube—to insure uniform spray into the engine cylinder. Inaccuracy in one hole rejects a nozzle.

Insignificant detail, you think? No, a most important test in building a Cooper-Bessemer diesel. It illustrates the perfection of the fuel injection system, every part precision-made and rigidly tested—fitted to a tolerance of one ten-thousandth inch. Like the human heart, this system keeps its great machine steadily at work with an even, metered flow of fuel always under controlled pressure.

That is why you see these famous engines in central power plants, pumping stations, locomotives, ships, and remote mines, running smoothly, efficiently and trouble-free, years upon end.

THE COOPER-BESSEMER CORPORATION, MT. VERNON, OHIO

The Heart of a Diesel

is its fuel injector system. Fuel oil, injected into cylinders in needle-fine sprays, is ignited by intense heat generated when air is compressed by pistons to one-sixteenth atmospheric volume. A diesel has no carburetor, no spark plugs. Thermal efficiency is 40% higher than in a gasoline engine, nearly double that of the best steam engines.

Cooper-Bessemer

ENGINE BUILDERS SINCE 1833 FOR DEPENDABLE LOW-COST POWER

RANDOLPH AND WEBSTER TO SPEAK IN N. O.

Southern Labor Group Sponsors Meeting April 19-21

NEW ORLEANS, La. — A. Philip Randolph of New York City; Milton P. Webster of Chicago and a host of outstanding local speakers will address public sessions of the Southern Labor Conference which opens at Union Bethel A. M. E. church, Thalia and Liberty streets, with a large public mass meeting at 2:30 p.m. on Sunday, April 19.

Mr. Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is considered one of the most conscientious labor leaders in the country. He is widely known as a keen student of Negro problems, an outstanding and uncompromising fighter for the rights of Negroes and an orator of unsurpassed ability. At the Sunday mass meeting Mr. Randolph will speak on the subject "The Negro, the War and the Future."

Mr. Webster, first vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee, is nationally known as a labor leader and for the yeoman work for Negroes by him on the FEPC in ferreting out and eliminating discriminatory practices against Negroes in defense industries. He will speak on the subject "The Negro Worker, the President's Executive Order and the Fair Employment Practice Committee." Mr. Webster has the reputati n of being one of the ablest speakers in America.

Purpose of Conference

T. D. McNeal, international field organizer of the organization, who arrived from St. Louis a week before the opening date to coordinate plans for the conference, states that "The Southern Labor Conference, being sponsored by the New Orleans Division of the Brotherhood, has as its aim, object and purpose the following: (a) To bring together groups of Negro workers in different lines of endeavor to review, with expert guidance, the problems facing workers in general and Negro workers in particular. (b) To analyse and discuss the part to be played by Negroes in winning the war for democracy and winning democracy for the Negro, with the view of having the Negro community understand all angles of our present situation in order that we may move ahead intelligently and without undue loss of effort. (c) To awaken Negro workers from their inertia and to the fact that if there is to be any economic and social salvation for us, it must and will come from within—that we cannot afford to rely on outside forces."

Conference Sessions

In addtion to the Sunday mass meetings, the following sessions, all open to the public, will be held: Monday morning, April 20, registration at 9:30. 10 a.m. keynote address by A. Philip Randolph. 11:30 a.m. an address by Rev. H. P. B. Johnson of Union Baptist Seminary. Samuel Hoskins, city editor of the Louisiana Weekly, will be the leader of discussion.

Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock John P. Corcoran, instructor at Xavier university, will speak. A. B. Meneliks will be the leader of discussion.

Monday evening at 8 o'clock, under the chairmanship of F. E. Del-

CHICAGO DEFENDER

April 18, 1942

PITTSBURGH COURIER

April 23, 1942

Pittsburg Courier april 23, 1942

Railroad Discrimination Subject Of Chi Meeting

Townsend Calls Conference To Consider Job Restriction In Railroad Industry— Meeting In Chicago May 2.

CHICAGO, April 23—(ANP) — Preparation to help make available workers for the railroad industry needed in the present emergency and to end jim-crow and discrimination against Negroes and other minorities in the railroad service was launched on Thursday following a conference between Willard S Townsend, president of the United Transport Service employes; A. A. Timms, representing the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Local [illegible], and Ishmael P. Flory, field organizer of the National Negro Congress.

The conference made plans for a Chicago [illegible] against discrimination [illegible] railroad industry to be held at 10 a.m., Saturday, May 2.

TO PROBE JOB RESTRICTIONS

Open to all railroad workers, regardless of race, color or creed, who are willing to fight this practice, the conference will deal with the question of the exclusion of Negroes from certain trades in the reailroad industry, such as electricians, firemen, switchmen, machinist, engineers, etc. This conference will be a preliminary step to calling for an investigation of discrimination by the railroads by the President's Fair Employment Practice committee.

In a statement to the press, Willard Townsend, chairman of the arrangements committee, declared, "Discrimination against Negroes in the railroads by railroad managements has long been a notorious practice. It involves not only the matter of the denial of jobs to Negroes but also the exclusion of Negroes in certain jobs in the past years. This practice by the railroad is not in line with the effort to win the war; it obstructs national unity and weakens national morale. It is like an enemy within weakening the American people in the face of the Hitler danger. It is even more vicious in face of the need for help in railroads which are so vital to our defense."

APRIL 25, 1942

THE PEOPLE'S VOIC

THE THIRD ANNUAL "National Negro Achievement Day" got under way last week when A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and leader of the proposed "March on Washington," told Herbert L. Cook, chairman of the Citizens' Coordinating Committee, that solidarity and unity of purpose must be foremost in the minds of the nation's leaders. "Democracy," said Mr. Randolph, "must be the right of the Negro as well as the rest of the world."

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1942 The Pittsburgh Courier

RED CAPS' UNION IS SEEKING CIO

SEES GREAT GAIN IN UTSEA JOINING POWERFUL GROUP

CHICAGO, April 23. (ANP)—Willard S[illegible]wnsend, hard-fighting national president of the [illegible] United Transport Service Employees of America, s[illegible] this week that the UTSEA is now engaged in negoti[illegible]ith Phil Murray, president of the CIO, to clear the way for bringing Townsend's 25,000 railroad employees into the CIO.

If the deal goes through, it will represent the greatest gain the CIO has been able to make in the railroad industry. With the A. P. Randolph's Pullman porters already in the AFL, the affiliation of the UTSEA with CIO will give each of the dominant labor groups an international union completely controlled by Negroes.

STATES REASON

In a letter to George F. McCray, director of the Midwest Labor Service bureau, Townsend gave the following reasons for seeking to end five years of existence as an unaffiliated organization:

"We are now a strong and well established organization with contracts with all the important railroads in the [illegible] States and since we are [illegible]aware of the problems conf[illegible] labor and our country under [illegible]stress of war and the need to [illegible]eve victory as quickly as pos[illegible] we want to pool our strengt[illegible]ith labor and management for [illegible]e common good.

CINCY MEETING TO DECIDE

"Moreover," Townsend stated, "we hope by our example of seeking organic ties with organized labor, to strengthen the first to integrate Negro defense workers and all other workers into the labor movement and into the industries of our nation."

Final disposition of the question of affiliation with the CIO will be made at the UTSEA convention in Cincinnati, May 17-19.

NEW YORK TIMES

APRIL 27, 1942

[illegible]NGAUTHORITY TO HAVE NEW HEAD

N.Y. Times April 27, 1942

Mayor Suggests Position for Professor E. B. Butler, New Appointee to Body

TWO OTHERS ALSO CHOSEN

A. P. Randolph, Union President, and Commissioner Wilson Named for City Agency

Mayor La Guardia announced yesterday appointment of Professor Edmond Borgia Butler of the Fordham Law School as a member of the New York City Housing Authority and said he would be recommended for chairman of that body. The Mayor announced also appointment of A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and William Wilson, Commissioner of the Department of Housing and Buildings, as members of the authority.

The new appointments, the Mayor said, were made necessary because Gerard Swope, former chairman, had entered Federal service, as had former Commissioner William H. Davis, while Commissioner Hugh Robertson was unable to continue because of illness. The authority designates its own chairman, on recommendation of the Mayor.

Functions of Authority

The Mayor said the functions of the authority remained important despite the fact that the war had halted its construction program. The need for intelligent planning continued, he said, so that building could be resumed immediately after the war.

Pointing out that the authority has constructed $100,000,000 of low-cost housing in the last eight years, the Mayor declared that the program for additional buildings, interrupted because of shortage of essential materials, must be resumed as soon as the conflict ended.

Professor Butler will serve for the unexpired term of Mr. Swope, ending on Feb. 17, 1945. The Mayor did not disclose the unexpired terms to which his two other appointees were named, but said all three men would take oath of office some day this week.

Butler in Many Activities

Professor Butler, who is 45 years old and who lives at 3240 Henry Hudson Parkway East, the Bronx, was graduated from Fordham University in 1916 and from Fordham Law School in 1920. He became a lecturer in the law school in 1928. Since 1928 he has been in partnership with Raymond D. O'Donnell in private practice.

He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York State Bar Association and is also a member of the directorates of the Greater New York Fund and the Welfare Council of the City of New York. For thirty years he has been active in the affairs of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the Bronx.

From June, 1934, to Jan. 1, 1938, he was secretary of the Emergency Relief Bureau. He is chairman of the advisory committee of the Department of Welfare. A former president of the Fordham Alumni Association, he is now chairman of the executive committee of the National Catholic Alumni Federation.

Mr. Randolph, a Negro, was formerly editor of The Messenger, a publication devoted to advancement of his race. In 1925 he began to organize Pullman porters in the face of strong opposition. Later he became general organizer and finally international president.

VOL. 56. No. 49. NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1942

Name A. Philip Randolph To Housing

A. Philip Randolph Appointed To City Housing Authority

Mayor LaGuardia on Sunday announced the appointment of A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and director of the March On Washington movement, a member of the New York City Housing Authority. At the same time he also appointed as members of the authority Prof. Edmond H. Butler of the Fordham Law School and Commissioner of Housing and Buildings William Wilson.

The new appointments, the Mayor said, were made necessary because Gerard Swope, former chairman, had entered Federal service, as had former Commissioner William H. Davis, while Commissioner Hugh Robertson was unable to continue because of illness. The authority designates its own chairman, on recommendation of the Mayor.

Pointing out that the authority has constructed $100,000,000 of low-cost housing in the last eight years, the Mayor declared that the program for additional buildings, interrupted because of shortage of essential materials, must be resumed as soon as the war ends. The need for intelligent planning, he said, must continue so that building can be resumed immediately after the end of the war.

The appointment of Mr. Randolph to the authority follows years of agitation on the part of the New York Age and other organizations for a Negro as member of the

OMAHA LABOR INSTITUTE PLANNED FOR MAY 23-24

1942

Outstanding National Figures To Appear On Program

The Omaha Labor Institute, sponsored by Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Local No. 32; Protective Order of Dining Car Waiters, Local No. 465; Hotel, Restaurant and Tavern Employees, Local No. 732; Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, Local No. 1140; Omaha Urban League; Omaha Central Labor Union; and the Nebraska State Federation of Labor in cooperation with Workers Education Bureau of America, Omaha Municipal University will convene in Omaha, Saturday morning, May 23rd, at 10 o'clock running through Sunday, May 24th.

The theme of the meeting will be: "The Negro, Labor and War." Among those who are expected to participate in thee Institute are:

Gordon C. Preble, President, Omaha Central Labor Union; Reverend E. F. Ridley, Pastor St. John's A.M.E. Church; Dr. Roland Haynes, President, Omaha Municipal University; Spencer Miller, Jr., Director, Workers Education Bureau; A. Phillip Randolph, Int'l Pres., Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President Howard University; Colonel A. Robert Gunsberg, U. S. War Department; Milton Webster, First Vice Pres., Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Frank Honton, Director of Organization, American Federation of Labor; Mark Ethridge, Chairman, Fair Employment Practice Committee; Judge William H. Hastie, Civilian Advisor to Secretary of War; Layle Lano, Vice President, American Federation of Teachers; Dr. Mollie Rao Carroll, Bureau Labor Standards, U. S. Dept. of Labor; Shepard Witman, Associate Professor of Government, Omaha University; Cecil H. Dunaway, Field Office Manager, Social Security Board and Roy Brewer, President, State Federation of Labor.

Shows Wide Difference from Whites

Pay But $237 a Year In Mississippi

ATLANTA, GA. — In the lead editorial this month, "The Southern Frontier," publication of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., calls attention to the marked discrepancies between the pay of white and Negro teachers. The Frontier hails the increasing number of suits by colored teacher associations against public boards of education to equalize teachers' salaries.

The table of average yearly salaries in the South released by the Frontier is as follows:

State	White	Negro
Alabama	$ 816	$387
Arkansas	625	367
Florida	1,133	569
Georgia	886	398
Louisiana	1,026	368
Mississippi	750	237
North Carolina	916	647
Oklahoma	1,059	923
South Carolina	939	388
Tennessee	887	580
Texas	1,195	704
Virginia	912	598

"The question of salaries is mere-

(Continued On Page 12)

Attacked For 'Red-Baiting'

Ford, Collins Denounce Labor Head for Attitude Taken in Column

Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, was under fire last week being accused of "red-baiting" by James W. Ford, of the Communist Party and Charles A. Collins, business agent of the Hotel and Club Employes Union, for the slant taken in his column "Around and Beyond" published in the Star-News the week of April 18.

Crosswaith in his writing is alleged to have labeled a dinner-forum sponsored by the Negro Labor Victory Committee of Greater New York which was held Wednesday night as being Communistic.

In his column, Crosswaith said in part: "The Communists have been unceasingly at work forming and supporting spurious Negro unions or 'onions,' Negro Labor Committees, Negro Labor Temples and what not. After having collected thousands of signatures on the streets of Harlem to show the Germans that the 'Yanks are not coming,' they are now creating a Negro Labor 'Victory' Committee."

Slanders Group

In denouncing the writer's attitude, Collins in his letter said in part: "At this moment when it is necessary for the Negro people to achieve the greatest degree of unity it is regrettable that Mr. Frank Crosswaith should use his column to slander a group of Negro trade union leaders who are trying to utilize their position and prestige in the great labor movement of America to further the cause of Negro liberation."

Stating the object of the dinner meeting, Collins continued to state that "a group of elected Negro trade union officials from the CIO, AFL and independent unions met some time ago to discuss ways and means whereby the labor movement, especially the Negroes in the labor movement, could play a much bigger role in the victory program of our country, and also in the ceaseless struggle against discrimination in our national life. "They very correctly set up no organization, elected no officers, drew up no by-laws, but decided to hold a dinner forum to which every Negro trade union official would be invited to express his opinion.

Invited Crosswaith

"The first thing I did was to send a member of the arrangements committee to interview Messrs. A. P. Randolph and Frank Crosswaith to seek their guidance, cooperation, and yes, their leadership. Our efforts were unsuccessful. They did not respond. What should we have done when Mr. Crosswaith ignored our invitation?"

When informed of Collins' statement that he was invited to the meeting, Crosswaith denied it to the Star-News.

Great Harm Done

Ford stated in part in his letter, "now is the time for the greatest unity of the nation. Those who red-bait are doing just what the anti-Negro elements, defeatists and pro-Fascists in our midst want, and so often inspire to destroy unity.

"My earnest opinion is that a tragic error is made and great harm done to the cause of national unity, when we do not scrutinize with [illegible] care the accuracy of [illegible] and opinions in these [illegible] for our nation and [illegible] people."

[illegible] the dinner were [illegible], Hotel and Restau[illegible]ployes Union; Helen Blanchard, Women's Trade Union League; Councilman A. Clayton vice president CIO.

N. Y. AMSTERDAM NEWS

May 9, 1942

NAACP BULLETIN

Vol. II—No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1942

FBI TO INV[illegible] SIKESTON

Randolph Gets Spingarn Award

Twenty-seventh recipient of the annual Spingarn Medal Award is A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and head of the March on Washington Movement.

The Spingarn Medal committee made its decision the last day of January. It

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

was stated that the medal is to be presented to Mr. Randolph in recognition of his years of leadership in the field of labor organization and national affairs and in the mobilization of Negro mass opinion in 1941 in a March on Washington to exercise the constitutional right of citizens of a democracy to petition their government peacably for the redress of grievances—this being done when all other methods failed.

The committee said that Mr. Randolph's leadership was instrumental in the issuance of Executive Order 8802 and the establishment of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice both of which profoundly affect the basic economic status

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE May 2, 1942

Ministers Unite in Battle Against Racial Discrimination

Members of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Greater New York and vicinity, the Interdenominational Minister's Alliance, and the AME Zion Minister's Alliance set the precedent for ministers throughout the nation when they united in one body and heartily endorsed the movement of the March-on-Washington Committee, under the leadership of militant A. Philip Randolph, to go en masse to Madison Square Garden on June 16 in a mass meeting against all forms of discrimination; and in so doing, they also pledged themselves and the full support of the 457,000 or more Negroes they represented by them to support fully the movement; and in a solid front help break down discrimination and secure citizenship rights for Negroes throughout America.

The resolution of the united ministers further declared 100 per cent support for the National Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the national and local NAACP, the National Urban League, the Negro Labor Committee, the friends to the Negro Labor Committee, the Modern Trends Association, the American Virgin Island Association, the Central Manhattan Medical Association, and many other organizations that are giving their influence and money to see that the mass meeting at Madison Square Garden does not fail inattendance or intent of purpose.

The action followed the address of Dr. Lawrence Irving of the New York division of the labor union at the ministers conference, Metropolitan Baptist church. Dr. Irving, in a masterful address, cited the barbarous lynching at Sikeston, Mo., the mobbing and shooting of Negro soldiers at Alexandria, La., shooting and killing at Ft. Bragg and Camp Dix, discrimination in the USO, segregation of Negro blood by the Red Cross, segregation in the navy condoned by Secretary Frank Knox, segregation in the air corps, and exclusion of Negroes from policy-making bodies of our local and national government as compared with the heroic deeds of Crispus Attucks, our black boys at San Juan Hill, Kelly the messman and Dorie Miller at Pearl Harbor, and other Negro heroes who willingly pay the supreme sacrifice for our country.

With 13,000,000 Negroes as a potent part of the American nation, the speaker declared, it is time to form a solid front and secure a guarantee of the principles of democracy here at home, then victory at home will mean victory abroad.

Rev. T. S. Eldridge, president of the Baptist Ministers Conference, presented the resolution. Immediately it was adopted by motion and seconded. Rev. George Hinton, president of the Interdenominational Minister's Alliance, assured the support of that organization; and Rev. W. O. Carrington, president of the AME Zion Minister's Alliance, endorsed the support of his group.

The office of the united ministerial group in Theresa Hotel, Rev. T. S. Eldridge, chairman, promises immediately to begin contacting every minister, pastor, official and members throughout the various churches in support of the movement.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
PEOPLE'S CHOICE

AFRO-AMERICAN

May 2, 1942

25,000 Colored Butchers in Amalgamated Meatcutters

NEW YORK—Inclusion of 25,000 colored in the 125,000-man membership of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America was revealed in a letter from Patrick E. Gorman, president, and released this week by A. Philip Randolph.

Mr. Gorman's letter was addressed to President J. Vernon Burke of the Web Pressmen's Union in San Francisco and dealt with the material reduction in discrimination against Jews and Catholics since the Pearl Harbor attack and the persistent discrimination against colored.

Unfair - Un-American

Branding the practice unfair, unpatriotic and un-American, Mr. Gorman stated that colored should be given the same opportunity to work in war industry, and industry generally, as any other citizen.

As far as the International Meatcutters' Union is concerned, he stated, a pledge was given the President before the declaration of war of all-out support. That is also the organization's pledge, though with more fervor, in these days of war, he declared.

TRAINMEN GET BOOST IN WAGES

LITTL[illegible]k., April 30—One hu[illegible] ninety-seven brakemen [illegible] recently received a [illegible]pay from $125 to $157.[illegible]nth with the Frisco [illegible]as revealed in an ag[illegible] by the Trainmen [illegible]rakemen Union whi[illegible]rters in Oklahoma [illegible] Employe representati[illegible] the agreement included L. [illegible]yl, general chairman; Vernon C. Coffey, national representative and Steve Bennett, general president.

Each of the 197 men affected receives $157.80 per month instead of $125 for 5,500 miles monthly, and additional pay for every mile in excess of 5,500 miles.

Vital changes were made in the status of the organization's title at a recent meeting held at the YMCA in Kansas City, Mo. Present among the group were brakemen and porters who represented the Frisco, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe Railroad Companies. It was unanimously agreed that the future title of the organization would be Brotherhood of Trainmen, Brakemen and Porters.

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

RAILROAD PATRIOTISM AND THRIFT

NEW YORK

From all reports and indications, railroad and Pullman workers are responding handsomely to the government's appeal to buy war savings bonds.

Buying these bonds, says the government, is one of the very important ways in which the individual can show his patriotism in the present crisis, and at the same time practice the thrift habit.

To make this convenient and practical, the government has requested all large employers to establish and administer a method by which their workers may buy bonds on the installment or payroll allo[illegible]lan.

The pl[illegible]n in effect with the [illegible]arrier companies sin[illegible]y, but only in recent [illegible]ve the companies made [illegible]certed drive for its operation.

A typical explanation for that is furnished by President D. A. Crawford of the Pullman Company in a recent statement to employees.

"The management of the company," stated Mr. Crawford, "has not heretofore countenanced direct personal solicitation for employee subscriptions for any purpose whatever, but we cannot fail to respond to our government's demand that this matter of patriotic duty to buy bonds be put directly up to each and every employee."

Under the payroll allotment plan, an employee may subscribe for as many bonds as he feels he is able to afford, and the deduction from his pay may be as low as $1 per month or as high as he thinks expedient.

It was learned last week that the dining car employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad alone had bought over $25,000 worth of war bonds to date, and that 95 per cent of them had subscribed to the payroll allotment plan.

Some of the employees have subscribed for bonds for the entire duration of the war, it was said, and had considered it "a good investment" at that.

Pullman employees have also been sold lately on the payroll plan. In the New York Central and Pennsylvania Terminal Districts, always brotherly rivals, there is now on a race as to which will turn in the larger list of subscribers.

* * *

CIO EYES RAILROAD FIELD

The CIO has been blinking at the railroad labor field for several years, but recently it has been boldly eyeing this field. Therefore, the news last week from Chicago about the UTSEA's talking turkey with that organization didn't come as any surprise to those conversant with recent activities of CIO representatives in the East.

For several weeks these representatives have been holding conversations with unaffiliated railroad workers and those workers who recent became affiliated with the Townsend organization.

Working under the direction of the railroad division of the Utility Workers' Organizing Committee, a CIO set-up, it is said that these representatives have contacted Alvin C. White and other leading Eastern officers of the National Council of Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, with the idea of getting that organization to come into the CIO fold.

While the National Council has been rather dormant in the past year, it is thought that these leaders have been lending a willing ear to the CIO's affiliation talk.

The consensus of Eastern railroad leaders regarding the UTSEA's report is that such a consummation would be the most fortunate thing that could happen to that organization.

Mr. Townsend himself has never been opposed to the CIO. In fact, he has made advances to that organization before, but was told at the time that it was not interested in the railroad field.

Seemingly, that attitude has undergone a change, for it is showing significant interest here lately.

* * *

HERE AND THERE

D. N. Dunn, New York porter, is spending several weeks in Hot Springs for his health.

O. M. Ford, the porter who made copy for the Worcester, Mass., Chamber of Commerce, is still a patient at Harlem Hospital.

Others of the New York area on the sick list are: Roderick Redwood, dining car official; Walter Clark, waiter, and Porters W. Hawkins, J. Thomason, Maxwell, H. H. Brown, E. [illegible] Samuel, R. Hill, A. T. Hutt, A. Johnson, W. B. Garland, G. [illegible]ton and F. W. Edmondson.

BUCKEYE REVIEW-Youngston, O.

May 5, 1942

Highlights of the Randolph Address

* * * * *

Negroes don't control their labor power.

The Negro is in the middle with organized labor on one side and organized business on the other.

Stay out and keep race prejudice in; get in and drive race prejudice out.

Negro professional men must establish closer contact with the Negro masses.

Negro professional men and educators possess no power; the power is in the masses.

The salvation of a people must come from within.

Things are won because people fight for them; we are down because we are weak.

Whatever we get we have got to take.

Negroes have never tested their power; never tested their strength.

In our fight for our rights we have nothing to lose but our chains.

It is better to die standing on our feet fighting for our rights than on our knees begging for them.

There are not 25,000 Negroes in anything that can be put in motion overnight.

We are entitled to every kind of right—political, economic, social—that any one else has.

Nothing counts but power—P - O - W - E - R.

Negroes who haven't got the guts to fight for their rights ought to be slaves.

Where Were They Last Friday?

The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance provided a rare treat for Youngstown Negroes last Friday night, and Youngstown Negroes failed to take advantage of the opportunity to hear one of their outstanding leaders.

A small audience was on hand to hear the inspirig address of A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, but these folks who did hear him will not soon forget the message he brought. Never before have Negroes been given such a clear call to action. Never before was the case of the status of the Negro in America made understandably.

There are some of our leaders who shrug their shoulders and say that we do too much talking. In the main they are right, but with Randolph it is a different matter. For years Negroes have known of the courageous way he led the Pullman porters to victory against the greatest of odds. For years they have known that A. Phillip Randolph is not just a talker, but a man of action as well.And that is just the kind of a man our big shots need to hear and hear often. Especially should they have heard him counsel the business and professional men to get closer to the masses of Negroes. Some day the Negro masses who support the Negro business and professional men will come to the realization that they are supporting men who forget them in the great struggle for their rightful place in this democracy. Some day the masses will demand that the men they support return that support by giving of their time and means to carry on the battle for freedom.

Yes, our leaders and those who unblushingly put themselves in that category, missed hearing a real leader tell from experience how some victories can be won. It was a speech intended for them, but most of them were absent.

The question before the house is: Where Were They Last Friday Night.

LET US BE CONSISTENT

One of the obstacles in the way of attaining full democracy for the Negro in America, is the Negro's own confusion of purpose often aggravated by irrational and inconsistent views. Seldom has there been a wholesome unanimity on vital issues. A divided council is a positive deterrent to objectives that require the resolution of the collective will. It is common knowledge that representative government yields more readily to mass action than to unsupported individual representation. A solid front against most of the evils about which we complain daily would do more than mitigate them. It would crack the wall of opposition—an opposition that owes its strength to the absence of effective, consistent challenge.

These things are elementary. Yet our super intellectuals and the so-called militant voices are often responsible for the confusion in our ranks. The initial stages of the proposed "March on Washington" met with more caustic criticism from certain Negro quarters than from official Washington. Had the White House been familiar with the virulence of the dissent in our own midst, it might have discounted the strength of the backers of the "March" —and the issues involved would have been ignored.

Fortunately Mr. A. Philip Randolph, the originator and organizer of the "March on Washington" was tenacious enough to reach the objectives sought. Although the proposed mass demonstration at the nation's capital was dubbed a "crackpot idea;" and though some quarters felt that it was unnecessary since the Congress and the President of the United States through letters, telegrams and sundry petitions were already quite conversant with the grievances and demands of the Negro people, Mr. Randolph nevertheless won an unprecedented victory. His "crackpot" idea resulted in an Executive Order abolishing discrimination in all defense industries. Moreover, the placing of two Negroes on the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice was a direct sequel to the extension of the 'crackpot idea."

However, we have not had such success in other matters equally important. For instance while some were decrying segregation in the army, others were advocating the establishment of military units manned exclusively by Negro soldiers and commanded by Negro officers. In other words they were making a plea for complete segregation. Such a position is, of course, indefensible. In the absence of a "forty-ninth state" there is little to recommend such a plan, when in the same breath we clamor for integration of Negroes in the armed forces of the nation.

On the question of maltreatment of Negro soldiers by hostile southern communities, again there was a division of opinion. Some argued that the U. S. government should protect its black soldiers wherever they may be stationed. For, to move them elsewhere on account of their being objectionable to a segment of the population is to make a dangerous concession at a time when the black man is called upon to make sacrifices and prepare for the defense of the American democracy. Others disagreed with this view, and pleaded for the removal of Negro troops stationed in the South, to northern camps where they will not be subjected to terrorism and mob violence. The fallacy of this argument is that it overlooks the possibility of the occurrence of similar incidents in the North. Should that happen—and it can happen —then, what is to be our position? If we are to be consistent, we will say send our soldiers to western camps. Suppose the West should object, then what? To pursue, therefore, such a course to its logical end would ultimately mean agitation on our part for the removal of the Negro from this civilization. We must remember that the South has no monopoly on race prejudice and discrimination. The Negro faces segregation in the North. East, South, and West. The difference is only one of degree.

These contradictions and inconsistencies are not doing us any good whatever may be the motives that inspire them. The unity of our own people on the issue of democracy for the Negro, appears to us to be the main consideration of the Negro people in this crisis. We must choose now whether we want full democracy partial democracy, or no democracy at all.

Eastman Is Made 'Czar' Over All Transport; Revolutionary Changes for Rails Forecast

LABOR

May 12, 1942

NEGROES HOLD 9.6 PER CENT OF R.R. JOBS IN U.S.

Figure Indicates Number Of Men Only Who Serve On Roads

NEW YORK — Male Negroes constituted 9.6 per cent of all the employees in active railroad service in 1940, reports Labor Research association, summarizing statistics released by the Railroad Retirement Board. Of the 1,666,161 workers whose wages during 1940 were reported to the Board, 159,608 were male Negroes.

Class I railroads employed 127,674 of them, the Pullman company, 11,517.

"In addition, the Class 1 switching and terminal companies, the Railway Express Agency, and Class II and III railroads each reported between 4,000 and 5,000 Negro male employees," the Board's annual report states.

On Class I railroads, Negroes were employed mainly as maintenance-of-way laborers, shop and stores laborers, and freight handlers. There were also large numbers employed as janitors and cleaners, helpers in maintenance of equipment and stores, chefs and cooks, waiters and kitchen helpers and train attendants.

Average compensation of Negroes in 1940 was substantially lower than the earnings of other employees with an equal amount of service, the report found.

For employees with 12 months of service on Class I railroads, Negro extra-gang men averaged only $768 for the year compared with $1,025 for other extra-gang men; Negroes in other maintenance-of-way labor jobs averaged $763 for the year compared with $987 for whites; Negro shop laborers averaged $1,042 and whites $1,208; Negro freight handlers $1,041 compared with $1,286 for whites.

Says the report: "The difference in levels of compensation is apparently not traceable to the fact that Negroes include a larger proportion of casual or shortime workers in the occupation.

"On the contrary, the figures clearly show that among Negroes the percentage of employees with 12 months of service was higher than among other employees in the same occupational group; also among employees with less than 12 months of service, Negro males were on the average credited with a somewhat larger amount of service than the white workers."

For example, Negro freight handlers with 4.3 months of average service in 1940 had annual compensation of only $182 against $225 for other freight handlers with an average of only 3.8 months service.

The Pullman company in 1940 employed 7,997 porters and only 3,520 other Negro males. Negroes accounted for 94 per cent of all train attendants and their average compensation was $1,052 in 11.2 months of service in 1940.

Labor Laws and Safeguards Are Seen Headed for Discard

Coordinator Says Full-Crew and Train-Limit Acts Should Be Abandoned; Tighter Restrictions on Freight And Passenger Traffic Ordered

By ALBERT H. JENKINS

Revolutionary transport changes which will have far-reaching effects on railroad labor were forecast this week as sweeping new powers were conferred upon Joseph B. Eastman, director of defense transportation, and he bombarded the country with orders and statements.

President Roosevelt issued an executive order giving Eastman wide authority over all "rubber-borne" transportation—private automobiles, taxicabs, busses and trucks. Even the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration were to "conform" to the "policies, programs and measures" laid down by Eastman in this field.

As the Office of Defense Transportation already had broad powers under an order issued by the President last December, Eastman is now practically a "czar" over all forms of transport.

Labor's Gains Are in Peril

[illegible] and statements indicate that [illegible] wartime authority to reverse [illegible] overnight, laws and safeguards [illegible] won after long struggles be[illegible] legislatures, commissions and [illegible]

[illegible] Eastman told a Federal-state "trade [illegible] in Washington that "the railroads [illegible] who are powerful politically, have [illegible] state restrictions upon the size and [illegible] motor vehicles." These restrictions should be [illegible] out now, he said.

Moreover, Eastman added, state "full-crew" and "train-length-limit" laws should be abolished, though these laws are the result of long and thorough debate in state legislatures and have been upheld by the highest legal tribunal in the land, the U. S. Supreme Court.

Is "Czar"

J. B. Eastman

By his recent "General Order No. 1," Eastman forbade shipment of "merchandise" freight by rail unless cars are loaded to a minimum of six tons, that minimum increasing to 10 tons after September 1.

This week Eastman pointed out that, as a result of his order, rail merchandise freight car loadings dropped by 23.7 per cent in the week ended April 23, compared to the same week a year ago.

Traffic Diverted to Trucks

Now Eastman has "amended" his General Order No. 1 by "prohibiting use of closed freight cars in any kind of intra-city freight movement where utilization of motor vehicles is possible." In other words, trucks instead of railroad cars are to be used to carry such freight.

Passengers will be shifted from trains to busses according to an Eastman statement, which says:

"The O. D. T. is actively considering steps to restrict and limit passenger travel * * * elimination of duplications in service on competing lines, reduction or elimination of luxury equipment such as private, club, lounge, parlor, and sleeping cars. * * *

"It will be necessary to readjust schedules. This will undoubtedly call for fewer trains in some territories and districts, and perhaps the complete elimination of trains used for pleasure and other non-essential travel.

"Where train service is discontinued, the affected communities must be served by bus."

Such a policy will probably enable some railroads to discontinue passenger trains which they have long wanted to discontinue but could not because of objections by local communities and state commissions.

Turn to page three, col. five

"Land of The Noble Free"

By LAYLE LANE

THE MOMENTUM which the March-On-Washington Movement gathered in its year or more of existence is an incouraging indication that Negroes in every walk of life are determined that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution shall apply to them as well as to their fellow white Americans.

More than this, the growth of the Movement is an evidence of the success of the intelligent and militant leadership of A. Philip Randolph; a leadership which cogently expresses itself in the slogan, "Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy." Neither determination nor leadership is sufficient alone for an organization and back of the movement a carefully worked out plan of membership. Fortunately, too, the Movement has the support of both the Negro church and the Negro press.

The plan to have a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden as a first step in a program of action has fired the imagination of Harlem and dozens of its citizens are daily giving their resources and their talents to make the meeting a success. It's an inspiration to hear the gray-haired president of the Sons of Georgia announce a donation of $75 from his group; to read just one of the 600 slogans, "Let's blitzkrieg the Color Line"—prepared by Fred Perry and his fellow artists; to hear a carpenter pay for a $5 sponsorship out of his first pay on a job which he feels the Movement helped him to secure; to hear a fine young photographer pledge his aid in giving publicity through his camera; to know that a young electrical engineer after months of a run around, has secured work in his profession; to which young people forthrightly and self-confidently express themselves; to hear another young man tell of securing fifty members in two days time. These and many more similar instances make one realize how good it is for man to walk together.

It's not surprising, though, that as the membership grows its policies and methods become obscured by its varied makeup. Among the hundreds who are sincerely working for Negro advancement there are found a few who have their own axes to grind. Some have their eyes on the 1942 elections and what may result for them; others are sure they are the only ones who never make mistakes; others want to carry racism to the vicious extreme that whites have; still others want an interracial organization; others want the movement to issue a statement on war completely divorced from the objective of the March-On-Washington Movement.

It will therefore be necessary from time to time to state clearly to the public our policies and objectives.

First, the March-on-Washington Movement is non-political. Its members as individuals, belong to the political parties of their choice. This very fact makes it impossible to tie the movement, and wisely so, to any political organization. This does not mean, however, that the Movement will not take measures which involve political action to advance its program. For example, it will require national legislation to make the FEPC a permanent administrative agency and efforts to elect representatives to pass this legislation is therefore a legitimate activity of the March-on-Washington Movement.

The Movement, though confined to Negro membership and control, is racial not on the grounds of color but on the basis of our common disabilities. It has no intention of being enslaved to the theory of race and color, the very thing we are fighting against. It will cooperate with white people whenever it is deemed advisable on specific issues and on specific occasions. It was decided to do so with regard to the program for the Madison Square Garden mass meeting and to ask Mr. Wendell Willkie, Miss Pearl [illegible] Robert Agar and representatives of the three religious faiths to speak on that occasion. The speakers were suggested by Mr. [illegible] by the Planning Committee, by the Program Committee and accepted by the membership in one of its weekly meetings.

I take this opportunity to correct the news release in the People's Voice of May 2nd, which indicated I had acted on my own in inviting white speakers. Since the person who wrote the release and the publicity director from whom the information was secured are both members of the movement and had access to the facts, the motives for publicizing such inaccuracies are questinoable. Accuracy of news is a fundamental policy of a responsible reporter and likewise a must for the Negro press; especially since Mr. Pegler's attack indicates which way the winds of censorship are likely to blow next.

The war position of the March is expressed in its slogan (quoted previously) which indicates to anybody the Negro is 100 per cent concerned with winning the fight for democracy. With the knowledge of the Detroit housing riots, of the Sikeston lynching, of the flagrant discrimination everywhere, of the virtual peonage of more than half of the Negro population, a leadeship is neither honest nor wise to take any other position.

Saturday, May 16, 1942....

To Bring Case Of Odell Waller, Condemned Negro Sharecropper, Before U. S. Supreme Court Again

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The case of Odell Waller, Negro sharecropper, of Gretna, Virginia, will be brought before the United States Supreme Court once more on a petition for a re-hearing, it was announced by the Workers Defense League immediately following the Court's refusal on May 4 to accept jurisdiction in the case. John F. Finerty, League counsel, has asked stay of the execution, now set for May 19, so that the Supreme Court may act on the petition for rehearing.

Waller is sentenced to die for killing his white landlord, Oscar Davis, in a dispute over crop shares in which he claimed self-defense. His case was appealed to the Supreme Court by the Workers Defense League on the ground that he was tried by a jury from which non-payers of the poll tax were systematically barred, and that a jury made up entirely of white taxpayers could not be impartial. The League presented affidavits showing that over 80 per cent of the population of Pittsylvania County, Va., were unable to pay ther poll tax and were thereby barred from grand and peiit jury lists in the county.

The case has attracted wide support from labor unions and Negro organizations throughout the country. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People have given strong cooperation to the WDL's campaign to save Waller's life.

Miss Layle Lane, vice chairman of the Workers Defense League, who is chairman of the program committee of the Negro March on Washington Movement and vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, declared:

"The high court decision on Waller's case is a blow to Negro rights. But it is also a slap at every poor man, white or Negro, who asks for real democracy in America. We think we have a right to know whether the Supreme Court's refusal to hear the case means that the court thinks it is perfectly all right to bar poor people generally, or any other group of people, from jury service."

—30—

"MUST WIN VOTE BEFORE WAR ENDS"

MILITANT LEADER URGES NEGROES TO FIGHT POLL TAXES

HOUSTON, Tex., [illegible] Addressing monster mass meeting in the B[illegible] church in Houston and the St. Paul M[illegible] San Antonio, Texas, A. Philip Randolph [illegible] President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters [illegible] tional director of the [illegible] Washington Movement [illegible] called for all-out mass de[illegible] tions in the South to wipe [illegible] the vicious poll tax and white primary system so that Negro citizens as taxpayers in the role of property owners, as tax-makers, and as workers may exercise their constitutional rights to vote and [illegible] voted for.

Randolph stated that Negroes must realize the necessity of winning the right to vote in the South before the war ends, while world opinion is watching the profession and practice of the democratic process everywhere. After the war it may be too late, he concluded.

WEBSTER CITES WORK OF FEPC

Milton P. Webster, first international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, pointed to aircraft and war production firms in the Chicago and Milwaukee areas that have barred Negro workers but are now employing them as a result of the action of FEPC. He warned however, that the effectiveness and constructive future of the Fair Employment Practice Committee depends upon an informed and militant Negro public opinion.

Chester, Pa. [illegible] above named men are from [illegible] 41st Engineers.

To Infantry, [illegible] Benning, Ga.: Sergeant Edgar [illegible] Davis, New York City; Co[illegible]al Randall C. Morgan, Chicago, Ill.

To Quarterm[illegible], Camp Lee, Va.: St. Sergeant Longie McKitchen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; St. Sergeant Walter Lewis, Cleveland, Ohio; Corporal Charles H. Fields, Baltimore, Md.; Corporal Izear Holmes, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Private First-Class Joseph Lawson, Chester, Pa. The above named men are from Quartermaster Detachment. Corporal Edward F. Cardwell, Gary, Ind., The candidates for the infantry are from the 41st Engineers; Corporal Cardwell from the Reception Center.

PITTSBURGH COURIER

May 16, 1942

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, MAY 16, 1942

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

OUR DECEASED NEIGHBOR NEW YORK

Outsiders say New York City people are hard, callous, and have neither a neighborly nor neighborhood spirit.

As one refutation to that reputation, the column presents this week one of the obituary tributes paid the late Mrs. Viola Williams at her funeral rites at Mother Zion A.M.E. Church on Tuesday of last week.

Mrs. Williams, who died suddenly on May 1, at her home in the Dunbar Apartments, formerly lived for many years in West 135th Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Entitled, "Our Deceased Neighbor," the tribute came from the residents of that block, and said, in part:

"It was with profound sorrow that we, the neighbors and friends of West 135th Street, received the news of the passing of Mrs. Viola Williams, who lived in our midst for several decades.

"To many of us, she was simply Viola Williams; to others, she was just 'Bob,' and to the children she was 'Boboo.'

"Children she simply adored. Anybody's, everybody's children found their way into her arms. And from the tot to the adolescent, there was no one like 'Boboo.'

"To us she was the good neighbor. The kind of neighbor who was never too tired to run in and see an ailing neighbor; never too busy to stop and give a cheery greeting; never so occupied that she couldn't discuss little neighborhood matters.

"Those were the kind things about her we are remembering, those were the things that will cause her [illegible] to live in our memory as a [illegible] respected and good neighbor."

RED CAPS [illegible]

Cincinnati [illegible] the focal point next w[illegible] red caps of the count[illegible] for their third bienni[illegible]on, and they are all s[illegible]

Among th[illegible] convention [illegible] Sidney Hillman, d[illegible] division of V[illegible]oard; Dr. A. Clay[illegible] New York City co[illegible]ellman [illegible] Dickerson, Chicago alder[illegible] Alfred Baker Lewis, me[illegible] of the board of directors o[illegible] NAACP, and Theodore Ber[illegible] UTSEA attorney.

The following are some of the Eastern officers and delegates of the UTSEA who will attend the convention:

John R. Lee, S. R. Corrothers, John Bowers, E. L. Parrot, Ted Langston and John Nickens of the New York Central System; Earl Adams, E. C. Robinson, R. T. Ashe and C. M. Dixon, Pennsyl-

MAY 16, 1942

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

Classes Continue

Free classes for transit jobs will continue at the Brotherhood of Sleeping C[illegible] hall, 217 W. 125 st., a[illegible] exam for conductors [illegible] was held Saturday, [illegible] are being conducted [illegible] Harlem Transit Committee, Monday and Friday evenings at 8 p.m., Monday and Tuesday mornings at 10 a.m.

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER
SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1942

What the People Say

(The Chicago Defender does not vouch for the authenticity or truthfulness of letters printed in this column, nor do letters contained herein express opinions or views of the Defender. All letters must be signed with name and address of writer. Confine them to 150 words.)

MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Dear Editor: I have read with interest a recent letter in your column contributed by Mr. H. F. Lewis in which he attempted to correct certain impressions as to where the real credit for the idea of a march on Washington movement should go. According to his version, the Council of Negro Organizations under the leadership of Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, initiated and planned such a demonstration before it was taken by Mr. Randolph and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and put upon a nationwide scale. A campaign was launched here in the city with the sale of buttons from which enough funds were raised to send a delegation to Washington. After reading these facts, I found myself very confused and so I set about getting the truth about the whole matter and thereby clarify my own mind as well as many others.

These then are the [illegible] facts: the idea of a mass de[illegible]ration meeting in the nation's [illegible]al to force the President to do [illegible]thing about the rampant disc[illegible]tions in the armed forces a[illegible]fense industries was born in [illegible] mind of Mr. A. Philip Randolph [illegible] a train while travelling somewhere in the South early in 1941. It was conceived, nurtured and brought to maturity after long weeks of careful silent consideration. It was then discussed with Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Lester Grainger of the National Urban League.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters then initiated the drive and gave it impetus and other organizations joined in. All this took place before the Council of Negro Organizations launched its own campaign as a sporadic off-shoot of the larger real idea. The National March on Washington committee is fully responsible for the planned demonstration which brought about the President's famed Executive Order No. 8802 abolishing discrimination in defense industries and set up the Committee on Fair Employment Practices to investigate violations of these rules. Subsequently, the proposed march was called off, but the national body with its local chapters held itself intact under the same name so that at any time further action was needed, it might be mobilized for immediate action.

Following this plan of strategy, the national director, Mr. A. Philip Randolph has issued a call for giant demonstration meetings in strategic points throughout the country to convince the people and the executive branch of the government that the Negro people are ready to fight to the last man for the democracy which is being denied them. Such a thing therefore must naturally be the biggest thing yet carried out by Negroes and calls for absolute unanimity among all groups in order to give it the greatest possible success.

I was therefore astounded to learn that in a recent meeting the Council of Negro Organizations by executive action voted to break away from the Chicago chapter of the March on Washington and to put over the Chicago demonstration under its sole leadership. Such action must be regarded as treasonable in times like these when we are fighting for our future existence and like India are bargaining for our just rights which have for so long been denied us. It is to be hoped, however, that such action will only serve as greater impetus to other groups and individuals that we may band together in the common cause which rises above such petty selfishness.—Helen S. Davis, 2307 Warren boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Saturday, May 23, 1942 THE NE

. . Things Seen, Heard And Done . .

AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYES

By J. T. REID

Well the Florida trains are off, and the boys have started to bump. Yes, sir, the time has now arrived when you and no other man knows where he will make his next trip. I see that John Rhodes, M. Harrisson and George Williams have bumped back on the Broadway Limited to Chicago. They replaced J. L. Hill, J. Shed[illegible] and W. Wilkins. Two of these men have bumped in on the head car which is known as the coach car on this train. In other words, that which they once refused they are now glad to have. This should be a lesson to our good friend C. H. Rains who seemingly gets a kick out of telling you that he wouldn't operate on that old coach car. But, of course, we understand because our experience has convinced us that even a baldheaded barber insists on telling hair-raising stories.

Maid Julia Scott, of the Chicago Western District, who operates on The Liberty Limited to Washington, D. C., is without a doubt one of the most clever and witty in the Pullman service. When she was informed of the marriage of Thomas Oliver, she said: "I didn't know that the old codger was in the market for a wife or I might have considered him myself." Well, Maid Scott, we think that you have been spared much pain and again what would the boys on the liberty have thought of you turning them down for Oliver? Then again you should remember that you have been operating on the Liberty Limited for many years, in fact, you were one of the first picked to operate on this train when it was first put in service between Washington and Chicago in 1928. And here is something else you should consider: the majority of men, especially porters, believe in platonic love—after death.

According to a report from J. R. Reese, secretary-treasurer of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association, the Chicago Eastern Local [illegible] the "conscientious" observ[illegible] in Chicago looking more wa[illegible]an an old-fashioned Sox out[illegible]er in a high wind.

Porter C. E. Kendricks has been called upon to relieve Porter Instructor Major Taylor in the New York Central District. Porter Kendricks seved in this capacity some months ago and evidently must have served satisfactorily, otherwise he would not have been recalled. As I have always claimed, any skilled craftsman can do a pretty good job with poor tools. I once asked Kendricks what part of his work among the porters was most distasteful to him. He replied "Listening to Porters mistry their conditions." Now I personally know that that is true. There are a few thoughtful members among the porter instructors who have worked to improve these things, and some have been successful, but I venture the statement that no real progress can ever be made until the porters are made independent and entrusted with more discretion. I realize that, as Mark Twain says, "If you entrust a man with discretion he may discretion you out of house and home." There is always that danger, but one or two experiences with poor porter instructors should convince the Pullman management of a most discouraging record made by some of their top porter instructors who are still trying to kill two birds with one stone, "instead of using a shotgun." Porter Kendricks is one man in my opinion who holds himself aloof from indiscriminate familiarities; this I know will help him.

Tests For Medical Corps Announced By The War Department

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department announces an examination August 10—13, both dates inclusive, for the purpose of qualifying candidates for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Corps, Regular Army, to fill vacancies occurring during the fiscal year 1943.

The examination is open to all male graduates of acceptable medical schools in the United States and Canada who have completed one year's internship in an approved hospital and who will not be over 32 years of age at the

[illegible] Syracuse;

Cornelius Thompson, Philadelphia; Harvey Kyles, Harrisburg; James Ford, Baltimore; Elmer Traynham, Pittsburgh; Joseph Grayson, Newark, N.J.;

William Brown, president of the New England branch of the UTSEA, New Haven; Mrs. Priscilla E. Brown, international president of the women's auxiliary, New Haven; Mesdames Mabel Jackson, Jeane Johnson and May Richardson, New Haven; Catherine Thomas, Providence, and Obediah Thomas, Providence;

James O. Cannady, UTSEA vice-president, Boston; Laurence Dansuell, Back Bay local; George Davis, South Station local; Richard Hamme, also of Boston, and Charles M. Gray, Worcester, Mass.

* * *

RPPA ELECTS OFFICERS

The Retired Pullman Porters' Association of New York met May 4 at the Harlem YMCA and elected the following officers:

John H. Mingo, president; Horace Stokein, of Springfield, Mass., vice-president; Thomas E. Griffin, secretary-treasurer; E. F. Robinson, chaplain, and J. L. Francis, sergeant-at-arms.

The following program committee was appointed: James H. Hogans, an advisory member; R. L. Wade and M. L. Johnson, active members.

New members and visitors at the meeting were: Sylvester Brown, recently retired; Ernest Durham and P. Stephenson of Philadelphia.

Superintendent John F. Carroll of the New York District, Mr. Brown and Mr. Stephenson were the guest speakers.

* * *

HERE AND THERE

Instructor W. C. Taylor of Mott Haven is on a three-week vacation.

P. A. Sample, PPBA comptroller, was an attendant at the funeral rites for Mrs. Viola Williams.

Porter A. W. Goins of 47 E. 128th Street, New York, was

ABANDONMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS HINTED BY EASTMAN

NEW YORK AGE

May 30, 1942

Rail Business to Be Diverted To Trucks; Restriction Placed on Passes

(Continued from page one)

Eastman's orders and statements on shifting freight and passenger traffic from trains to busses and trucks seem inconsistent with dire warnings which the O. D. T. is issuing on the shortage of rubber tires.

The O. D. T. "has arranged a series of meetings throughout the United States to explain the seriousness of the rubber situation to shippers, truckers, tire dealers and the general public."

Thus, the O. D. T. warns of the tire shortage, yet diverts freight and passengers from steel-shod trains to rubber-tired vehicles.

Eastman recently wrote the railroads urging them to cut down on free transportation for their employes and other persons, and making definite recommendations. As a result, the carriers have adopted the following "restrictions":

Restrictions on Passes

The Eastern roads ban "free transportation for personal travel" for employes with less than five years' service. Employes with five, 10, 15 and 20 years' service can "request" free transportation for from one to four trips a year, but only for the following purposes:

1—To enable "furloughed employes in military service" to visit their homes, and to enable their wives and children to visit them at military posts.

2—To enable "active and pensioned employes" and their wives and children to visit "members of their immediate families" at military posts.

3—"For definite emergency travel," as in cases of serious illness or death.

Western Roads Go Farther

The Western roads are adopting these same restrictions, plus an additional one limiting free transportation to or from military posts to only one trip a year, regardless of the employe's length of service.

However, the Western roads permit up to three free trips a year for "school children traveling to and from school."

Eastman's attitude on another subject of interest to rail labor was shown this week in a letter to J. G. Luhrsen, executive secretary of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Overlooks Rail Labor

The letter said that Eastman still believes the International Highway Forwarders' project should be allowed to go through. That is a scheme for running American trucks through Canada between Detroit and Buffalo. It has been opposed by railroad workers on both sides of the boundary.

"Railway Age" says that "directors of the Association of American Railroads, holding their regular monthly meeting in Washington, spent most of the day discussing wartime transportation problems with Director Eastman of the O. D. T. and members of his staff."

Eastman has shown little inclination to discuss these wartime problems with the representatives of rail labor.

On Thursday, Eastman "banned all grain movement over the Great Lakes," by a drastic order forbidding ships to haul grain from America or Canadian ports. This huge grain traffic must be carried by the railroads, Eastman said, so that the lake ships can concentrate on carrying iron ore.

Randolph Declines Housing Post

A. Philip Randolph has declined the appointment to the New York City Housing Authority made April 26 by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, it was learned by The New York Age on Monday.

Mr. Randolph's declination of the appointment was made in a telegram he sent while in San Antonio, Tex., on a speaking tour recently and he followed it with a letter to the Mayor expressing regret at his inability to accept the proffered appointment, saying he felt that the position was too important for anyone to fill who did not have the proper time to devote to discharge of official duties.

At the present time, Mr. Randolph, who is international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is busy mobilizing sensiment of Negroes behind the March on Washington Movement's mass meeting which will be held at Madison Square Garden on June 16, to focus attention on the fight for real democracy for Negroes.

The March on Washington Movement last year cancelled its scheduled march on the nation's capitol after President Roosevelt agreed to issue an exucutive order banning racial discrimination in private industries holding war contracts and in branches of the government.

Sponsors of the movement feel that the President's executive order has helped considerably in the fight for democracy but declare that there is still too great a degree of prejudice in this country.

"The Negro is in no mood," says the committee, "for relinquishing his efforts in acquiring all democratic rights insured to all Americans," and the New York rally is the first of a series of mass meetings that are to be held in cities throughout the country, including Chicago and Washington, D. C.

Pittsburgh Courier SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1942

NAACP Raps Shipbuilding Plan

Says Separate Shipyard Would Lead to Inequalities and Violation of President's Order Banning Discrimination in Nation's War Industries—Want Workers Integrated.

NEW YORK, June 11—Separation of shipbuilding workers into white and colored crews "leads inevitably to misunderstanding and antagonism and frequently to differentials in working conditions," it was asserted Saturday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a letter to the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock company at Chester, Pa.

The letter, addressed to Joseph G. Pew, president, said the association "views with concern" the announcement that the company will hire 9,000 Negroes in a separate shipyard. This is diametrically opposite to the principles for which our country is fighting, the association said.

N.A.A.C.P. made clear that it does not question the importance of the proposal to the 9,000 Negroes who would be hired. It stated, however, that the plan may be in violation of the President's Executive Order 8802, which specifically bans discrimination in war industries. Developments of the last few months during which white and colored Americans have begun to work side by side on an equal basis in plants in the North and South are most desirable, the N.A.A.C.P said.

"All Americans are fighting in a common cause to preserve the democratic way of life here and in other parts of the world," the association stated, pointing out that segregation is undesirable. [illegible] would make it easier [illegible] tion is cut to shu[illegible] in which the segrega[illegible] working, but that if the [illegible] of the minority are integra[illegible] a plant along with workers of the racial groups, discrimination would not be as easy.

AFRO-AMERICAN
June 20, 1942

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

A PROMISE FULFILLED

NEW YORK

The announcement last week that the United Transport Service Employees of America had become an affiliate of the CIO, and that its president, Willard S. Townsend, had been inducted as a member of the CIO general executive board, marked the fulfillment of a promise made five years ago by the red caps' union leader.

In 1937, when a delegation of union-minded red caps met in Chicago and organized the International Brotherhood of Red Caps (now the UTSEA) they elected Townsend president, mainly for his activity in bringing that meeting about.

It was soon discovered, however, that, while the red caps were union conscious enough, they were attempting to function as independent or separate groups, a situation that got them little consideration.

So, in 1938, another meeting was held in Chicago, unifying the different local and sectional groups into a national body.

The Western group was solidly for the retention of Townsend as the leader of the unified organization, but the Eastern delegation fought for the election of A. J. McGhee, then president of the Brotherhood of Red Caps and Station Porters of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Townsend won, however, largely on this promise made at the 1937 meeting:

"Elect me as your leader, work with me faithfully and loyally, and I promise you that in five years we will not only make radical improvements in the industrial status and working conditions of red caps, but we will put the red cap on the railroad labor map."

How well he and his loyal supporters have succeeded in accomplishing those things needs no explanation here. The remarkable fight for labor rights and consideration made by the red caps in the last five years, under the most disheartening circumstances, is generally known.

Of recent significance, however, is the [illegible] of their union by the p[illegible] an atonomous organiza[illegible] the seating of their leader as a member of the most important committee in the organization.

Added distinction is given to the latter incident because of the fact that the red caps' leader has received, in one bound, an honor that A. Philip Randolph, the Pullman porters' leader, has been denied by the rival A.F. of L. organization, despite his ability and the many years he has been connected with it.

If Mr. Randolph is ever elected to the general executive board of the A.F. of L., he will have to thank the red caps and the CIO for it.

In inducting Mr. Townsend as a member of his general executive board, President Philip Murry said:

"In electing you as a member of our general executive board, we want America to know that the COI is opposed to any and all forms of discrimination between one worker and another based upon considerations of race, creed, color or nationality, and is pledged to work with vigor to[illegible]

they may be found in American [illegible]."

* * *

NO CREW COFFEE

According to our Pullman contemporary, James T. Reid, Pennsylvania Railroad and Pullman crews will not be served with coffee from its dining cars, an order to that effect being issued on May 31.

Even passengers will be confined to one cup of coffee at a meal, Mr. Reid reports.

That is bad news for Pullman porters who run over that railroad; for a cup of steaming hot coffee, after being up all night making beds, shining shoes and seeing that no passenger walks off his car while asleep, has always been a sort of morning tonic for the porter.

While it is true that coffee, like gasoline, has become a luxurious commodity of late, to deny it to the crew does seem an exaggeration of the situation.

But, then, railroad and Pullman crews will probably not be surprised by the order, since the dining car department of most large railroads is generally considered the least co-operative department, as far as [illegible]

LABOR
June 23, 1942

[illegible]ed best of all.

PULLMAN CARMEN GOADED TO REVOLT

Company's Antagonistic Attitude Is Blamed for Unauthorized Walkout

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., June 18.—Members of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen at the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company here were forced to strike again this week—for the fourth time in 16 months—because of the management's bitter anti-union attitude.

The first walkout was early in 1941, when the company refused to deal with the union. Federal conciliators worked out a settlement, but the company reneged on its promises, and the unionists walked out again.

Recently, the union sought to negotiate a new contract improving working conditions and [illegible] for pay adjustments in some classifications. The company refused even to confer with the union, insisting that the Carmen continue terms of the old agreement "or nothing at all."

Goaded Into Action

Though the Brotherhood did not authorize a strike, "the company's antagonistic attitude forced the men to walk out," Charles Burchfield, a vice president of the Carmen, declared.

Another factor causing the strike was the company's layoff recently of over 600 men of its force of 1,900 workers, on the claim that it had finished a contract for box cars. The union charged the company ordered lay-offs in an effort to weaken the organization.

Federal conciliators and War Department representatives were hard [illegible] Thursday, when LABOR went [illegible] trying to obtain a settle-

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, JUNE 6, 1942

Randolph Backs USO Drive Among Porters

NEW YORK.—Liberal contributions to the USO from all members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters were urged last week by A. Philip Randolph, brotherhood president.

Letters addressed to all divisions of the organization and units of the ladies' auxiliary expressed Mr. Randolph's endorsement of the campaign in which the USO is attempting to raise a $32,000,000 war fund by July 4.

June 1942

A. F. L. Union Cuts Fees for War Workers

Teamsters' Board Sets $10 as Initiation Rate and $12 as Highest Monthly Dues

Special to the Herald Tribune

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 15.—The executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, voted today to limit initiation fees for war workers to $10 in place of the previous scale which in some instances ran as high as $60, it was announced by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the union.

The executive board also limited to $2 a month the maximum dues which any local might charge members engaged on war work. Some locals had charged as high as $3.50 a month.

Many building trades unions have been under sharp criticism on the ground that they slowed work on war factories and Army camps by charging such high rates for initiation that skilled workers could not pay and were forced to remain idle. The general union practice is for the international or parent body to fix the share of the dues it must get, and to leave to the individual local the right to set the amount it charges members. The reason for this is that some locals have greater expenses than others.

The new scale makes the teamsters' initiation fee one of the lowest among the craft unions in the A. F. of L. The theory behind the initiation fee is to protect the investment in the union which an old member has made by years of dues paying. The oldtimers argue that they have built u pthe wage scales and benefits, and that a newcomer should pay before he can gain them.

Redcaps Fail to Collect In Suit for Back Wages

$1,600,000 Action Against 8 Railroads Dismissed

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP).—A suit filed in behalf of 1,068 redcaps to collect $1,600,000 from eight railroads was dismissed today by Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan.

The International Brotherhood of Red Caps sued the carriers for $1,600,000—double the total of back wages the men contended was owed to them under the wage-hour law from October, 1938, to April, 1940. The plaintiff said the roads failed to pay the redcaps the difference between the tips they collected and the minimum wages fixed for the period. The judge ruled, however, that the testimony of nineteen redcaps at the hearing last year did not prove their contention.

Defendants were the Milwaukee, Rock Island, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Western Indiana, Illinois Central, North Western and New York Central Railroads.

June 1942

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

GEORGE RINGOLD

NEW YORK

Fate, that vagabond of life, had played George Ringold some unkind tricks in his day, but the last one was the unkindest and least deserved of all.

Generous to the point of extravagance, where the needy were concerned, he would have given his murderers the last cent he had, had he thought they were actually in want and needed it.

Ringold, who went under the name of Frank Ringle in the Pullman service, died in Harlem Hospital on May 25 from stab wounds received on Saturday night, May 16, when waylaid and robbed as he entered the hallway of the apartment house in which he roomed.

His use of an alias was traceable to the once-common practice with Pullman porters, when they changed from one district to another, to change their names. He worked in the old Jersey City District of the Pennsylvania railroad before coming to the New York District, where he had been employed for thirty-five years.

During his employment here he not only earned the reputation of being one of its "best" porters, but by his courteous and sympathetic disposition, gentlemanly deportment and stable character, cultivated a friendship among his fellow workers that was a frequent subject for comment.

The extent to which this amity was reciprocal was conspicuously illustrated while he [illegible] hospital, and later [illegible] lay in the Jam[illegible] funeral chapel, [illegible] were held Thu[illegible] evening.

Not since the death of Casper White, one of the porters killed in the railroad wreck at Little Falls, N.Y., two years ago, had so large a number of Pullman porters and their families paid such marked respect to the passing of one of their group.

THE [illegible]

The [illegible] single event [illegible] ties at which [illegible] shows up to be [illegible] a substantial number of the community and his race, than at his annual [illegible] service.

This event is now held in every large Pullman district. Porters of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Terminal Districts in New York held theirs on Sunday before last at the Church of the Master, Presbyterian, on Morningside Avenue.

Aside from an impressive program, the attendance at the service was the largest in recent years.

* * *

UTSEA's PROGRAM

Following the recent convention in Cincinnati, the publicity department of the United Transport Service Employees of America announced the following ambitious program of the organization:

Enrollment of 25,000 members by 1944, the instituting of an insurance department within the organization, and a campaign for liberalization of the Railroad Retirement Act in its relation to red caps and station porters.

The latter feature of the program again demonstrates that this organization is alive to some of the economic problems of its retired members and is to be highly commended.

It was also disclosed that the convention had voted for the organization to become an autonomous affiliate of the CIO, a decision that surprised no one who was familiar with the matter.

* * *

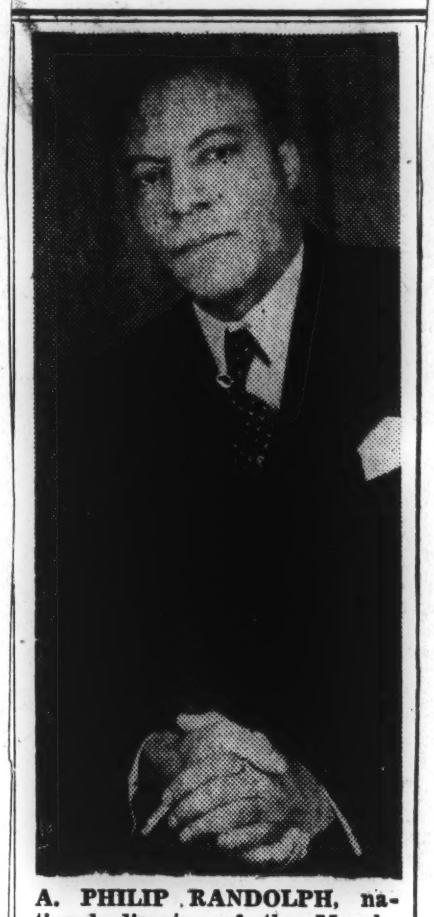
HERE AND THERE

Miss Geneva Stroud, who has been teaching in Garner, N.C., during the past winter, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Stroud, of New York. Mr. Stroud is a veteran dining car employee of the D.L. & W.

Dining car employees of the D.L. & W. are mourning the death on May 23 of George McLean, veteran waiter, who had been ill for two years.

New York Amsterdam News

June 13, 1942



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, national director of the March-on-Washington Movement, who declined Mayor LaGuardia's appointment as a member of the New York Housing Authority, has just announced that the secretary - treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, of which Randolph is international president, has been authorized to buy $25,000 worth of Government war bonds.

CHICAGO DEFENDER

June 13, 1942

Train Porters Buy $25,000 U.S. Bonds

It was announced at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, here at the close of the three-day session of the international executive board by A. Philip Randolph, international president, that the board had authorized Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer, to purchase immediately $25,000 worth of government war bonds.

Pittsburgh Courier SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1942

NAACP Raps Shipbuilding Plan

Says Separate Shipyard Would Lead to Inequalities and Violation of President's Order Banning Discrimination in Nation's War Industries—Want Workers Integrated.

NEW YORK, June 11—Separation of shipbuilding workers into white and colored crews "leads inevitably to misunderstanding and antagonism and frequently to differentials in working conditions," it was asserted Saturday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a letter to the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock company at Chester, Pa.

The letter, addressed to Joseph G. Pew, president, said the association "views with concern" the announcement that the company will hire 9,000 Negroes in a separate shipyard. This is diametrically opposite to the principles for which our country is fighting, the association said.

N.A.A.C.P. made clear that it does not question the importance of the proposal to the 9,000 Negroes who would be hired. It stated, however, that the plan may be in violation of the President's Executive Order 8802, which specifically bans discrimination in war industries. Developments of the last few months during which white and colored Americans have begun to work side by side on an equal basis in plants in the North and South are most desirable, the N.A.A.C.P said.

"All Americans are fighting in a common cause to preserve the democratic way of life here and in other parts of the world," the association stated, pointing out that segregation is undesirable and would make it easier when tension is cut, to shut [illegible] in which the segregated [illegible] working, but that if the [illegible] of the minority are integrated into a plant along with workers of the racial groups, discrimination would not be as easy.

AFRO-AMERICAN
June 20, 1942

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

A PROMISE FULFILLED

NEW YORK

The announcement last week that the United Transport Service Employees of America had become an affiliate of the CIO, and that its president, Willard S. Townsend, had been inducted as a member of the CIO general executive board, marked the fulfillment of a promise made five years ago by the red caps' union leader.

In 1937, when a delegation of union-minded red caps met in Chicago and organized the International Brotherhood of Red Caps (now the UTSEA) they elected Townsend president, mainly for his activity in bringing that meeting about.

It was soon discovered, however, that, while the red caps were union conscious enough, they were attempting to function as independent or separate groups, a situation that got them little consideration.

So, in 1938, another meeting was held in Chicago, unifying the different local and sectional groups into a national body.

The Western group was solidly for the retention of Townsend as the leader of the unified organization, but the Eastern delegation fought for the election of A. J. McGhee, then president of the Brotherhood of Red Caps and Station Porters of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Townsend won, however, largely on this promise made at the 1937 meeting:

"Elect me as your leader, work with me faithfully and loyally, and I promise you that in five years we will not only make radical improvements in the industrial status and working conditions of red caps, but we will put the red cap on the railroad labor map."

How well he and his loyal supporters have succeeded in accomplishing those things needs no explanation here. The remarkable fight for labor rights and consideration made by the red caps in the last five years, under the most disheartening circumstances, is generally known.

Of recent significance, however, is the [illegible] of their union by the [illegible] an atonomous organization, and the seating of their leader as a member of the most important committee in the organization.

Added distinction is given to the latter incident, because of the fact that the red caps' leader has received, in one bound, an honor that A. Philip Randolph, the Pullman porters' leader, has been denied by the rival A.F. of L. organization, despite his ability and the many years he has been connected with it.

If Mr. Randolph is ever elected to the general executive board of the A.F. of L., he will have to thank the red caps and the CIO for it.

In inducting Mr. Townsend as a member of his general executive board, President Philip Murry said:

"In electing you as a member of our general executive board, we want America to know that the COI is opposed to any and all forms of discrimination between one worker and another based upon considerations of race, creed, color or nationality, and is pledged to work with vigor to [illegible]

they may be found in American life."

* * *

NO CREW COFFEE

According to our Pullman contemporary, James T. Reid, Pennsylvania Railroad and Pullman crews will not be served with coffee from its dining cars, an order to that effect being issued on May 31.

Even passengers will be confined to one cup of coffee at a meal, Mr. Reid reports.

That is bad news for Pullman porters who run over that railroad; for a cup of steaming hot coffee, after being up all night making beds, shining shoes and seeing that no passenger walks off his car while asleep, has always been a sort of morning tonic for the porter.

While it is true that coffee, like gasoline, has become a luxurious commodity of late, to deny it to the crew does seem an exaggeration of the situation.

But, then, railroad and Pullman crews will probably not be surprised by the order, since the dining car department of most large railroads is generally considered the least co-operative department [illegible]

LABOR
June 23, 1942

liked best of all.

PULLMAN CARMEN GOADED TO REVOLT

Company's Antagonistic Attitude Is Blamed for Unauthorized Walkout

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., June 18.—Members of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen at the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company here were forced to strike again this week—for the fourth time in 16 months—because of the management's bitter anti-union attitude.

The first walkout was early in 1941, when the company refused to deal with the union. Federal conciliators worked out a settlement, but the company reneged on its promises, and the unionists walked out again.

Recently, the union sought to negotiate a new contract improving working conditions and providing for pay adjustments in some classifications. The company refused even to confer with the union, insisting that the Carmen continue terms of the old agreement "or nothing at all."

Goaded Into Action

Though the Brotherhood did not authorize a strike, "the company's antagonistic attitude forced the men to walk out," Charles Burchfield, a vice president of the Carmen, declared.

Another factor causing the strike was the company's layoff recently of over 600 men of its force of 1,900 workers, on the claim that it had finished a contract for box cars. The union charged the company ordered lay-offs in an effort to weaken the organization.

Federal conciliators and War Department representatives were hard at it Thursday, when LABOR went to press, trying to obtain a settle-

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, JUNE 6, 1942

Randolph Backs USO Drive Among Porters

NEW YORK.—Liberal contributions to the USO from all members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters were urged last week by A. Philip Randolph, brotherhood president.

Letters addressed to all divisions of the organization and units of the ladies' auxiliary expressed Mr. Randolph's endorsement of the campaign in which the USO is attempting to raise a $32,000,000 war fund by July 4.

NEW YORK AGE

July 11, 1942

Ashley L. Totten And Committee Discuss Virgin Islands Problems With Officials Of Interior Dept

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Headed by Ashley L. Totten, president of the American Virgin Islands Civic Association, a committee conferred with Department of Interior officials here Wednesday on problems of health, agriculture, job placements and labor conditions in the Virgin Islands.

Beside Mr. Totten, other members of the association at the two and three-quarter-hour conference with Guy J. Swope, director of Territories and Island possessions, were the Rev. George M. Plaskett, Ralph Bough, Julius A. Thomas, Dr. James L. Wilson and Miss Margaret Harris.

In welcoming the committee, Mr. Swope said: "We are happy to have you come down here for a friendly discussion on the Virgin Islands and its problems." Also representing the Department of Interior, was Mr. Kleindix, who had known Mr. Totten from the days of the Pearson administration, and who is thoroughly familiar with all of the intricate problems of the islands.

Dr. James L. Wilson presented an analysis of the health and sanitary problems of the islands saying that the safety of the three islands—St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John—is threatened by inadequate hospitalization and by a public health program whose operation is handicapped by poorly trained nurses.

Declaring that continentals and natives are often forced to go to Puerto Rico or visit the mainland in order to obtain adequate hospital service, Dr. Wilson said that poor people who cannot afford such travel, often die from lack of attention. He also said that the work and efficiency of the naval and army bases are jeopardized by the present obsolete hospitals.

To correct this situation, Dr. Wilson recommended the building of two modern hospitals; eradication of the high infantile morbidity and mortality rate; special service for the obliteration of mosquitoes; standardization of nurse training in the hospitals; pasteurization of milk in St. Croix, improvement in the sewerage system in the towns and improvement of the latrine system in the rural districts in St. Croix; and public health work on pulmonary tuberculosis and the prevalence of malnutrition, secondary anemia, dental cares and veneral diseases.

Mr. Swope, listening to the report with rapt attention, told Dr. Wilson that his presentation was a masterpiece.

Other Conditions Discussed

The agricultural, labor conditions, job placements, differential wages of government employees and matters relating to the rights of citizenship were presented by Dr. Totten and oral arguments followed.

The committee has been assured that definite steps will be taken to correct many of the evils contained in the report and was asked to cite specific cases which were presented. Mr. Totten argued that more dams were needed in the islands for the conservation of water and that in the erection of these dams both economy and engineering skill must be adhered to. He also stated that the general belief that the native people of the Virgin Islands are not agriculturally minded is erroneous. He pointed to the fact that in days of his childhood the lands were cultivated to the top of the hills and so numerous were fruits and vegetables that children made wilful waste of them by stoning others with them while at play.

He said that the failure to cultivate the land was due to poor labor leadership on the one hand and the fact that landowners, denied benefit payments, forced to pay six dollars ($6.00) per ton tax on their low sugar income, became discouraged and began turning their plantations into stock farms. Continuing, he stated that the Homestead Project could not be expected to benefit the small landowners as well, if the price asked for these small acre farms are to remain as high as they are at the present time. Mr. Kleindex supported Mr. Totten's contention and pointed out the fact that the homesteaders were up in their payments until two years ago, at least 90 per cent.

Committee Encouraged

The Department of Interior offers great hope in the prosecution of the Farm Security Administration and has assured the committee that definite steps will be taken for the protection of the native people against the possibility of air-raid or bombardment, by sending in foodstuffs and material for building by armed ships.

If and when the material can be secured, a hospital above the ballground at St. Thomas with 100 or more beds will be constructed. Recommendation for a hospital at St. John, to cost $40,000 with 15 beds is a part of the tentative program. At Kings Hill, St. Croix, a large hospital is to be erected for major cases and the remaining two hospitals in each town to be remodeled and used for clinic cases.

The committee has been assured that the entire program though tentative is almost sure of approval. Mr. Swope in his closing remarks to the committee expressed himself as being overjoyed to find that the Association had made such a comprehensive study of the condition of the islands and stated that it was the first of any of the island committees appearing before the Department with unanimity of purpose and an intelligent and high sense of cooperation. He further expressed his desire for continued cooperation and assured the committee that the advice of the Association would in the future always be taken into consideration on all matters affecting the Virgin Islands.

PEOPLE'S VOICE

July 18, 1942

Virgin Islands Needs Stressed

As a result of two recent murders in the Virgin Islands, the participants of which were natives and white continental soldiers, the American Virgin Islands Civic Association, Ashley L. Totten, president, started agitation for Negro soldiers to be sent to the islands in an attempt to improve the problem of social relationship with the native people.

Totten pointed out to the Secretary of War that white soldiers were responsible for race feeling in the islands whose population is 90 percent Negroid and that in the absence of women their own race immorality is now rampant.

As a remedy Totten [illegible]d the Secretary of War [illegible] sending Negro troops to [illegible] with white marines and [illegible] jackets.

Railroads Persist In Labor Bias

CHICAGO (FP)—There will be a shortage of 320,000 men on US railroads by the end of 1942, according to Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman, but the railroads continue discrimination against Negroes.

A request that the President's fair employment practices committee put an end to this situation has been made by the railroad manpower committee of the Chicago Negro Labor Win-the-War Conference.

Copies of petitions to President Roosevelt have been sent to AFL, CIO and railroad unions by Secretary Emmett N. Brooks, local 660, Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers (AFL), who also is secretary of the manpower committee. The conference represents 40,000 Negro unionists here.

The long-standing railroad practice, the petition charges, is to deny employment to Negroes in many classes of work, particularly in the better-paid skilled trades and to keep them off better jobs to which their seniority entitles them.

Roosevelt is urged to convene immediately a national hearing in Chicago, the nation's railroad center, and to make a thorough investigation of discriminatory practices.

Labor Organizations Need Investigating

By MANNING JOHNSON

(Ed. Note—Manning Johnson, president, Bar and Grill Employes, Local 341; delegate NYState convention of the CIO; delegate Greater NY Joint Council of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America. Twelve years an organizer of labor; served as chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad System Board of Adjustment; former delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council, AFL; delegate to the NYState Federation of Labor. Attended several conventions of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, AFL, and served as business agent of Local 302, AFL for more than 4 years.)

SPECIAL

The Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) and a number of Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor (AFL) have taken a very healthy and encouraging stand against discrimination and for equal rights for Negroes. They have made some serious beginnings in the right direction. A great deal of their work is marred, however, by minority of labor actions of a small leaders in high and influential places who still maintain a policy of exclusion of the Negro. One of the classic examples of discrimination and exclusion is in the railroad industry. There leaders of labor have decreed that their organizations shall not only by lily-white but where Negroes cannot be kept completely out they are to be organized into jimcro locals under the jurisdiction of the nearest white local union.

A careful study of the constitutions of the various unions in the transportation industry reveals that the unions take upon themselves responsibility of denying Negroes the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, barring them from membership, and supporting the policy of non-employment of Negroes in many crafts.

A quotation from the Constitution of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen states:

Section 7. (Clause (a) Any white person between the ages of 15 and 65, who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, who is employed at the time he or she makes application for membership as railroad, electric, or motor car builder or repairer on any class of cars, shall be eligible to membership in the brotherhood.

Clause (c). On railroads where the employment of colored persons has become a permanent institution, they shall be admitted to membership in separate lodges. Where these separate lodges of Negroes are organized, they shall be under the jurisdiction of and represented by the delegate of the nearest white local in any meeting of the joint protective board, federation or convention where delegates may be seated."

These clauses speak for themselves. Clause (a) shows very clearly that the union was founded on the premise of complete exclusion of Negroes and consequently leaving them without any instrument of collective bargaining.

Clause (c) is a revision of the Constitution that was necessary in order to meet the problems that a large group of Negroes presented in the shops. The union says in effect we will take you but you will have neither voice nor vote in matters affecting you. Your status is that of a mendicant and a beggar. We do not want you but since you insist upon an organization we will give you a separate or jimcro one with white representatives governing all your affairs.

This is one of the most brazen, cowardly insults and expressions of prejudice and racial hatred ever tossed into the face of Negro labor. It is a dastardly attack on their integrity and intelligence and a flagrant violation of democratic rights.

U HELP SOMEONE KNOW WHEN YOU GIVE TO THE USO.

NEW YORK AGE

July 4, 1942

10,000 NEGROES HEAR APPEAL TO BAN COLOR LINE

July 1942 - Chicago Defender

Leaders Air Charges of Discrimination.

More than 10,000 Negroes packed the Coliseum last night to protest alleged discrimination by the government against members of their race serving in the armed forces and in war industries.

The rally was sponsored by a nation-wide organization seeking full social, economic, and political equality for the Negro race.

Charles W. Burton, an attorney and regional director for the movement, said he was speaking for 15,000,000 Negroes in America and asserted, "We desire to integrate Negroes in all phases of the war effort, in the army, navy, air corps, and in war industries."

Firmly Rooted, He Charges.

Walter White, secretary of the national association for the advancement of colored people, said, "Six months after Pearl Harbor finds discrimination based on skin color as firmly rooted in the thinking of the white world as it ever was."

White charged that a group of southern senators almost completely dominate the federal government and prevents elimination of the color line.

"It is ironical that Negroes must fight for the right to fight when the world is threatened with destruction," he said. "There are 15,000,000 of us, more than one-tenth of the nation's population, an untapped but rich source of man power," he said.

Urges Pacific Charter.

White asserted that what was needed was a Pacific charter following the points of the Atlantic charter. "Nothing less will convince the brown, yellow, and black peoples of the orient and the world that President Roosevelt's four freedoms will apply to them as well as whites," he said.

"Prove to all people that this war for freedom is just that and we will fight like fury for that freedom."

Others on the speakers' rostrum were A. Philip Randolph, member of the President's committee on fair employment practice, and Dr. A. B. Terrell, president of the Chicago Physicians' association.

. . Things Seen, Heard And Done . .

AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES

By J. T. REID

We are happy to report that Mrs. Williams has recovered from her illness and has returned to her duties behind the counter in the restaurant at Sunnyside Yards. She looks fine, considering the suffering she has passed through. There is one thing that cannot be overlooked, Jerry is all smiles again. I wonder if it's because he is so happy that she is back or is it because his wife has relieved him of the responsibility of paying off the help. Anyway, he is stepping around like a chicken.

Speaking of chicken reminds me of John Rhoades. Out in Chicago one day last week, his old friend, J. L. Hill, stopped by for breakfast. Of course, John knowing that Hill was due in that morning, made elaborate preparations to entertain him on his arrival. John himself went about preparing the meal knowing that Hill was an old private car man. He didn't want to be caught napping, so he called up his butcher and ordered two spring chickens which he cooked Maryland style.

Now anyone who knows their chicken would have thought that Hill would have been pleased with all this elaborate preparation, but not Hill. The first thing he asked for when he sat down to the table was: "Will you please pass me the mushroom gravy, so that I can get started on my way." Continuing he said: "You know I have lots of work to do."

This remark coming from Hill made John feel that his friend was rubbing it in, and right away he said to him: "You should be in the Army where men eat what they are served."

Well, John [illegible] can bluff any woman [illegible] her to do as she [illegible] but you can't bluff our [illegible] Hill, by not having mushroom gravy when you serve him fried chicken.

I got a great kick out of an argument between two porters last week in the washroom at Sunnyside Yards. One fellow said: "I was surprised at an editorial in one of our daily newspapers, but since listening to your views on the present day conditions of this country I am convinced that your interpretations are no different from those of others of our race. In fact many of you feel that now is the time to press the white man for social equality. While I feel that this is no time for racial bickering, we have Negro papers whose editors are well qualified to present our side of the question. Do they do it?"

Now getting back to that editorial entitled "We'll Win This War But Not With Words," the second paragraph stated: "But the over-optimism and over-confidence doesn't come from the mass of the people." The readers of that editorial didn't like the grammar: They claimed that the word "doesn't" should have been "don't."

These men went on with their arguments on grammar construction. But it would seem to me that "over-optimism and over confidence" can be taken as a single phrase describing a single attitude of mind, therefore, I would appreciate comments from my readers. It might help us to settle the question on "doesn't and don't."

It was a shock to the many friends of Willie Scott to hear of his sudden death last Sunday, June 21. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and friends of our deceased co-worker.

. . . . Marie Do
BEAUTY AND RON
SPONSORED BY
LARIEUSE BEAUTY BI
The Larieuse Beauty Bureau was est

congratulated their Rabulan and Ray

heartiest congratulations.

* * * *

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH'S CELEBRATE 28th ANNIVERSARY:

For the past several weeks the A. Philip Randolphs have had occasion for much congratulations and best wishes, but their most precious and cherished event occurred on Thursday when the nationally known couple celebrated their twenty-eighth anniversary. Although Mr. Randolph, who left the city Wednesday to attend the March-On-Washington Movement's mass meeting to be held in Chicago, on Friday night, the international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and chairman of the movement, took time to send the following telegram to his wife:

My dear wife, I am congratulating myself upon my twenty-eight years of marriage with you and hope that we will have 28 more. Buddy."

The Randolph were married June 25, 1914, at St. Philip Church with the then assistant rector, the late Rev. Edward W. Daniels, officiating. Mrs. Addie Perkinson was maid of honor and Austin W. Serrant, best man.

* * * *

The Militant

JULY 4, 1942

The Negro Struggle

"LABOR WITH A WHITE SKIN CANNOT EMANCIPATE ITSELF WHERE LABOR WITH A BLACK SKIN IS BRANDED" — KARL MARX.

By Albert Parker

What Now?

In an editorial entitled "What Now?" the Pittsburgh Courier (June 27) has in its own way posed the problems facing the March-on-Washington movement.

"It was an impressive gathering. . ." says the editorial, of the movement's June 16 Madison Square Garden rally against Jim Crow "with but a single thought: i.e., the ending of discrimination against Negroes in the war effort.

"The meeting has become history, the newspaper clippings have been collected, the assorted orators and singers have departed to their respective homes, and the lengthy resolutions have been sent to high officials who are now aware (not for the first time!) that Negroes are dissatisfied with a Jim Crow status.

"Well, what now? Eighteen thousand Negroes have cheered the obvious, but what are they going to do about it? What have the leaders of the movement told them to do about it? We do not know and we doubt that anybody else knows.

"No definite move or series of moves have been suggested or advocated.

"All we have so far are earsplitting generalities and blowsy platitudes. We do not have a program. Nor does there exist any machinery for carrying out a program if there were one.

"It is one thing to get a mass of people together and steam them up to go places, but it is quite another thing to organize them effectively to execute a prescribed program.

"We believe that much can be accomplished by organizing the masses of American Negroes IF the organizers possess vision, courage and especially administrative ability."

The editorial then declares that "The nearest approach we have had to an intelligently administered mass movement is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with its 70,000 dues-paying members, its well-written propaganda, its trained staff and its army of volunteer local officers."

True, the editorial admits, there is "tremendous room for improvement in the program, tactics and administration" of the NAACP. But the March-on-Washington, it claims, seems to be "covering the same ground no less ineptly" and is "consequently unnecessary." Then it concludes as follows:

"And so, having staged another mass meeting, what now? Is there going to be any new action? If so, what kind, where and when?"

DIFFERENT APPROACHES

Many of the points raised in the Courier editorial are similar to those raised in THE MILITANT. But it should be clear [illegible] that the basic approach of the Courier and THE MILITANT to [illegible] the March-on-Washington movement are [illegible]

The Courier from the very beginning has criticized the movement as "unnecessary." Last year it was one of the few Negro papers to condemn and oppose the proposed March on Washington. Acting as though it had a monopoly on the Negro struggle, and expressing dissatisfaction because it had not been consulted about the creation and aims of the movement, it sided with the forces that were trying to call off the March. The Courier's executive editor, P. L. Prattis, complained only a few weeks ago that Randolph was building a movement that might get out of hand and implied that it might be a good thing if the movement [illegible] promised last year or [illegible] they think it can be made into such a movement.

And that, precisely, is the reason why in their new mood they do not consider the NAACP to be the organization they need. We do not wish to enter into a criticism of the NAACP now. It has done very good work in its field, and it should be supported in that work. This work has been carried on primarily in legal action, court cases; the NAACP also deserves praise for some very effective propaganda and publicity work. But it is not a movement of mass action. It has never seriously tried to organize mass actions. It has a large member-

For example, after raising pertinent questions, the Courier does not answer them. To its own question, "What Now?", the editorial has no answer — unless it be that the NAACP should be strengthened and improved. The movement has no program for achieving its just demands, the editorial remarks. Obviously, without the right program the demands will not be achieved. But the Courier does not itself say what the right program is. If the March-on-Washington movement is only doing what the NAACP is doing, then vice versa the NAACP is only doing what the movement is doing. Then why does the Courier imply that the solution of the Negro people's problems lies in building the NAACP alone — which by implication also does not have the necessary program?

It is not exactly correct to say that Randolph and his colleagues don't have any program. They do have a program of sorts. Randolph's program, as expressed at the Madison Square Garden rally, is for him and a few others probably including the NAACP secretary, Walter White, to go to Washington and have a "frank, candid and plain talk" with Roosevelt. What he proposes to do when Roosevelt rejects most of the demands of the movement, he does not now say, but his failure to say anything is not a hopeful indication.

Now what does the Courier think about that for a program? It does not say, but from the character of most of its own proposals, its readers will agree that it cannot criticize this "program" because it is the Courier's own program, it is all that the Courier itself has ever proposed!

WRONG ESTIMATE

The trouble with the Courier on this question, and the reason for its negative approach, is that it has failed to correctly and fully estimate the change in the thinking of the mass of Negroes that has become apparent especially since Pearl Harbor. Courier editorials have often commented on this change, but evidently the writers of these editorials don't really appreciate the extent to which this change has already taken place.

Summed up briefly, the Negro masses are ready to FIGHT for their rights NOW, and they want to build a movement that will organize and lead this fight. The reason they rallied to the March-on - Washington movement last year was because Randolph assured them that "the regular, normal and respectable method of conferences and petitions, while proper and ought to be continued as conditions warrant, certainly don't work" and because he told them that what is needed now is a movement of mass action and mass pressure. They are rallying to it again today, because they still think it is the [illegible]

Black Dispatch - July 11, 1942

The Southwest's Leading Journal

Mayor La[illegible] signs first petition presented by Union for Democratic Action to President asking for elimination of discrimination in armed forces while the following well-known people look on: Alfred Baker Lewis, Mary Simkhovitch, J. Finley Wilson, Jack Altman, Newbold Morris, Dr. Frank Kingdom, Rachel Carrothers, Herbert Agar and Fannie Hurst.

Thursday, July 16, 1942

THE CALIFORNIA EAGLE

MAYOR WELCOMES NAACP CONVENTION

Continued fr[illegible] 1-A

Washington, D. C., [illegible] James J. McClendon, Detroit, Michigan; and Thomas N. R[illegible] United States Department [illegible] Agriculture, Washington, D. C. At 2:15 the same day the d[illegible] continued with Sidne[illegible] and St. Louis, Mo., pre[illegible] Thomas T. Hall, Tulsa, Okl[illegible] George M. Johnson, Jr., a[illegible] executive secretary of the [illegible] Employment Practice Comm[illegible] Washington, D. C., and W[illegible] T. Hardin, UAW-CIO, Detroit, Michigan.

Wednesday at 8 p. m., Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, editor of the California Eagle, Los Angeles, gave the main address, and Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee also addressed the large audience. The benediction was given by Father H. R. Moore.

Today's business session will open a discussion of "Protecting Civil Rights During an Emergency" by Thurgood Marshall, New York, and will continue in the afternoon at 2:00 until 4:00 p. m., with Lionel Barrow, New York, presiding; and Thomas L. Griffith, Los Angeles, Walter Gordon, Berkeley; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; Carl Johnson, Kansas City; and Mrs. Lucille M. Jackson, Baltimore, Md., Contributing.

This evening's session will be the Youth Night Session with John Kinloch, president of the Los Angeles Junior Council presiding, and the Gilbert Allen Youth Singers will furnish the musical program. E. Frederic Morrow, New York will speak to the group, and Rev. James H. Robinson, New York will give the principal youth night address. Walter Huston, movie actor, will attend, and representatives from the Chinese Youth Group, the Spanish Speaking People's Congress and the Junior Division of the Jewish Community Council will bring greetings from their organizations.

Tomorrow's business session will concern itself with "Strengthening the N.A.A.C.P. [illegible] Organization" [illegible] Mrs. Daisy L[illegible] J. Baker, R[illegible] ison S[illegible] will [illegible] the di[illegible] 2:00 p. m., the di[illegible] continue specifically on Regional and branch Executive Secretaries, Fund Raising Activities, Youth Work. Also at this time the Thalheimer Prize, Honorit Scrolls, and Life Membership Medals will be awarded.

Friday night's mass meeting the Spingarn Medal will be presented to A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York, By Bishop J. A. Gregg, Kansas City, Kansas. The invocation will be given by Rev. Clayton D. Russell.

Saturday at 9 p. m., will be the election of members of the nominating committee, a report of the resolutions committee, and a report of the Time and Place Committee.

Sunday, July 19, at the Shrine Auditorium, Wendell Willkie will give the main address, which will be broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up.

The Courier from the very beginning has criticized the movement as "unnecessary." Last year it was one of the few Negro papers to condemn and oppose the proposed March on Washington. Acting as though it had a monopoly on the Negro struggle, and expressing dissatisfaction because it had not been consulted about the creation and aims of the movement, it sided with the forces that were trying to call off the March. The Courier's executive editor, P. L. Prattis, complained only a few weeks ago that Randolph was building a movement that might get out of hand and implied that it might be a good thing if the movement were not revived.

The Courier editorial last week, despite its militant phrases and some of its timely questions, must therefore be regarded as only another effort to discourage the building of a movement of mass action which the Negro people want and need.

THE MILITANT, on the other hand, has championed the movement against its conservative and reactionary critics ever since the idea for a March-on-Washington was raised. It has urged the masses to support the movement and build it as an instrument for mass struggle. We too have of course criticized the leadership of the movement, but from a different direction and for a different reason. Our aim was and is to show the mistakes and shortcomings of the leadership of the movement, so that the rank and file would be better able to correct them and to build a stronger and more effective organization. Our approach has been positive and constructive, the Courier's has been negative.

[illegible] promised last year at Detroit they think it can be made into such a movement.

And that, precisely, is the reason why in their new mood they do not consider the NAACP to be the organization they need. We do not wish to enter into a criticism of the NAACP now. It has done very good work in its field, and it should be supported in that work. This work has been carried on primarily in legal action, court cases; the NAACP also deserves praise for some very effective propaganda and publicity work. But it is not a movement of mass action. It has never seriously tried to organize mass actions. It has a large membership, no doubt, of "70,000 dues-paying members;" but these members do little more than pay dues and most of them never do anything else for the NAACP. Furthermore its membership and leadership is for the most part not of the working class, but professionals and white collar workers. It is for this reason too that the working masses don't look to the NAACP for leadership in the arena of mass struggle, altho they still respect it for the work it has carried on in its own field.

Before the criticisms of the Courier editorial writers can help to advance the Negro struggle, they must first become aware of the change that is taking place and they must seriously consider the need for working out an effective and constructive program able to accomplish the things that the programs of the past and the present have not been able to.

Next week this column will give its own answer to the question, what now?

Social Equality Is Under Spot Says FEPC Speaker

COFEP MEMBER SAYS NO WHITE SOUTHERNER CAN CHALLENGE NEGRO'S CIVIL RIGHT AS CITIZEN

Here Is a Gist of Ethridge Speech at Birmingham At The Opening Hearing of PCFEP

"FULL CIVIL RIGHTS EMBRACE RIGHT TO VOTE"

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Of great importance to the American Negro is the speech delivered by Mark Ethridge, former chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, at the opening of the hearings of that committee recently in Birmingham.

Many white southern papers have carried excerpts that particularly pleased them. These excerpts for the most part, reflect the real attitude of that part of the country toward the Negro:

In part Mr. Ethridge said:

"This is a time for all of us, particularly for us of the south, to be boldly realistic. We are too often inclined to confuse the rational and emotional approach to the problem of the Negro and the white man living together amicably and peacefully, with the full opportunity, within our economic limitations, for both to improve themselves and their lives.

"No white southerner can logically challenge the statement that the Negro is entitled, as an American citizen, to full civil rights and to economic opportunity.

"Full civil rights embrace the right to vote, the right to justice in the courts, the right to share equitably in the tax burden and in the distribution of tax moneys for public health, for public education, for public improvements such as streets and sidewalks and parks.

"Economic opportunity embraces the right to work according to one's own skill. I do not believe any white southerner who sincerely believes in the meaning of this country, or in the future of this country, or who subscribes to the fundamental tenets of democracy will challenge these statements.

"Where we get into the field of emotional tension is when somebody mentions social equality, the bugbear of jim crowism or segregation.

"Individual members of the committee have their own ideas about that and I do not pretend to speak for them, but the committee has taken no position on the question of segregation of industrial workers. It has recognized that the President was not endeavoring in Executive Order 8802, to write a social document.

"I believe it is perfectly apparent that Executive Order 8802 is a war order, and not a social document.

"Had I conceived it to be, I would not have accepted membership on the committee, because I would have regarded it as a perfectly futile, if not dangerous, gesture on the part of the President; because I would have considered it a federal fiat demanding, for instance, the abolition of social segregation against the general peace and welfare, and because I would consider a federal order of that type to be in the Nazi dictatorship [illegible]

people and to stimulate them into giving the evidence of self-discipline and the example of willingness to sacrifice which will shame the demagogic, and challenge the admiration of decent white people.

"The decent Southern white man has an obligation too, to internal harmony and to the advancement of both races.

"Too many white southerners listen with fear or credulity to stories of 'incidents' some of which, at least, are legendary and come out of pre-Civil war days.

"Too many white people who should have more sense apparently have their spy-glasses out for challenges to so-called white supremacy. To me that is a degrading admission for a people who are in charge of the election machinery, of the courts, of the legislative bodies and nearly all of the wealth, in charge, in short, of every instrument of power.

"The decent southern white person can make the greatest contributions to that (referring to the tensions brought about by war). If he is not willing to break down segregation—and he is not—he can at least see that it is not achieved on the brutal standards of a Ku Klux Klansman. He can see that it is made as painless as possible.

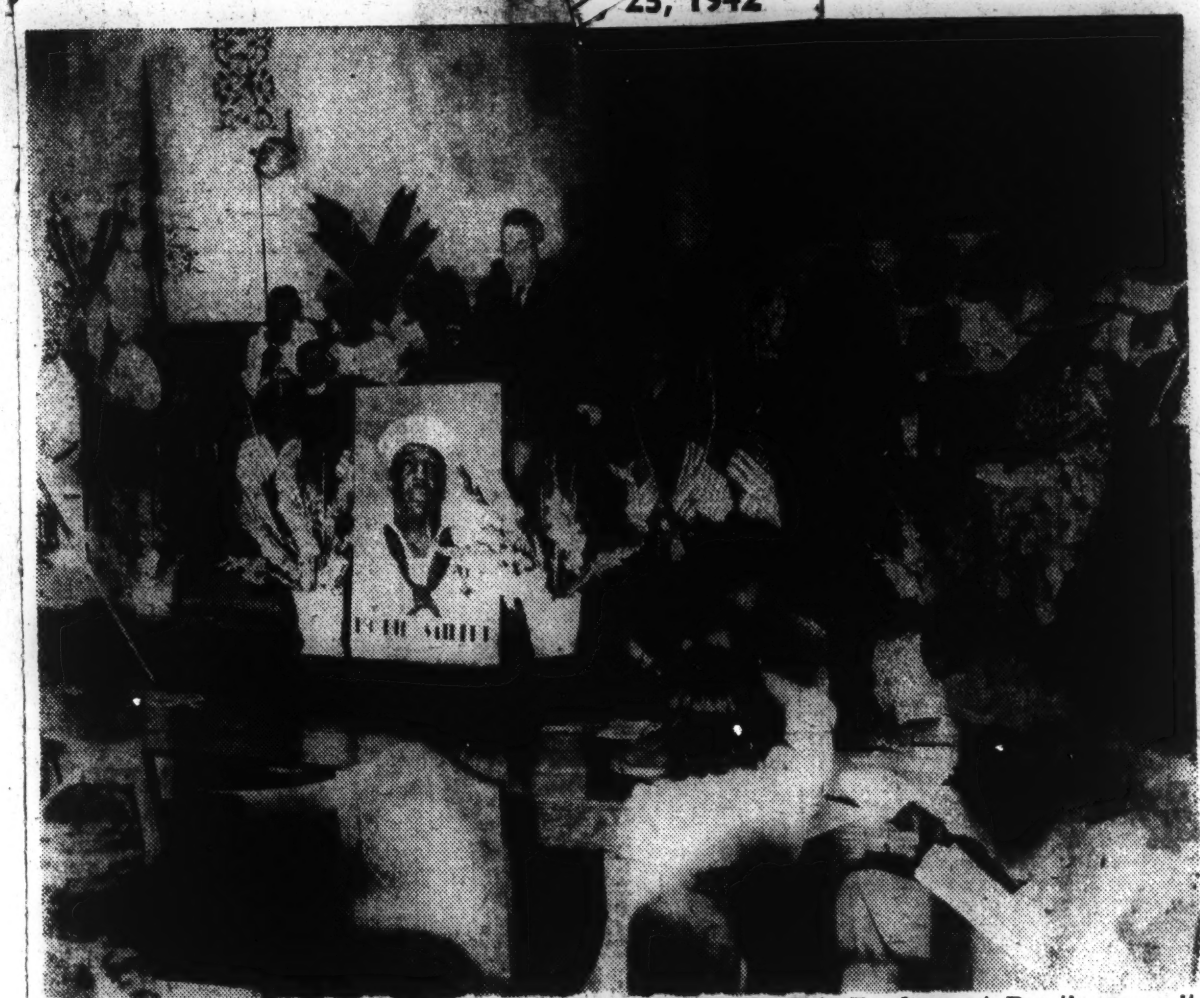
"Moreover, he can interest himself in the legitimate aspirations and the legitimate demands of the Negro population. He can see to it that the distribution of public utilities and public benefit & such as sewer and water connections, street and sidewalk paving, parks and playgrounds, public health, nursing and hospital facilities—come to the Negro upon the basis of population and need and fairness rather than upon his ability to muster votes.

"He can interest himself in full justice in the courts for the Negro. All of us can, I believe, greatly improve the Negro's status as a citizen if we strike out the dishonest and evasive laws which bar not only him but in so many southern white people, from participation in elections.

"The southern white man can purchase his own security, his own happiness and his own self-respect only in that measure in which he is willing to accord them to the Negro."

Washington Negro officials were astonished when they read this

THE CALIFORNIA EAGLE
[illegible]6, 1942
[illegible] 23, 1942



DR. MALCOLM S. MacLEAN . . . chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practice committee, as he told an applauding session of the NAACP National Conference "without romancing, without rosy optimism, and without expectation of dispute, I can tell you the achievements of the President's FEPC have been extraordinary."

Los Angeles, Calif., Thursday, July 23, 1942

FEPC Denies Metal Co.'s Request

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—At its July 6 meeting the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice refused the request of Reynold Metals Company of Richmond, Virginia, to be permitted to retain disclosure of religion and color on its job application forms. The committee has an established policy calling for the elimination of this item on pre-employment forms which, it feels, is a necessary means for reducing discrimination based on religion or color.

At the same meeting, the case of the Schatz Manufacturing company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was heard. The company has been called to answer charges of discrimination against Negroes in employment.

Requests by the Carl L. Norden company of New York City and the Titeflex Metal Hose company of Newark, N. J. for a review of findings made against them by the FEPC have been granted by the committee, Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary, announced today.

The companies, both of which manufacture war products, had been cited for discrimination against Negroes and Jews in violation of Executive Order 8802, by the President's committee after its New York hearings last February.

The Norden company and the Titeflex company will be given opportunity to argue on the record of testimony before the committee in its Washington office on July 21.

The committee modified its direction in the case of the Fairchild Aviation corporation of Jamaica, New York. The company was excused from making a monthly report on the number and classification of its workers, race and religion. The company had been cited for discrimination against both Negroes and Jews.

[illegible] of human nature [illegible] in all pressure [illegible] white or black, [illegible] or labor, to capitalize [illegible] the moment and the situation [illegible] gains. It is perfect[illegible] that some Negro leaders [illegible] adopted the 'all or nothing' [illegible]

[illegible] many of the leaders have [illegible] to see in Executive Or[illegible] a new 'Emancipation [illegible]' and have magnified [illegible] and its possibilities.

[illegible] many of them ignore the history and tradition of this section and take refuge in the unrealistic idea that the federal power [illegible] invoked to perform some [illegible] to convert human nature [illegible] what it is. We ought to have [illegible] enough by now to know that [illegible] federal government has only [illegible] power as we freely accord it; [illegible] experience with prohibition should have taught us that a federal enactment is effective only as [illegible] conforms to the will of the people and as they respect it.

[illegible] I repeat, those Negro leaders and those Negro newspaper editors who demand 'all or nothing' are giving cruel and disillusioning leadership to their people; [illegible] than that, they are playing [illegible] the hand of white demogogues [illegible] two or three times have piled up tragic consequences by playing upon the emotions of a people.

[illegible] southern Negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the southern white men of good will who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no [illegible] in the world—not even in all [illegible] mechanized armies of the [illegible], allied and axis—which could force the southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war.

"They would do better to learn, and to tell, plain truths to their [illegible] [illegible] the changes which have taken place in Mr. Ethridge's own city of Louisville, they point out the things which may have influenced some of the strong sentiment expressed. Among these were the recent attempt on the part of Negro citizens of Louisville to have equal use of the fine municipal library, which has been denied them in the past. They also point to the equal salary law recently passed for teachers and the fact that Negroes elected their own representative to the state legislature from Louisville in the person of Charles Anderson.

Members of the committee are silent on the speech but it was hailed throughout the south as a masterpiece and a correct presentation of the south's attitude toward Negroes.

Mr. Ethridge's pronouncement has made official Washington stop to consider each member of the committee separately and weigh the merits in his particular benefit. A closer inspection of the individuals brings to light some interesting facts, which when discussed give cause for alarm among Negroes as to just what the Co FEP really is.

PHONE ADams 9729

SENTINEL

AND WORTH MORE

A FEARLESS INDEPENDENT ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

OUT OF CITY 7c IN CITY 5c

VOLUME X—NUMBER 42 LOS ANGELES, CALIF., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1942 LEON H. WASHINGTON, JR., PUBLISHER

WHITE (NAACP SECRETARY) — Victory At Home Is Vital As Victory Abroad

RANDOLPH (SPINGARN MEDALIST) — Better To Die Fighting Than Live Begging

WILKINS (ASST. NAACP SEC.) — We Must Win Four Freedoms At Home

THE CALIFORNIA EAGLE
Thursday, [illegible]

A Program for Americans: Win This War!

Certainly there is no American citizen who can differ with this fundamental purpose to guide our steps in a moment of great national peril. It must be the basic consideration of all our activities, because upon it alone all else revolves and is dependent. To lose the war would be disaster. WE MUST WIN.

The soldier must train and fight. He must risk his life and determine to inflict the greatest possible damage upon his enemy.

The riveter must rivet, the welder weld; each, according to his own capacity and position, must contribute toward winning the war.

How, then, can American Negroes, considering their peculiar, unjust and often vicious limitations, serve this cause most effectively?

They can serve it through an unending, bitter attack upon every restriction which bars their full mobilization, in industry and the military alike.

And of first importance in such a campaign is the full understanding of what is the true source of these restrictions.

Is it the people? No, since the people's viewpoint on race and racial restrictions are carefully cultivated products of deliberate miseducation and the fact that they were born in a society dominated by reaction. This reaction stretches throughout the nation, being at its heighth in the South, where oppression's age-old tools, miseducation and prejudice, consequently flourish. The people are misinformed. The people are misled. The people are victims in this situation, not causes.

Is the Government the source of restrictions against Negro people? No. The Government is a means by which the most powerful element of the national life expresses itself at any given moment. It is reactionary and detrimental to the people's interests when reaction holds the bulk of power in the nation. It is liberal and devoted to the people's interests as the people's causes unite and become one. That is, the people's influence upon Government grows as the demands of special groups of the people are drawn into a common demand. For instance, when the lemon pickers of Florida and the orange ing a federal law against exploitation ing a Federal law against exploitation of agricultural labor, both their special interests are strengthened and both will benefit from this legislation, possible only through unified action.

What is the overwhelming power in our national Government today? The will to win the war, supported unquestionably by the solid millions stand as a boulder in the way of adequate prosecution of the war. Safe from the wrath of the people, since only 20 per cent of their home constituencies are able to vote, these men dare sell-out to the agents of Fascism, wound their country's war effort through way-laying defense appropriations, scuttling necessary war legislation, and, most important, preventing the government's forthright action against many who bite the war effort in the back through employment discrimination. Yet even these enemies of victory must twist their stand into a false support of the war — they say, "We cannot relax discriminations against Negro people for this would injure the morale of the South and so hinder the war effort," thus betraying their fear of the nation's dominant determination — winning this war.

If it is not the people and not the Government, what is the source of the restrictions against the Negro people in industry?

Let us be logical. The Negro people are an army of skilled and unskilled workers who, in the production line against Hitler, are an overwhelming weight upon the scales of the United Nations. Who would oppose the use of such a formidable host against our common enemy? The people? Only as they are misled. The government? Only as it is pressured by a rank but potent minority of Congressmen and Senators (mostly poll-tax elected), civil and military administrators. What force in our American life is left? THOSE WHO WOULD RATHER WE LOSE THIS WAR. Right? Those giants of finance capital whose foul alliances with Germany, Italy, Japan and British imperialism are an open, international scandal! Those expatriated conspirators of the Ethiopian invasion (remember the relentless continuance of oil shipments from American Fascists to their Italian comrades, — in the face of overwhelming opposition from the bulk of U. S. public opinion?) those villains of the Scrap-Iron-to-Japan campaign (remember the personal loans to the Japanese government of a certain monarchial automobile manufacturer recently hailed as a burning patriot?); those arch-traitors of the synthetic rubber agreements (remember the prevention of U. S. synthetic rubber production by a firm exposed by the Department of Justice AFTER December 7?). Is it not reasonable to assume that these forces are continuing their association with the Fascist world through wounding America's war effort, restricting employment of vitally needed workers and inflicting the double injury of destroying these workers' morale?

THE CALIFORNIA EAGLE
Thursday, [illegible]

[illegible]

By C. A. B.

If there was ever a time in the history of this nation when Negro Americans should be solid in their faith in the American Government, it is now.

I remember just a few years ago the Tuskegee report of a year's lynchings tallied five and six per southern state. Last year's report gave one lynching in the entire nation. The shocking incident at Texarkana, Tex., last week was announced, according to good authority, on the Tokyo radio DURING THE TIME that it occurred. If true, this fact fits in well with the new Fascist strategy for dividing the American Negro from the rest of war-bent America through the leveling of every bombardment upon his normally high morale.

The commonly called "second World War" differs fundamentally from the blood bath of 20 years ago. That one was a family argument among Bourbons. This one represents a genuine upsurge of the oppressed peoples of the earth battling a fierce reaction of the rulers of the earth. Just as the war is different, so is the American Negro's status in the nation's industrial life different from that he held during the last conflict.

Twenty years ago labor unions, by and large, were closed to Negroes. Today, standing as it were on the threshold of a new world, labor unions have been first to recognize the injustice that was being perpetrated against one-tenth of the nation's population. This realization was hastened through

[redacted]

At the present, Negro labor has been and is being integrated into all branches of union labor.

When A. Philip Randolph organized the Pullman Porters, it was a fine, timely stroke. It served a definite, constructive purpose. But today the square-shooting labor union is making an heroic fight for the participation of Negroes, not on the old basis of segregation, but on a new, working system of complete integration.

Since I am well mindful of the early, heroic struggles of Mr. Randolph, I cannot help but stand in amazement at his current fit of red-baiting. In his speech Friday night at Second Baptist church, Mr. Randolph held that supporters of the Second Front, part of the established policy of the U. S. Government (SOVIET-BRITISH-AMERICAN PACTS), were "Russian agents," interested only in the welfare of the nation. Myself an ardent demander of an immediate Second Front am then a Communist!

I cannot imagine any sincere member of such an oppressed group as the American Negro raising the Red cry. Personally, my politics are quite well known. I was Western Women's Division chief of the 1940 Republican campaign. My only "radical" move was support of Al Smith in 1928 because I believed this man from the gutter had simple faith in the common people and because I could not tolerate the policies espoused by Herbert Hoover.

Today, with equal fervor, I urge an immediate Second Front. So I am a Communist.

We Communists are a select crowd, if nothing else. To date we include President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Strabolgi, John Cohee, and the Los Angeles Times!

[illegible] population. But in the effort to win this war is the use of ALL available man-power, thus, even before war's declaration, we secured Executive Order 8802 and the Fair Employment Practice Committee. The Executive Order places the stigma of presidential disapproval upon discriminatory employers. The FEPC spanks them into line through threatening loss of war contracts. Paul V. McNutt, War Man-Power Commissioner; War Production Board chief, Donald M. Nelson; President Roosevelt and Vice President Wallace, — all have basted racial discrimination in industry, discrimination which hinders the war effort, the war effort which is the overwhelming power in our national government today.

If the government is all-out for war, why, then, does it not outlaw employment discrimination immediately and completely, as a war measure? It does not because of the presence of the poll-tax Representatives and Senators in our Congress. They, with a handful of unfound-out Congressional saboteurs from other parts of the country, [illegible] the true source of restrictions against Negroes in the U. S. today. The Fascist forces who would RATHER WE LOSE THIS WAR.

What constructive and effective program can be used against this plot? 1—Full use of the Presidential Policy as established by Executive Order 8802 and the investigatory power of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. Absolute refusal to be content with token hirings. Militant, organized campaigns to destroy every war-hindering discrimination at hand through citation to the Fair Employment Practice Committee, public exposure, and a bellowing, insistent demand for immediate action.

2—Tight, bitter attack upon the poll-tax. (218 signatures from Congressmen are needed to get the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill out of committee, 123 have been secured, 45 in the last four weeks, 13 the last day reported.) Force every representative vulnerable to pressure from any

CHICAGO DEFENDER

JULY 25, 1942

The Labor Front

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

SAYS NEGRO RAILROAD WORKERS SHOULD ORGANIZE FOR SELF-PROTECTION

For many years now the Negro railroad worker has been taking a beating. Today no group of workers in the United States needs the protection of a strong and democratic labor movement as badly as these workers.

Geo. F. McCray

There are well over 100,000 Negro men and women employed in the industry. They are found in various classifications of work such as porters and maids, firemen, switchmen, and maintenance of way workers, car cleaners, red caps, oilers, hostlers, cooks, waiters, trainmen, carmen, and helpers for blacksmiths, machinists, and boilermakers. There is also a large group of terminal warehousemen and freight station laborers.

Certain occupations like pullman porters, red caps, maids and maintenance of way employes, and cooks and waiters on many roads are almost completely manned by Negroes. Almost exclusively, however, Negroes are to be found in the custodial, service or laboring classifications in the industry.

SUBJECT TO RIGID JIM CROW SYSTEM

Throughout the industry Negroes are subjected to a jim crow system that embodies all the crudities and refinements developed for his suppression. This is true in pite of the fact that each of the occupations in the railroad industry in which Negroes work is covered by the jurisdiction of a recognized labor organization. Most of these organizations are affiliated with the A.F.L. or are independent. Two are affiliated with the C.I.O.

The C.I.O. unions led by Bill Townsend's United Transport Service Employes of America and the Utility Workers Organizing committee are offering full equality and participation to the Negro workers. Unfortunately, Bill Townsend's organization is the only really established union the C.I.O. has in the railroad industry.

In contrast the attitude of the C.I.O., the powerful railroad brotherhoods and the unions affiliated with the AF.L., excepting Randolph's Pullman Porters, regard the Negro pretty much as a nuisance. This latter group of unions often flatly refuse to admit Negroes. Occasionally they admit Negroes and push them off into Jim Crow locals without voice or vote in their own or the union's affairs.

In other instances Negroes are admitted into the union, required to assume all the financial obligations of membership, but get very little if any aid from the international in presenting grievances or fighting for better wages, hours, and working conditions.

In times like these, it is well to remember that these Negro railroad workers enjoy neither freedom from fear, nor freedom from want. Negro blacksmith, boilermaker and machinist helpers along with other workers in the industry are stubbornly [illegible]ed promotions. And not [illegible] most railroad jobs closed [illegible]es, but Negro firemen, [illegible]men and brakemen are being [illegible]matically and often brutally [illegible]laced.

DEFENSIVE STEPS TAKEN BY NEGROES

In the face of this situation Negro workers have done what they could to protect their interests. Some of them have accepted the segregated, Jim Crow, voiceless locals ;some have paid and are continuing to pay dues to international unions and "brotherhoods" that really do little for them. Still other Negro workers established strong bargaining unions composed primarily of Negroes and holding contracts with all the major railroads. Others have sought protection in small, isolated, regional unions composed solely of Negroes and held together usually by one or two men.

These smaller, regional, separated groups have achieved about all that could be expected of them under the circumstances. Since the railway labor act provides for compulsory adjustment and arbitration of grievances presented by an organization on behalf of individual employes, these small groups have been able to offer their members a limit-

AFRO-AMERICAN

July 11, 1942

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

SHIFTING THE BLAME

NEW YORK.

Now that America is beginning to realize the evils of racial discrimination, which its industrial, political and labor leaders have fostered in the nation's labor life, there is a noticeable tendency on the part of these leaders to shift the blame.

Speaking recently at the labor victory meeting in New York, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man Power Commission, said:

"There are still too many employers who stipulate on their hiring schedules that certain jobs are barred to colored persons; too many who hire them only for certain service jobs or assign them to work below their best skill."

Like most political leaders, the WMPC director would have us believe that the blame for this lies solely at the doorsteps of the employers, which is not the whole truth.

Political leaders and the white labor leaders are just as much responsible for this state of affairs as the industrial leaders. The fact that they have awakened to the seriousness of the situation doesn't lessen the degree of responsibility which may be charged to each.

It was through the organizational strategy of the "Big Four" railroad unions, aided and abetted by political leaders, that black railroad firemen in the South are gradually being eliminated from the engine cab.

And it was through the machinations of the railroad union leaders and the politicians that colored brakemen and trainmen are no longer seen on railroad passenger trains.

Even in the lower-paid jobs, labor leaders have been permitted the authority to exclude workers solely on the ground of color, although they do it by what might be termed union strategy.

For example, there is a colored man who has been an elevator operator at the Grand Central Station in New York for the past ten or more years, and, according to the system of seniority, is eligible to any elevator job in the station, yet he is not allowed to run a passenger elevator there, except as a substitute.

One of the strategies of the white station employees' union is to abolish the title of a vacant job when the applicant is undesirable to the union, as was done last winter in the case of another colored boy, although he was a member of the union.

These citations, however, are no defense for the employers' side of the situation. There are colored workers in both the railroad and Pullman service whose job assignments are below their training and ability, and over which the unions have no control.

Two of the latter are John W. Ballard and C. P. Loving, porter instructors of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Terminal districts, respectively.

[illegible]

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

July 25, 1942

Around and Beyond

By Frank Crosswaith

"GIVE the people light and they shall find the way out," is one of the world's oldest and most reliable truism.

Mr. Crosswaith

The readers of this column are all creditably acquainted with, and properly appreciative of, the brilliant background of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the career of its indomitable leader, Mr. A. Philip Randolph. Thereby, making an introduction unnecessary except to say that we have chosen as our guest for this issue Mr. Randolph and his views appearing in the current issue of the "Black Worker," official organ of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. These views deserve to be read and understood by every Negro desirous of taking part seriously in our struggle for justice and equality in the United States and elsewhere.

By A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH

"The Communists have long ranted and raved about their fight for the down-trodden Negro. According to their official organ, no one but the Communist could be trusted to champion the unpopular cause of the Negro. They tried to get all of the mothers of the Scottsboro boys to parade them throughout the country as an appeal to the sympathy of the Negro and white public for funds, and they collected hundreds of thousands of dollars and as proof of their love for and devotion to the Negro people.

"Being artful and cunning, they formed and are forming all sorts of organizations to rope the Negro in such as the League for Struggle for Negro Rights, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, the National Negro Congress, the Negro Labor Victory Committee and others.

Promised to Make Film

"Communists even went so far as to get the Soviet Government to promise to make a film depicting the economic, political and social injustices of the Negro in America. This, of course, was before Litvinoff had come to America and secured recognition for the Soviet Union. So much enthusiasm was worked up about this film, that a large group of well-known Negroes went to Russia to participate in the movie.

"But the ways of government are [illegible], and diplomacy is full of [illegible]. Before this well-meaning but misguided group of Negroes had arrived in Soviet Russia or soon thereafter, Russia was given recognition by the United States, and, of course, there was no film of how Negroes were victimized by racial discriminations, segregation and Jim-Crow.

"While there was no ethical explanation for the run-around the ever generous gave the Negro, it was carefully explained with appropriate Marxian dialectics that the recent correlation of forces rendered the making of the proposed film in the Land of the Soviets against the interest of international amity and the working class.

"It was just an instance of the Communists promising Negroes the moon in order to razz them. Making a film of the horrors of injustices vented upon Negroes was intended to embarrass Uncle Sam. But when President Roosevelt made a diplomatic pact with Joe Stalin, the Communists wouldn't then give their boots for the uplift of 20 million Negroes with all of their miseries, lynchings, poll taxes and what not.

"And, today, what do we find? We find that the Communists have become Number One Enemy of the Negro people. Although Negroes are still the victims of lynchings, white Primaries, the Poll Tax, mob law and sharecrop exploitation, and are Jim-Crowed and treated like second-class citizens, the Communists advise them to submerge and forget their grievances and abandon their right for their democratic rights for a SECOND FRONT and the salvation of Soviet Russia. Now, we want to see Russia win over Hitler, but Negroes are not going to permit the Communists in America who take their orders from Soviet Russia to tell them what to do about their problems in America.

"Only to Save Russia!"

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the Communists would sacrifice America, the Negro people and heaven and [illegible] for Soviet Russia.

"Bent upon using and capitalizing every incident, they can find to advance the Communist Party and Soviet Russia, the [illegible] who ignored the fight for Odell Waller because they were not permitted to lead and mess it up, clutched with their filthy fingers the throat of Odell Waller dead, and in sack cloth and ashes, wept over his execution in a memorial meeting they held in New York City. Everybody knows the Communists had no interest in Odell Waller. But since the case was made famous and of national and international significance, and, too, since they saw the Negro people greatly aroused over it because of the brilliant fight waged by the Workers' Defense League for the black sharecropper, with the fine and unselfish guidance of Susan LaFollette, his attorney, John Finerty, Mor[illegible] secretary of the league, [illegible] Murphy, representative, and others, the Communists wanted and has tried [illegible] horn in for unholy and selfish [illegible] gle for the Negroes' democratic rights, made sacred by the blood of Odell Waller. Yes, the Communists have become the Number One Enemy of the Negro."

[illegible] clerical job in the company's operating department; and it is not likely that they'll ever be promoted beyond their present jobs, unless there is a radical change from the present employment policy.

Mr. McNutt was entirely correct in what he said about the industrial leaders, the employers; but he should have amplified the list of those who have "permitted the luxury of discrimination" in America's industrial life.

* * *

LABOR LEADER HONORED

Willard S. Townsend, international president of the United Transport Service Employees of America, was tended a testimonial reception on Thursday evening, July 2, at the Good Shepherd Community Center, Chicago, by a committee of civic, political and social leaders of that city.

The affair was in honor of the UTSEA leader's recent election as a member of the executive board of the CIO, and for the part he has played in the civic, political and labor life of his race.

Randolph Tells F.D. He Let Us Down

Silence Said to Indicate South Is Stronger Than U.S. Government

(Continued from Page 1)

known tenor, Roland Hayes, by Georgia cops.

"Certainly you must know," the President was told, "that colored people are reaching such a point of desperation that they are beginning to express a willingness and determination to die right here in America to attain a democracy which they have never had."

Want Full Rights Now

"If the colored man is not given his full rights now, then the battle for democracy is lost," the letter added.

The complete text of the letter, released by the March-on-Washington Movement which is directed by Mr. Randolph, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

As representatives of national organizations, speaking for millions of Americans, particularly colored people, we who tried without success to see you on July 1 feel that in refusing to intervene in the case of Odell Waller, the government of the United States has failed us.

Called "Stab in the Back"

The Waller case became a symbol of the typical sort of injustice accorded colored people in America. Waller's electrocution is a "stab in the back" to a group of people who are asked to defend their country, but whom their government apparently does not intend to defend.

By the government's failure to go on record publicly in this case, it has let the colored people down. In failing us, the cause of Hitlerism at home has been aided.

Everyone with any understanding of this case has conceded that Waller should not have been executed because of a mere technicality. It is unthinkable in a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, that a man must die because of an error of his trial counsel.

Supreme Court Failed

The U.S. Supreme Court, by its refusal to grant an argument on the admittedly important constitutional question of poll tax juries involved in Waller's case, did not fulfill its larger function of interpreting the law in the interest of human liberty.

This is the Supreme Court which you picked, Mr. President, a court which you strove to appoint for the very reason that in the early days of your administration you smarted against those restrictions and technicalities of the Supreme Court which thwarted the efforts of the New Deal.

Waller Was Doomed

The government knows as well as we do that Waller was doomed from the beginning. It knows that he was the victim of a vicious economic and political system perpetuated by the poll tax and racial oppression, a system in the making of which Waller had no part, but whose crushing burdens rested upon him and others of his economic class.

It knows that an impoverished and underprivileged colored man in Southern courts is handicapped in the matter of obtaining competent counsel who will raise and prove the [illegible]ex and technical questions in a manner required by [illegible] Supreme Court.

tence to life imprisonment where there is doubt as to a man's degree of guilt is so small a thing—yet the Governor hardened his conscience against the appeals of thousands of public-spirited citizens who were interested in this case.

Final Appeals Made

Colored people in this country, having exhausted all other known channels of appeal, petitioned the President of the United States as a last resort.

They asked you to appeal publicly to Governor Darden to grant a stay of execution, during which time a non-partisan Commission of Inquiry could investigate the circumstances surrounding the conviction of Waller by a poll tax jury.

They further pointed out that a stay of execution would permit Waller his final chance on a writ of certiorari before the full U.S. Supreme Court in the fall term.

Race Embittered

You must be aware, Mr. President, of the complete disillusionment and embittered resentment of the colored masses in this country, a discontent which is taking organized form. You must be aware that colored morale is admittedly a national problem in view of the war effort.

You must realize that in this case every known instrument of the democratic process was utilized, only to end in total failure.

Certainly you must know that colored people are reaching such a point of desperation that they are beginning to express a willingness and determination to die right here in America to attain a democracy which they never had.

Hemmed in on all sides by the poll tax and jim crow restrictions in the South, robbed of economic and social opportunities throughout the entire country despite your Executive Order No. 8802 establishing the Fair Employment Practices Committee, they have always turned to the Federal government as the one agency which enforced the Constitution and from which they could expect the rights and common decency to which every citizen is entitled.

Interview Denied

Impelled by the force of a spontaneous outcry throughout the nation upon Governor Darden's refusal to commute Waller's sentence, we came to Washington to seek an interview with you, Mr. President. And what was the response?

Although we tried until nearly midnight to reach you, our delegation was shunted from one department to another. Its efforts were thwarted by one official after another who would not act because he did not feel it was sufficiently important to safeguard the interests of 13,000,000 American citizens.

The question of saving Waller had gone beyond legal grounds and was now a question of national morale at a moment when morale was crucially important.

These officials were unable to see the broad similarities between the Tom Mooney case and Waller's case, although both achieved national importance because of the indignation of an organized group of people. In the Mooney case the protests of organized labor, in the Waller case the concern of many liberals and the protests of outraged colored people were finding expression.

Our Main Grievance

The delegation was made to feel most poignantly the lack of sensitivity and intelligence with which high administration officials approach the colored man's problems.

The insulting phrase "We try to do all we can for your people" is indicative of the separatism with which public officials are prone to view questions involving the colored man, whose main grievance is precisely the failure on the [illegible] to treat him

the mood of a people determined no longer to take a "licking lying down."

Failure to get any public response from you, Mr. President, leads us to ask this question: Is the southern bloc to be permitted to retain the kind of stranglehold in Washington which makes it impossible for you, our President, to maintain the great humanitarian approach for which you have fought so vigorously?

This tragedy of errors comes at a time when the United Nations are desperately trying to hold back the Axis forces and when the eyes of the colored peoples of the globe are fixed upon the pattern of democracy which America sets for colored people.

Your failure to grant a Commission of Inquiry, as was granted in the case of Tom Mooney by President Wilson, will be interpreted as a refusal because Waller was colored.

Waller's execution has intensified a wave of determination for a showdown on the question of total democracy for the colored man which cannot long be held back by leaders who use the bargain and compromise method.

It was the signal for the barbarous forces in this country to renew the unleashing of their venom of hatred upon the colored people.

Brutality Breaks Loose

Within two weeks after Waller's electrocution, the press has reported the lynching of Willie Vinson, 25-year-old colored youth in Texarkana, Tex.; the slaying of Private Jessie Smith, 25-year-old colored soldier by a cop in Flagstaff, Ariz., and the brutal beating and jailing of the noted colored tenor, Roland Hayes, and his wife in Rome, Ga.

These fascist-like brutalities in America are grist for the propaganda mills of the Axis powers and undoubtedly will be used to destroy the faith of [illegible] the hon-

would have electrified the world as a demonstration that American democracy has a single standard of justice, an act which would have found its way into the hearts of the peoples of India, Africa, South America, China and the Pacific Islands.

More than than, your silence has been viewed by the enemies of democracy at home as an indication that a single region, with its policy of openly flaunting the denial to colored people of the constitutional rights guaranteed to every citizen, is stronger than our national government.

Many Losing Faith

Don't you see, Mr. President, this is not a repetition of anything that has happened before in the history of colored-white relations? With the world in the agony of a war for the survival of sheer human decency, the race issue in America is crucial to the whole struggle. If the colored man is not given his full rights now, then the battle for democracy is lost.

Our concern is that many people, colored and white, are losing faith in the method of democratic mediation as a way to the achievement of freedom. The colored people will yet be listened to in the halls of government in Washington. The time will come when colored lives will not be sacrificed on the altar of reactionary and behind-the-scene politics.

As all Americans remember Pearl Harbor, colored Americans will remember Odell Waller and the new list of victims added since his execution, and we solemnly pledge that they shall not have died in vain.

Furthermore, we call upon enlightened public opinion in America, before it is too late, to free you, our great President, and to free our country from a poll tax Southern bloc which decides the fates of American citizens whom it does not represent.

Very truly yours,

AFRO-AMERICAN

July 25, 1942

ws that well-trained
awyers find it almost
le to practice in these
because of the venom-
saults made upon their
ives in a number of
ern towns.

must be aware of the bru-
sault made several months
n Tennessee upon a mem-
f this very delegation who
e acting dean of Howard
versity Law School and a
nber of the national legal
mittee of the NAACP.

t must be aware of recent
stances where colored law-
ers who have been barred
rom trying cases before the
courts have been stoned out
of town. In the face of these intimidations and brutalities, the colored man, unless he has the money to pay stupendous prices for highly competent counsel, has no choice but to secure the services of a charity lawyer who has no real comprehension of difficulties confronting him.

Refused to Face Issue

Members of the U.S. Supreme Court, according to reports, privately conceded the importance of the question as to whether or not a poll tax jury was a jury of Waller's peers when Waller himself was too poor to pay the poll tax; nevertheless they refused to face the issue and permitted Waller's case to be thrown back into Governor Darden's lap.

A man of Governor Darden's political associations, member of the Byrd-Glass machine, the political beneficiary of the poll tax system in Virginia could not be expected to respond to the broader social issues of the Waller case.

Commutation of a death sen-

part of the na
on a par with a ther citizen.

Doubt Wallace's Sincerity

Vice-President Wallace, with whom the delegation sought a hearing, attempted to evade the group and made it necessary for Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune to run after him in order to be heard.

His curt response "I can do nothing—it is out of my jurisdiction," raises a doubt as to the sincerity of his recent admirable speeches about the "revolution of the common people."

It is a humiliating fact that no action could be got until it was rumored that the delegation, sickened by this traditional "run around" was planning to throw a picket line around the White House.

Shortly thereafter, Elmer Davis, head of War Information, summoned the group to his office. Without for one moment suspecting Mr. Davis's integrity, it must be said that the purpose of the interview was, among other things, to warn the delegation of the national consequences of a picket line at the White House during this period of the war effort.

The delegation impressed upon Mr. Davis that Presidential intervention in the Waller case would no doubt prevent the necessity for intervention later as an emergency measure, when the pent-up resentment of colored people had reached the boiling point.

Does South Rule Nation?

With all the fervor at its command, this delegation tried to acquaint these officials with

the allied na
esty and integrity of American democracy, and hasten the deterioration of the morale of the enslaved peoples of the world which hangs precariously on this faith.

Colored citizens are demanding to know why Nazi saboteurs on trial are being given every opportunity to defend themselves, while American citizens are being hanged to cotton gins and shot down like dogs.

You have let slip an opportunity to do an act which

A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington Movement.

Frank R. Crosswaith, director, Negro Labor Committee, member N. Y. Housing Authority.

Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Negro Women, Incorporated.

Layle Lane, vice-president, American Federation of Teachers.

Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor, St. James Presbyterian Church, New York.

Leon A. Ransom, acting dean, Howard University School of Law.

Pauli Murray, chairman, NAACP Annual Student Conference.

AUGUST 1, 1942 THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

"THE GREATEST honor second to receiving it is the distinction of presenting the Springarn Medal," said Bishop J. A. Gregg, of Kansas City, as he presented the coveted award to A. Philip Randolph, 27th Springarn Medalist. Norman Siminoff, Foto.

AUGUST 22, 1942 The Pittsburgh Courier

Railway Workers To Hold Parley On Job Problems

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20—According to reports from the Brotherhood of Trainmen, Brakemen, Porters, Switchmen, Firemen and Railway Employes, Inc., 2,500 railroad men will be represented in Kansas City at a national meeting August 27-28. The convention will be held at the YWCA, and the men will represent six different railroad companies.

The purpose of the meeting is to get closer co-operation between the unions, and fight discriminatory practices handed out to the men; to select representatives in all the western, middle west, southeastern, southern and southwestern states, and wherever Negroes are employed, to form committees on railroad manpower, to see that the President's Executive Order 8802 is put into execution. Additional plans are to have representatives of the trainmen union go to Chicago, where a national hearing by the CoFEP will be in session.

Among the many delegates expected are: Vernon C. Coffey, Kansas City, Kan.; L. H. Hoyl, Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Fairchild, Popular Bluff, Mo.; S. L. Howard, Memphis, Tenn.; John Benion, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Moppin, St. Louis, Mo.; Herald McPherson, Springfield, Mo.; R. L. Pettis, St. Louis, Mo.; Ira Saville, and William Eldridge, Omaha, Neb.; Omak Ezell, Mobile, Ala.; Henry T. Kurn, Hugo, Okla.; W. B. Mitchell, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Hurley Bibbs, Valley Park, Mo.; B. O. Crayne, Kansas City, Mo.; George Hiram, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Henry Winston, Springfield, Mo.; U. V. Weathers, St. Louis, Mo.; Clinton Messengale, Springfield, Mo.; Leroy A. Tease, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Frank Gilliam, New Orleans, La.; J. F. Price, St. Louis, Mo.; and others.

AMSTERDAM NEW YORK STAR-NEWS
Saturday, August 22, 19

McLaurin In Job Vacated By Randolph

Post on Governor's Committee Is Filled; Successes Reported

By J. ROBERT SMITH
(Star-News Labor Editor)

It was officially announced at a labor press conference called by Frieda S. Miller, industrial commissioner of New York at the State Building Monday, that Benjamin F. McLaurin, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, had replaced A. Philip Randolph, who resigned as a member of the Governor's Committee on Discrimination in Employment.

Mr. McLaurin

The appointment came on the heels of a recommendation made to the commissioner last June when this writer in his column, "Labor's Front," suggested that Randolph resign from the committee due to lack of time to render the required service and that McLaurin be named in his place.

Need Trained Negroes

It was brought out at the conference that one of the serious problems facing the committee at this time is the indifference of Negroes to qualify themselves for defense jobs by attending the various defense training schools in the city.

The commissioner gave an overall picture of the work that her field representatives had done during the month of July including the placement of nine Negroes in the Fairchild Corporation, which was one of the recalcitrant firms summoned to appear before the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee for its discriminatory policies last February.

While Negroes comprise only 1.2 percent of the 180,000 employes in 120 State war industries recently investigated by the committee, Miss Miller told reporters that Negro employment is increasing steadily and also predicted that thousands more will move into armament production before the end of the year.

Seeking Negroes

The commissioner, who is chairman of the committee, stressed the fact that the proportion of Negroes in these plants a year ago was considerably less than at the time of these visits and that rechecks during the past few weeks indicate that the majority of the companies are now actively seeking Negro workers.

"For example," she declared, "one plant which employed 60 Negroes in March added 29 in May, another [illegible]reased its Negro staff from [illegible]105, and still another which never used a colored person on production in the past, has accepted a sizeable group for its training school.

"As the result of pressure by our committee and other groups, one New York firm, which previously excluded them, now is hiring eight Negroes to every white person and will continue to do so until a fair proportion is reached. Many plants have upgraded Negroes to supervisory jobs and others have taken on Negro technicians."

"These are just a few examples of the [illegible]

Company out of a total of [illegible] workers. Following the committee's appeal, the company liberalized its practices and on June [illegible] 125 Negroes on production work. Some of this group were being trained as expert mechanics.

Declaring that many employers working on war contracts have voluntarily recognized the need for relaxing employment specifications based on race, religion or national origin, Miss Miller revealed that the use of appeal and persuasion by the committee has brought tangible results in many cases and promises of complete cooperation in others.

Miss Miller's analysis of the committee's activities during the past four months shows that 120 employers, with a total of nearly 200,000 employes, have been investigated by her field representatives following receipt of complaints from groups or individuals. In the majority of these cases it was determined that while the specific complaint was unjustified, the policies and practices of the companies appeared to be definitely discriminatory.

Provisions of the law were explained and second visits scheduled to check on compliance. While no complete tabulation is available, Miss Miller said that almost all of these plants have commenced to hire persons from groups discriminated against in the past.

Vicious Circle

The commissioner said that last year when the committee started its work, it found that defense training schools were linked in "a particularly vicious circle." Few members of so-called minority groups were accepted on the ground that employers wouldn't hire them, she explained, and employers, at the same time, were excusing their failure to employ such people by pointing out that trained candidates were not available.

"During recent months, the committee has kept in constant touch with the vocational defense schools to bring a better balance into the student body in keeping with our objective," Miller declared. "As the U. S. Employment Service plays a major part in the selection and placement of trainees, we have also emphasized the problem to that agency.

"A decided improvement has been accomplished and we are confident it will continue. In one school, for example, where no Negroes were enrolled two months ago, 22 are in training today. We are also presenting the schools and

S, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1942

Life-Long Friend Quits Talmadge Over School Issue

Sandy Beaver Accuses Governor of 'Political Dictation Over Education'

Atlanta, [illegible] 28 (AP). Blaming Governor Eugene Talmadge for the "tragedy" facing the University System of Georgia, Sandy Beaver announced here he was resigning as chairman of the board of regents and said, in a letter to the governor, that his action "marks the end of a lifelong friendship and association between us."

At the same time the Gainesville, Ga., educator, who previously served on the board from 1933 to 1940, said he was relinquishing his post as chief of the governor's staff.

"Utterly Destructive."

Stating in his letter yesterday that he had "openly approved many of the policies which you in the past have advocated," Beaver said he was now resigning because "the course you are pursuing with respect to the University System is utterly destructive of that system."

Ten units of the system were suspended by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools last year after it had accused Governor Talmadge of "unjustified and unprecedented political interference" in revamping the board of regents in order to remove seven educators.

"I have struggled with you from the first day you embarked on this ruinous course to get you to change your attitude," Beaver said in his letter. "Now I am forced to recognize that nothing can induce you to give up the political dictation which you have set up over education in Georgia."

Denies Co-Education.

Denying that state educators had ever advocated racial co-education, Beaver said Talmadge was attempting to create a "fake issue" in his campaign for re-election. Beaver added that the state constitution prohibits Negroes and whites from attending schools together.

Declaring that students and faculty members will desert Georgia colleges unless the accredited rating is restored, Beaver said the "exodus" already had begun from the University System while enrollment in private schools of the state had increased.

Turning to the governor's attacks on the Rosenwald Foundation Beaver said, "No foundation has ever suggested to us anything contrary to our Southern ideas on race relations."

gust, 29, 1942.

Randolph May Be Congress Candidate

By Ernest E. Johnson

NEW YORK, (ANP)—A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington movement, has been named a candidate for congress-at large from this state by the American Labor party and will run in the event the party is unable to prevent the nomination of Atty. Gen. John J. Bennett for governor by the Democratic party.

The candidacy was made known Saturday afternoon along with the announcement that New York City's comptroller, Joseph D. McColdrick, would head up the party's ticket unless Sen. James M. Mead, choice of President Roosevelt and the New Deal element, is given the Democratic nomination by the State convention. Bennett is being backed by State Chairman James A. Farley, and claims majority support of delegates.

In naming a full slate for the state elections, the ALP is apparently going through with the threat to upset the applecart of the Democrats, bring about the election of Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican standard-bearer, and place the blame of chairman Farley. Both the left and right wings of the ALP are unalterably opposed to Bennett and wholeheartedly for Sen. Mead. However, there is no certainty that the latter will get the nod.

The nomination of Randolph is being viewed as a move to draw upon the strong prestige he holds among Negroes throughout the city and state. In the event the ticket is actually entered the party expects to collect about a million votes mostly at the expense of the Democrats. Negroes for the past 12 years, except in New York's mayoralty contests, have been strong Democrats. By naming Randolph, some of this strength can be siphoned onto the ALP on the voting machine.

While Tammany Hall, the New York county democratic organizations, is pledged to Sen. Mead, certain de-

CLARION CALL FOR UNITY

There must be somebody somewhere, in whom the Negro believes and who can get the ear of the 20 million blacks, unify them, and make a consolidated effort to make Congress pass legislation abolishing all jim crow laws, and I am sure if enough pressure is brought to bear upon the President he could not help but endorse the same, and also goad Congress into enacting anti-jim crow laws.

For God's sake! Are we going to sit idle and not beat the iron while it is at white heat, for a seat at the post-war peace table?

The Jew, the Italian, the Chinaman, the Jap, the Indian and all nationalities will be represented there and poor Mr. Negro will not have any representation at all.

Don't you think it is time that we wake up and quit playing cheap politics like that played at Madison Square Garden in which one faction tries to steal the show or spot light. It is a disgrace.

I believe that Philip Randolph if given half a chance, could organize committees all over the United States and call a convention and get results. It is not that we haven't got enough Negroes with abiliy to put this thing across; it is that there is too much crab-oligy among us. Think of he committee that the Jewish people have "fronting" for them in addition to the 500 delegates representing 83 communities that met in Chicago May 16th at the Jewish Congress.

I am sure that every Negro in America is eager to pour every ounce of strength he has into a common melting pot for a unified struggle against fascism and jimcrowism. Now that we can eulogize Stalin without being called a Communist we should be considering a place in the sun where a man is a man regarless of his creed or color.

Men and Women

Ferdinand Smith, left, of New York, executive secretary of the National Maritime Union, chats with Frank Bruno, white, agent for the Union in Memphis, Tenn.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1942 THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

President Quits As Pullman Porters Vote To Join CIO Union In Chicago

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

The national executive board of the Independent Pullman Porters and Maids Protective association announced from its Chicago headquarters this week that the association had set up a committee of five persons to open negotiations for eventual affiliation with the United Transport Service Employes of America (CIO) of which Willard S. Townsend is president.

The Porters and Maids organization claims a membership close to 1,000 workers opposed to affiliation with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters headed by A. Philip Randolph.

While Willard Townsend (UTSEA-CIO) was in Washington, D.C., conferring with Phillip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on a policy to protect the interests of Negro workers during peace negotiations between the CIO and AFL, preliminary negotiations with UTSEA were being held by the porters and maids. Representing UTSEA were John Yancey, international secretary-treasurer and Eugene Frazier, general organizer. Representing the Porters and Maids were J. R. Reese, C. E. Hendricks, Paul Brown, and W. A. Scott.

J. T. Ree of New York, former president of the Porters and Maids, resigned his position rather than participate in negotiations to convert the Porters and Maids organization into a full fledged union. Local labor observers held the view that these developments mean labor strife only if peace negotiations between CIO and AFL fail.

These negotiations were held at the eighth annual convention of the association. An address was given by Paul E. X. Brown, managing editor of the "Railroad Review." He spoke for the building of a national publicity program and the reorganization of the affairs of the association for its alignment with constructive forces in the labor world.

The national ladies auxiliary was represented at the convention by Mrs. Leotha Harris, Chicago; Mrs. Nathaniel Greer, Cincinnati, and Mrs. C. Wynn of Cleveland.

C. E. Kendricks was elected temporary president of the association to conduct the business of the organization pending the outcome of negotiations with UTSEA.

Saturday, August 29, 1942 AMSTERDAM NEW YORK STAR-NEWS

Around and Beyond

By Frank Crosswaith

HAVING spent more than 28 years in the cause of labor, beginning at a time when trade unionism was as objectionable to the average Negro as Ku Klux-ism and Naziism are objectionable to all Negroes and civilized whites today, we cannot escape feeling a measure of pride and spiritual satisfaction over the slow but steady growth of the legitimate trade union movement among Negro workers. Those years of service should give one the right to speak occasionally on matters affecting labor. A very wise man once said: "Never assert yourself authoritatively and affirmatively before you possess knowledge and understanding of the particular subject about which you express an opinion." Another cautious gentleman wrote: "Never attempt discussions of mundane matters with the uninformed, for such practices tend to degrade the power of reason and logic. A superior mind teaches first, then discusses." To which this humble Columnist adds: Amen!

Mr. Crosswaith

Action on Job Front

The principle of organized action for workers is becoming generally accepted among our people. It is becoming so generally accepted, that even racketeerism, burglary, narrowed nationalism with a mercenary motive, are beginning to raise their ugly heads and are being accepted by some as labor organizations. Sections of our race from which used to come eloquent sermons warning the people against "labor unions" and "labor agitators" are now chanting hymns of praise and labor endorsements. From those among us who once served as resonant sounding boards for the unsocial and unenlightened propaganda of the open-shoppers we now hear talks about the good inherent in trade unionism.

Of course, it is just as easy for an individual to go from one extreme to the other when moved by the compelling forces of egoism, ignorance, selfishness and personal hatred or friendship. But this question of trade unionism, because it is destined to play such a vital role in reforming and reshaping our world, and eventually bring human relationship closer to those christian ideals that have spiritually stirred the hearts and souls of men through the centuries, must be treated coldly, intelligently and constructively. When the door of freedom and justice is firmly opened to the Negro, it will be the calloused hands of labor that will open it with the key of power through organization across lines of color or religion. Regardless of the many evil deeds directed against the Negro by sections of white labor, the fate of the Negro and the fate of the white worker is identical, and neither of them will ever be free unless the other is free. Every socio-economic and political gain made by white labor is shared by the Negro whether or not it was no intended. Likewis., every socio-economic and political disadvantage directed against the Negro whether in Dixie or elsewhere will adversely affect white labor.

Elected by White Majority

Both groups are steadily becoming aware of that fact. For the second time in the history of the American labor movement, a Negro is elected by a white majority in a Southern state to the office of vice president of a state federation of labor. When the delegates to the 36th annual convention of the North Carolina State Federation elected Haywood Williams they struck a most effective blow against the ignorance, the bigotry and poverty of the South, and they bore a hole through the thick curtain of prejudice enabling the Negro to catch a glimpse of the light and sunshine which that curtain has so long hidden from his view and from the view of white workers.

That 32-year-old Negro tobacco worker who has been a union man only five years, has a great opportunity for service. No doubt, our self-appointed, inexperienced and un-informed self-appointed, inexperienced and uninformed He should be on guard against such advice. Whenever he is in need of advice he should with pride turn to those who know what it is all about. There are Negro leaders in both the A. F. of L. and the CIO such as A. Philip Randolph, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Thomas Young of the Building Service, Noah Walters of the Laundry Workers, Layle Lane of the Teachers Union, Edith Ramson of the I. L. G. W. U. and others, rich with experience and information, who would be glad to advise him and thus serve the cause of labor and their race.

At the recent convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, a Negro delegate from the Dining Car Employees Union succeeded in having the convention endorse a resolution calling for the elimination of all "white clauses" from the constitutions of A. F. of L. unions and urging that Negro workers be encouraged to join such organizations. We are making progress in spite of all the obstacles we face.

The path of the Negro is the path of labor—the legitimate, bona fide trade union movement—regardless of persons in it whom we like or don't like.

Saturday, August 29, 1942 THE NEW YORK AGE

J. T. Reid Resigns As President Of Pullman Porters Association

By PAUL E. X. BROWN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Condemning the poll tax Congressmen of the South and the Nazi practices here in America of Governor Talmadge of Georgia and Alabama's Governor Dixon, executives of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association closed here this weekend their eighth annual convention.

This annual gathering of Pullman porters was marked by a stormy session that bestirred the most conservatives of the delegates. The whole convention was thrown into confusion at the outset when the national president, J. T. Reid, who had served the group for five years, in his annual address unleashed the full power of his pen in unbridled fury on the executive board, and having set the stage, without warning demanded that the body accept his resignation as of now, and refused to accept the chair for the conduct of the annual convention business.

President Reid in his address pointed out that during his tenure of office he had been criticized, but that this represented a type of freedom existing in the organization. Further he pointed out that this organization must not yield to force but must strike back harder in the days to come. "We are [illegible] in self-defense and for self-preservation," he said.

Even though President Reid told of the work of his administration and demanded that the group be ever alert to protect the interest of the organization during the days ahead, he failed to offer a workable program for offensive protection.

Perhaps, the best program for future protection of his group of workers and the means whereby this labor organization can be saved, was offered by George F. McCray, labor editor of the Chicago Defender and the Associated Negro Press, who told these workers frankly and without reserve what they could expect in the future labor movement and that as an independent they had reached the end of their ability to be an activating force in the whole labor world. He stressed the importance of the organization considering their aligning themselves with the more important aggressive forces in the labor movement and that now was the time to take their place in the sun. He decried the dormant, inactive, listless leadership of the Protective Association in all the problems confronting the railroad labor field.

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

A CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTION

Pullman Superintendent J. J. Lambert of New York has suggested a unique and constructive idea for retired porters of the Pullman service to ponder over.

Addressing the members of the Retired Pullman Porters' Association of the New York and Pennsylvania Terminal District recently, at their quarterly meeting, he remarked that he thought it would be a fine thing if the organization would enlarge its scope by making it national in character.

"It is a pleasure to me," said the Pullman executive, "to attend one of your meetings and see so many of you, whom I know, looking so hearty and well.

"I think the object of these meetings is a very commendable thing for the promotion of that contact which you all desire and which contributes in a large measure to the elimination of loneliness that comes with a retired life.

"To my way of thinking, however, you should strive to make your association national in scope, so as to include all retired porters of the Pullman service."

Contacted several days later at Mott Haven Yards, Mr. Lambert explained, in discussing his suggestion, that while his remarks had been purely personal, he thought the Pullman Company would not be averse to giving consideration to the plan once it was effected.

Whether the suggestion will be followed by the association remains to be seen, but Thomas E. Griffin, recently elected secretary, was very much enthused about it, and saw no reason why it couldn't be followed.

He said he thought the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association might be one of the media by which the plan could be launched, as most of the porters are members of the organization.

The [illegible] York Districts are not the only ones, however, which have a retired porters' organization. The three Chicago Districts have one, which was established several years ago.

* * *

PULLMAN BASEBALL

The colored employees of the Pullman car-building plant at Bessemer, Ala., have a baseball team that is "tops," according to Car Builder, official organ of Pullman manufacturing plants.

The team plays in industrial league games sponsored by the YMCA of that city, and is composed of the following:

Jesse Stoutmire, Jesse Dansby, Eddie Hayes, Floyd Ray, Sam Benefield, Harry Kirksey, William Edwards, Charlie Moseley, Alexander Williams, Elon Mims, Ben Washington, Richard Fitts, Grady Zeigler, Henry Dubosse and Ivory Edwards.

James Johnson is the manager and Walter Davis, secretary.

* * *

TRAGEDY

A regrettable tragedy among Pullman porters occurred in the Illinois Central Railroad Station at Chicago, Monday of last week, when John (Jack) Lee, a Boston porter, was crushed to death between a moving train and a station abutment.

An unusually stout man, his train was pulling out of the station when it is reported, he attempted to recover his stepping box after the train had started.

Porter Lee lived at 104 Howland Street, Roxbury, and was one of the best-liked porters in the Boston District.

Funeral services were held Friday morning in his home town.

AFRO-AMERICAN

August 30, 1942

ern States, like Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.

One of the most popular courses was taught by Dr. Fernando Ortiz, the world-renowned Cuban anthropologist, who loses no opportunity to indicate that there is no scientific basis for believing in "superior" or "pure" races.

No Segregation

As there is no segregation at the university, the colored students participated recently in the varied activities connected with the six-week session.

Tuition here is cheap: $10 per unit. Room and board—and Cuban food is delicious—can be obtained for as little as $20 per month, and the fare from Miami is less than $30 round trip.

PITTSBURGH COURIER

Saturday Sept. 5, 1942

Sleeping Car Porters To Meet In St. Louis

NEW YORK, N.Y., Sept. 3—It was announced at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York City, by the international president, A. Philip Randolph, that the third biennial convention of this union will be held in St. Louis, Mo., in the People's Finance building, September 13 through the 19. Delegates will be in attendance at this convention from the 70 or more local divisions, including sleeping car porters, chair car porters, train and coach porters.

The Brotherhood, an international union, offiliated with the American Federation of Labor, recently purchased $25,000 worth of War Defense bonds from the government.

At this convention, the delegates will legislate on matters involving the post-war status of porters, attendants and maids in the railway industry, and will select delegates to the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in Toronto, Canada in October.

During the time the Brother-

NEW YORK AGE

AUGUST 5, 1942

President Roosevelt Refuses To Meet With Randolph's Committee To Discuss Negro-White Relations

According to A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March On Washington Movement, President Roosevelt refused to grant a conference to a committee of Negro leaders to discuss serious, deepening and threatening racial tensions of Negro-white relations.

Realizing that there is more trouble ahead in the areas of racial relations unless some firm, positive stand is taken by the President to halt the wild, reckless and brutal attacks upon Negro civilians and soldiers, and various forms of discriminations in different parts of the country, and in the armed forces, Mr. Randolph dispatched to the President the following telegram on August 1st:

"In view of the growing intensity of feeling of bitterness and resentment among Negroes because of the recent developments involving Negro-white relations such as Odell Waller execution, the lynching of Negro soldier at Flaggstaff, Arizona, lynching of Negro at Texarkana, Texas and Sikeston, Missouri, and the brutal attack upon Roland Hayes, noted Negro singer, together with discriminations against Negroes in the armed forces, the Government and defense industry, I wish, with a committee of responsible Negro leaders, to request a conference with you at an early date convenient to yourself, to discuss the status of the Negro in the present war emergency in the interest of national unity, effective defense and victory for the United Nations and the cause of democracy. The committee is as follows: Walter White, Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored

(Continued on page 12)

B

NEGRO LABOR NE[illegible] SEPTEMBER 12, 1942

Pullman Porters Convention Will Be Held In St. Louis

NEW YORK CITY—It was announced at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York City, President A. Philip Randolph, that the third biennial convention will be held in St. Louis, Mo., September 19th.

Delegates will be in attendance at this convention from the seventy or more local divisions including sleeping car porters, chair car porters, train and coach porters who are employed by the Pullman Company and a number of other railway lines.

To Consider Post War Status

At this convention the delegates will legislate on matters involving the post war status of porters, attendants and maids in he railway industry and will select delegates to the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which will be held in Toronto, Canada, in October.

During the time the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters holds its convention, the International Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood whose international president is Mrs. Halena Wilson, will hold its second biennial convention in St. Louis. These will be the largest conventions the Brotherhood and its Auxiliary have held in the history of the movement, stated Mr. Randolph.

The Brotherhood, an international union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, recently purchased $25,000 of war defeense bonds from the government.

NEW YORK AGE

SEPTEMBER 5, 1942

Milton P. Webster Heads Sub-Committee Of FEPC To Probe Railroad Workers Problems

A subcommittee has been set up by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and Milton P. Webster, 1st international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has been appointed its chairman for the purpose of probing the problems of the Negro railroad workers including firemen, hostlers, brakemen, switchmen, shop crafts, and other related railway vocations, on the question of discriminations practiced against Negroes by displacing them with younger white workers and denying them promotional rights.

Chairman Webster of the Committee is now having a nationwide investigation of these discriminations conducted by competent and expert investigators, and FEPC plans to hold hearings on these discriminations where the officials of railroads and unions will be called for cross-exammination and witnesses allowed to testify with respect to discriminatory practices in the railroad industry on account of race, color, religion or national origin.

All railroad workers who have been victims of any form of discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin should communicate with M. P. Webster, chairman of the subcommittee or with the executive secretary, Lawrence Cramer, or the chariman of FEPC, Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, and send in their case backed up with facts and evidence of a personal and documentary form.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters according to A. Philip Randolph, is making an independent investigation of these various forms of discrimination against Negro workers for presentation to the subcommittee of FEPC. This investigation has been carried on by B. F. McLaurin, international field organizer of New York City; T. D. McNeal, international field organizer of St. Louis; and Attorney Harold Stevens of New York City. Recently they completed a trip carrying them to Richmond, Norfolk, Asheville, North Carolina, Savannah, Atlanta, Charleston, Augusta, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Miami, gathering cases of discrimination of the white railroad workers' unions and the carriers.

. . Things Seen, Heard AMONG PULLM EMPL

By J. T

These are the days when you can hear every kind of argument among porters particularly among new men just entering the service. If these new men would only stop and think in terms of their own future they wouldn't pay any attention to some of the things that are being told to them.

I feel that the porters, especially these new men who are being taken on on account of increased demands for Pullman cars should be started off on the right foot. They should be warned of what is waiting for them when they are put in charge of a car whether it is a standard or a tourist car. These men should be impressed with these facts: It is Pullman service that you are rendering and the people that are in your car are Pullman passengers. It makes no difference who they are and where they came from; if they are holding Pullman tickets, they are entitled to Pullman service. Don't look at his clothes or even try to think of his ability to give gratuities; just try to please him and make his trip a pleasant one and get him or them off your car without any complaints. If you don't receive anything from him or them at all you will at least have done your best to make a Pullman passenger out of them. Once we learn the knack of looking at wrong things in the right way we can find a lot of extra fun in life and in folks.

The sad news of the passing of one of our old retired porters has just reached your columnist. I am therefore, passing it on to you. W. Agee, who was retired some time ago, has now passed to the Great Beyond. It was a shock to us of the Pennsylvania Terminal to learn of his passing. It is hard to think that one so highly esteemed by his co-workers should have passed without us being notified. Yet that's what happened. W. Agee was an outstanding character among the P.T. porters. May our loss be heaven's gain.

We are happy to report that porter O. Carpenter is coming along fine in Sea View Hospital. A postal card from his wife states that he has gained eight pounds since he entered there August 14. According to her, they are still draining his wrist. Just when they will operate is not known. But for the benefit of those who would care to write and find out the visiting days, here is the address: O. Carpenter, 111-22 175th street, Jamaica, N. Y. I am sure Mrs. Carpenter will be glad to furnish you with the necessary data.

Dear John: Some rough people have been given the power of smoothing down the troubles of others, like a piece of sandpaper. But don't forget a fish denies the existence of the sea until it is caught. So we take life for granted until we are left high and dry.

M. Harrison, please note: Do not forget that the opportunity of a lifetime must be grasped during the lifetime of the opportunity.

—:o:—

Meatless and fishless Wednesdays in Washington's 32 government cafeterias are expected to save six tons of the two products weekly.

New York Amsterdam News
2340 Eighth Ave.—Phone ACademy 2-7800
Founded December 4, 1909

C. B. Powell—President, Editor and Managing Director
Y. H. N. Savory—Secretary-Treasurer
Dan Burley—Managing Editor
Julius J. Adams—Associate Editor
Lillian Sharpe Hunter—Circulation Manager
David J. Sullivan—Advertising Manager

Owned and published every Saturday by Powell-Savory Corp., publication office, 14 Stockton Street, Trenton, N. J. New York office, 2340 Eighth Avenue. Brooklyn office, 1980 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Entered at post office of Trenton, N. J., as second class mail matter.

National Advertising Representative, W. E. Ziff Co., offices, 270 Madison Avenue, New York; 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

MEMBERS OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION AND ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	1 Year	6 Months
In U. S. A.	$3.50	$2.75
Foreign	5.00	3.50

Saturday, August 1, 1942

Proper Leadership

C. C. SPAULDING is one of our outstanding men in the world of insurance, banking and civic leadership. His recent election to membership on the powerful Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York is one of several national honors which have come to him in a long and constructive career.

When Mr. Spaulding speaks on any question, the nation listens; and his talk on the subject of proper leadership to the Negroes in North Carolina recently is worthy of study beyond the borders of his native State.

Mr. Spaulding said, among other things:

"The American Negro has before him the greatest opportunity in all his history. I am wondering how wisely he will use it. Have we the leadership, the calm, good judgment, to press our claims for justice, to seek every possible opening industrially, civically, yes, but at the same time not to be stampeded into false hopes or present unattainable aims? Many gains can be made now. Others can be lost or greatly delayed if the wrong technique is used. Many advantages will never reach us until we really prepare for them, sacrifice and measure up to their responsibilities.

"I want the same things the radicals want," the white-haired, elderly statesman of the Negro continued. "I want them the same way they want them, but I know from long and wide experience that reason, good judgment and cooperation are far more swift and effective methods than the types of ill-considered pressures which create enmity and stifle cooperation."

There is a need for the calm, good judgment of which Mr. Spaulding speaks and it is all the more pressing because of the growing response of the Negro to radical leadership that would tear down overnight that which has taken years to build. One branch of Negro leadership would condemn opportunity for employment if it is segrated. Another branch would accept jobs for the people under such conditions. One branch of Negro leadership supports the swing of the masses toward racial nationalism; another branch asserts that integration of the Negro into the American system is the only solution. The radical elements in all camps are clamoring to be heard. They are cropping up on all sides with ill-planned, ill-conceived and dangerous proposals which range all the way from national race riots to civil disobedience campaigns throughout the nation.

It is wrong to seize upon situations born in this emergency, and upon acts and words by those in power and to twist these to fit selfish, starry-eyed ambitions and purposes. The misconception of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 is one of which we speak. As we pointed out recently in these columns, President Roosevelt's Executive Order is no social document. It does not open an avenue whereby existing social injustices may be rectified. It is worded carefully, concisely to fit only the purpose for which it was issued: that of getting this country's war industries off the assembly lines and out of the factories as quickly as possible. Read it again:

"I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or Government because of race, creed, color or national origin. It is the duty of employers and labor organizations to further [illegible] and this order to provide for full [illegible] participation of all workers in defense industries without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin."

It is indeed strange that our leaders did not at once see that the order issued by the President is not the solution of our wider problem for full integration as Americans, socially, economically and politically. Calm, good judgment as advocated by Mr. Spaulding would make it plain that advice from the White House to White America is needed to help us acquire our other objectivs. He could not order such changes in attitudes, because there would be few ears—white, of course—which would listen, let alone obey. Our claims for justice must be made through sacrifice, more sacrifice, and a conscientious measuring up to their responsibilities.

RACE AGITATION BY REDS SUBJECT OF DIES INQUIRY

Charge Communists Aim at Transit Line.

1942

BY JOHN FISHER.

[Chicago Defender Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—The Dies committee is investigating reports of agitation by Communists to raise racial issues in the nation's capital, particularly against the local transit company, it was learned today.

The President's committee on fair employment—on the basis of alleged complaints that the Capital Transit company refused to hire Negro bus and street car operators because of their race—issued an order yesterday directing the transportation company to bring its employment policy into line with the President's executive order that there shall be no discrimination against war workers because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

Disputes Commission's Charges.

The local transportation company had been declared a war industry, thus bringing it under the jurisdiction of the committee on fair employment practices which operates within the War Man Power commission. The company has denied the charges of racial discrimination and declared it hired more Negroes than any other privately owned local transportation company in the nation. It reported 565 Negroes in employment, as about 10 per cent of its total pay roll.

The Dies committee investigation centers on the stabbing here the other day of a bus driver, in which case the assailant, a young Negro, carried Communist literature and admitted attending massmeetings at which speakers identified with the Communist movement urged a campaign against public utilities to demand the hiring of more members of his race, even suggesting violence, according to records of the Dies committee and the police.

Evidence Manufactured.

The assailant disclosed that he had been urged by district Communist leaders to apply to the transit company for employment as an operator. According to Dies committee investigators it was assumed by the agitators that he would be turned down. Then his application and an affidavit by him could be used as evidence to be presented to the President's committee on fair employment.

Investigators said that this theory was borne out by the fact that he told the police he was making $206 a month at his present job, while the pay of a bus driver runs between $120 and $140 a month.

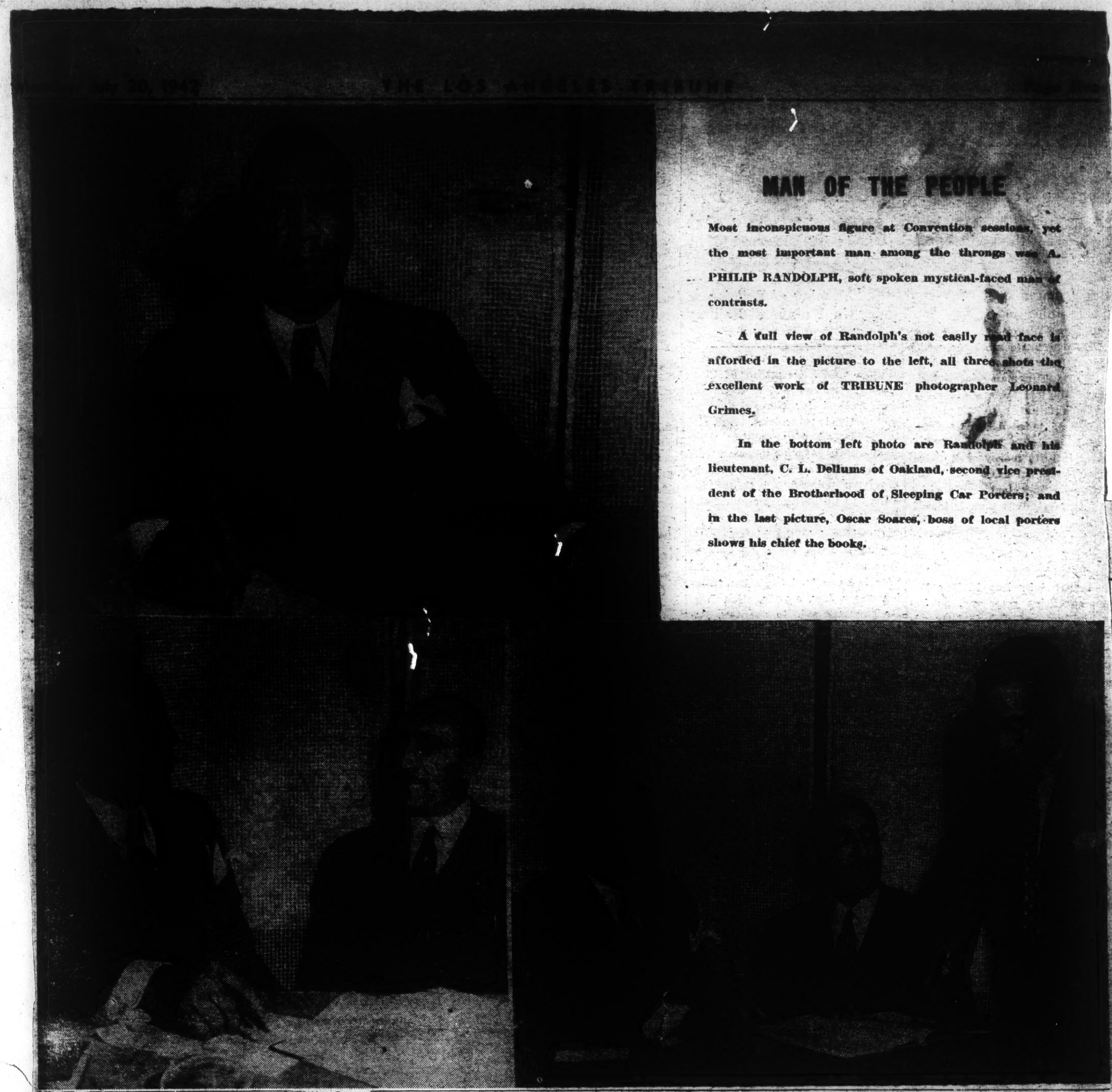
Charged with Slashing Driver.

Following rejection of his application, the man, now in custody, remained standing behind the driver on a bus, refused to heed the driver's request that he move to the rear to clear the aisle for incoming passengers and insisted upon leaving by the front door instead of the rear exit. Finally, when the bus reached a stop the man slashed the driver in the neck with a long [illegible] and fled, but later was appre[illegible] by the police. The driver was [illegible] from a hospital after 11 st[illegible] had been taken in his neck.

The arrested [illegible] was found to carry Commun[illegible]phlets on his person, [illegible]ing 75 new member[illegible]ist party in the Distr[illegible] to replace 75 members o[illegible]ty who had gone into the armed forces of the country, according to the Dies committee and police records.

Attends Communist Meeting.

Also, these records showed that he attended a rally of Negroes here on Nov. 3 at which A. Clayton Powell Jr., Harlem member of the New York city council and a follower of the Communist party line, according to the [illegible] spoke on a simi[illegible]lities in New [illegible] when [illegible]



MAN OF THE PEOPLE

Most inconspicuous figure at Convention sessions, yet the most important man among the throngs was A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, soft spoken mystical-faced man of contrasts.

A full view of Randolph's not easily read face is afforded in the picture to the left, all three shots the excellent work of TRIBUNE photographer Leonard Grimes.

In the bottom left photo are Randolph and his lieutenant, C. L. Dellums of Oakland, second vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and in the last picture, Oscar Soares, boss of local porters shows his chief the books.

24 years ago the most "dangerous Negro in America," A. Philip Randolph is still that

By Almena Davis

Twenty-four years ago, the War Department which caused his arrest for writings in his "Messenger" magazine, called A. Philip Randolph, this year's Spingarn medalist, "the most dangerous Negro in America". Well, today, passing judgement on the same basis which inspired the War Department's description of A. Philip Randolph is still the most dangerous Negro in America.

That is a wonderful thumbnail sketch; at 52 to be considered equally, if not more so, as vigorous, powerful, and [illegible] a force as one was considered at 28. If the War Department, were it constituted as that one of 1918, could be induced to label A. Philip Randolph thusly, "the most dangerous Negro in America today", the phrase would be more [illegible]

dolph, schooled in political science and economics, was considered the "most dangerous Negro in America" because he nurtured ideas about the effectiveness of mass action by oppressed minorities. In 1918, A. Philip Randolph, who edited a monthly magazine which he called "the most radical Negro magazine i nAmerica," was called "the most dangerous Negro in America" because he envisioned the importance of the Negro in organized labor and the importance of organized labor to the Negro.

MORE ASSURANCE

In 1942, the only change is that he has seen the [illegible]

with no change; his liking for the basic things in men is unaltered.

For instance, "one of the most distinguished men of this generation", comes to Los Angeles and puts up at the comparatively humble Clark hotel. Undoubtedly any hostelry in Los Angeles or Hollywood would welcome him. And during his stays, he is a familiar figure on the Avenue, walking the two blocks from his hotel to the Brotherhood Headquarters; consulting reference books in the Vernon library; attending social fetes, given by persons of all social strata.

His presence in the local Brotherhood headquarters, for all the contrast his appearance [illegible]

strangest contrast is his frequent use of the word masses before the "Brothers", and their unamazed acceptance of the broad A. He is dressed with quiet, good taste in a grey suit with spotless shirt cuffs and collar and an equally spotless handkerchief peeping from his breast pocket. His hands are well-cared for; his carriage assured and graceful. But mainly, it's his manner of speaking that is so impressive. He speaks to the least important "Brother" as if he were speaking to the Pullman president; that, undoubtedly, must be why the men worship him, have such confidence in him. His manner toward them is suited to anyone of any rank; they need have no uneasiness that he'll "lay an egg", as one fellow puts it.

MYSTICAL FACE

He has a strange, mystical face, as Philip Randolph has. When he sits writing, his eyes downcast toward the paper, the heavy, smooth lids give his face a sealed look, and when he raises his eyes to [illegible]

tor operating, portering.

Marriage came about in 1915 and two years later, he and Chandler Owen launched the Messenger. A year later. Randolph was arrested in Cleveland by the Department of Justice, because of his militant stand against the World War, but released after a few days.

He became an instructor of social science in a private school; ran on the Socialistic ticket for New York Secretary of State; at other times for the Assembly and Congress. As early as 1917, he had organized a union of elevator operators and participated in organizational campaigns.

ORGANIZE PORTERS

Then in 1925, he and a small group launched in a Harlem recreation Center, a campaign to organize sleeping car porters. Randolph was elected president and general organizer. Negotiations with the Pullman company began in 1928 and dragged on until 1937, when A. Philip Randolph signed a contract with the [illegible]

Randolph "most dangerous Negro"

(Continued from Page 5)

wanted it that way, was much less, but with the illness of his wife, the Brotherhood, at one of its conventions, ordered the Executive Board to force an increase on the president. It was raised and raised again at subsequent conventions until now, a recent action, he gets $4,200 per year, plus $7.00 per day for expenses while away from home.

LEGENDS

The legends of Randolph's unusual honesty are, relatively speaking, as numerous as there ar membership cards in the Brotherhood, (8 out of 11,000 porters). There are the glorious stories told of blank, signed checks given him by Pullman officials, which he promptly tore up and deposited in gilt-edged waste baskets at the executives' feet. They must be true for Randolph betrays no evidence of enjoying any illgotten gains and Pullman officials have nothing but respect for and awe of him.

The affairs of the Brotherhood in excellent running order, capably handled in their respective areas by his lieutenants, Randolph has turned his attentions now to mass action of the Negro on the broader front of the entire race. It was his "March on Washington", readers have been told often, which won Executive Order 8802. Outgrowth of that, he has set up "March on Washington" committees in several cities, plans one for Los Angeles.

Touched by genius in dealing with people, nothing but success is anticipated for his latest move. The reason—he knows people en masse, which he (would pronounce faultlessly), or individually. He knows the technique of leadership, which is not to threaten, bluff or cajole into action, but to lead through knowledge of the needs and desires of men.

[illegible] than all 27 of the golden medals which NAACP executives have presented through the years.

In 1918, A., (for Christian sounding Asa), Philip Randolph, Florida-born son of an AME clergyman, was considered "the most dangerous Negro in America" because he challenged the United States' protestations of "making the world safe for democracy" when the raped virgin was in constant terror in the crusader's own domain. In 1918, A Philip Ran-

[illegible] of many of his ideas and advocates them with more surety and before wider audiences than before, there is little change in A. Philip Randolph, none to make him any the less "dangerous", by War Department standards of 1918.

There is little change in the conduct of the man either. Today, universally admired as "one of the most distinguished leaders of this generation", A. Philip Randolph remains the simple, quiet friendly man he was 24 years ago. His taste for simplicity has met

[illegible] present could one succeed in separating him from it, is most exemplary of this. He sits behind the desk in the office, a spotlessly clean office, but a very undecorated one. The desk, presented by the widow of one of the "Brothers", is plain, a mite scarred; the chairs are miscellaneous; the floor linoleum. There are no buzzers; he steps to the door and calls whomever he wants.

A. Philip Randolph is a man who speaks in flawless, almost elocutionary diction; the

[illegible] looking beyond you into your future.

Briefly, the chronology of his life is this: born in Crescent City, Fla. Apr. 15, 1889, he spent a poor childhood, in which he helped to earn the family income with odd jobs, and later as a section hand on a railroad.

Completing high school at Mary McLeod Bethune's Cookman Institute, he traveled North, sandwiching in courses in political science and economics between varied jobs; waiting table, eleva-

[illegible] Company, giving the [illegible] $2,000,000 in pay increases and shorter hours with [illegible] pay.

The fight was financed entirely by porters' funds. Today, the brotherhood is possibly the most solvent of any Negro organization in the country. Including President Randolph's salary of $4,200 per year, it costs over $200,000 per year to run the union; the Brotherhood has almost that much in reserve.

Until a few years ago, Ran-

(Continued on page 7)

[illegible] in 1938 to buy the farm where Ma had lived in slavery. I found the old gentleman, the last of a great family of planters, in a shanty in Sugar Valley. He had been obliged to sell his property many years before and now he lived in penury with his second wife, a nearly lifeless invalid.

Joe Mann came out into his unkempt yard to talk to me. He spoke of Pony, my mother, his first wife's favorite slave.

"You come of a great family for singin'," he said. "Do you remember that song your great-granddaddy made up? It was a song that went, "He never said a mumberlin' word.' "

I told him I had sung that spiritual about the Crucifixion in most of the capitals of Europe.

The song was my great-granddaddy's personal version of the story of Jesus on the cross, a tragedy which had moved him because he, too, was a man of sorrows.

Wasn't it a pity an' a shame,
An' He never said a mumberlin' word,
Wasn't it a pity an' a shame,
An' He never said a mumberlin' word,
oh,
Not a word, not a word, not a word!
Dey nailed Him to the tree,
An' He never said a mumberlin' word,
Dey nailed Him to the tree,
An' He never said a mumberlin' word,
oh,
Not a word, not a word, not a word!

When we were children, mother sometimes seemed cold and hard. She was never unkind, she was never unjust. She simply was thoroughly persuaded of the difference between right and wrong, and she steadfastly refused to relax her moral judgments. My older brothers, if they found her discipline unbearable, took to running away from home. It was hard for us to understand why Ma, who was so jolly when there was no wrong in sight, should be so much more severe with her own children than she was with outsiders.

I remember seeing my mother cry only once, and that was when my sister Mattie, her only daughter, died; and to me, who grew steadily

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

The Chairman and Members

of the

Executive Board

New York Division

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

have the honor to invite you to be present at the

Brotherhood Biennial Convention

Labor Dinner

in honor

of the Leaders of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

at the

Mecca Temple

135 W. 55th St. New York City

Monday, September 16th, 1940 at 7 p. m.

R. S. V. P.

Ashley L. Totten,

Int'l. Sec'y. - Treas.

$2.50 the Cover

Leaders of the
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
and
The Ladies' Auxiliary

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH	International President
ASHLEY L. TOTTEN	International Secretary-Treasurer
M. P. WEBSTER	1st Int'l Vice-President
BENNIE SMITH	2nd Int'l Vice-President
E. J. BRADLEY	3rd Int'l Vice-President
C. L. DELLUMS	4th Int'l Vice-President
B. F. McLAURIN	Int'l Field Organizer
T. D. McNEAL	Intl. Field Organizer
ERNEST SMITH	Int'l Field Organizer
T. T. PATTERSON	Adjuster of Claims
O. W. BYNUM	Field Organizer
W. F. ROBERTS	Field Organizer

Ladies' Auxiliary

HALENA WILSON	International President
ROSINA C. TUCKER	International Secretary-Treasurer
KATHERINE LASSITER	1st Int'l Vice-President
WILLIE MAE DAILEY	2nd Int'l Vice-President
FANNIE J. CAVINESS	3rd Int'l Vice-President
LETITIA MURRAY	4th Int'l Vice-President

Speakers

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT - - - Guest Speaker

DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE - - Director of Negro Affairs
National Youth Administration

WALTER WHITE - - - - - - - - - - Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

JAMES C. QUINN - - - - - - - Secretary-Treasurer
Central Trades & Labor
Council of New York

SPENCER MILLER - - - - - Director, Workers' Education
Bureau of America, A. F. of L.

C. L. DELLUMS - - - - - Fourth International Vice-
President, B. S. C. P.

●

Musical Program

●

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN,
International Secretary-Treasurer,
Chairman.

Sponsors for the Testimonial Labor Banquet
in honor of
The Leaders of the
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

MAYOR FIORELLO H. LaGUARDIA
WILLIAM GREEN, President A. F. of L.
Honorary Sponsors

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR CHARLES POLETTI

ROBERT R. MATTHEWS, Chairman
N. Y. Executive Board, B. S. C. P.

DR. E. R. ALEXANDER
JAMES E. ALLEN
W. T. ANDREWS
GERTRUDE E. AYER
ROGER BALDWIN
DOROTHY BELLANCA
MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
BRUCE BLIVEN
JOHN BLOCK
JUDGE JANE M. BOLIN
CHARLES W. BURTON
WILLIAM A. BYRD
CHARLOTTE CARR
EUNICE H. CARTER
FANNIE M. COHN
ELEANOR G. COIT
GEORGE S. COUNTS
HENRY K. CRAFT
FRANK R. CROSSWAITH
JOHN DEWEY
THOMAS B. DYETT
DR. L. M. ERVIN
DR. L. H. FAIRCLOUGH
WALTER FRANK
DR. J. T. W. GRANADY
LESTER B. GRANGER
ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES
ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN
ADOLPH HELD
T. ARNOLD HILL
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
PROF. SIDNEY HOOK
JAMES H. HUBERT
REV. WILLIAM LLOYD IMES
MORDECAI JOHNSON
EUGENE KINCKLE JONES
FREDA KIRCHWEY
HARRY W. LAIDLER
RAYFORD W. LOGAN
THOS. J. LYONS
GEORGE MEANY
NEWBOLD MORRIS
FERDINAND Q. MORTON
DR. PETER M. MURRAY
REV. A. J. MUSTE
RHEINOLD NEIBUHR
REV. JAMES MYERS
DR. GODFREY NURSE
JUDGE JACOB PANKEN
WILLIAM PICKENS
FLORIA PINKNEY
LANGDON W. POST
REV. C. B. POWELL
JAMES C. QUINN
ALEX ROSE
JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG
ADELAIDE SCHULKIND
ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN
GEORGE SCHUYLER
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
NORMAN THOMAS
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD
LOUIS WALDMAN
NOAH A. WALTER
JUDGE JAMES S. WATSON
REV. PAUL E. WEST
SARAH WEST
FRANCES HARRIET WILLIAMS
MAX ZARITSKY
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

440

ST. LOUIS TO FEATURE BLACKOUT IN

MOWC GROUP SEEKS TOTAL COOPERATION

Demonstration To Follow Mass Meeting For Democracy

ST. LOUIS—A 15 minute blackout, August 14, will be a feature of the mammoth protest being planned by the St. Louis' March-on-Washington committee, it was announced Saturday, by T. D. McNeal, general chairman of the local committee.

The time for the demonstration has been set for the period between 9 and 9:15 p.m., Central Standard War Time, Friday, August 14, and the cooperation of all Race business places, homes, clubs and individuals is being sought. The blackout will follow the mass meeting.

To further stimulate interest in the meeting and make it one of the most impressive ever staged by the racial group here, churches, social clubs, lodges, and other groups have been asked to cancel all meetings and programs for Friday night, August 14, in order to make it possible for a united front of real magnitude to be presented.

Principal speakers will be Walter White, veteran N.A.A.C.P. leader, Milton P. Webster of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices committee and A. Philip Randolph, recent Spingarn medalist, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and who is father of the "March on Washington" movement.

PITTSBURGH COURIER

August 1, 1942

RANDOLPH PRAISED

Barberton, Ohio — Our group should be thankful for having a man like A. Philip Randolph who has the courage, in face of many dangers, to fight for the rights of his race. It is a pity that we do not have more of his kind. Too many of our leaders sanction jim crowism for personal gain.

H. A. DAVIDSON,
[illegible] Second Street, Northwest

ASK FEPC TO PROBE R. R. BIAS

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 30—Milton P. Webster, first international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, has asked the committee to conduct a thorough and complete investigation of the whole problem of displacement of Negro locomotve firemen by white firemen of lesser seniority rights and the policy of several railroad com[illegible]nies in refusing to hire Negro[illegible] take the place of Negro fir[illegible] who have died or have bee[illegible]d or retired.

The companies involved are Seaboard Air Line, Louisiana and Nashville, Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisiana and Arkansas, Illinois Central, Central of Georgia, The Georgia and a number of others.

The committee is also asked to investigate the secret contracts negotiated by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen with the carriers containing non-promotable clauses which provide that no worker can become a fireman who is not eligible also to become an engineer. Negroes are not eligible to become engineers.

NEW YORK AGE

August 1, 1942

Their Conference In Washington On Virgin Islands Bears Fr[illegible]

Exactly five days after their conference with heads of the Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C., these executives of the American Virgin Islands Civic Association were gratified when the Hon. Guy J. Swope asked Congress for $4,597,000 to build new hospitals and other public health facilities for the Virgin Islands.

Shown [illegible] to right: Dr. Jam[illegible] Ralph J. Bough, Re[illegible] Plaskett, Ashley L. [illegible] Julius A. Thomas, all officers and members of the executive committee of the American Virgin Islands Civic Association.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, AUGUST 1, 1942

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

PULLMAN UNAPPRECIATIVE, SAYS READER

According to a Chicago reader, this column recently erred in asserting that, outside of its employment policy, Pullman was impartial in its appreciation and treatment of its colored employees.

In a letter to the column, the reader who signs himself "Fair Play and Square Deal," not only charges the company's management with promotional unfairness, but accusese it of downright racial prejudice.

"Have just read your column in the AFRO-AMERICAN of July 11, as I do each week," he writes, "and find it quite interesting and newsy.

"In the last three paragraphs of that article, in which you touched on the employment policy of the Pullman Company, you made a true statement of the facts, and hit the nail on the head regarding the promotion subject.

"Here in Chicago, there is another instructor who is also tops, when it comes to the technique of mechanics and service, by the name of Clifford Jones, and there are others of outstanding ability that you might know who are making their contribution to the efficiency of the Pullman organization.

"But, despite the long speech of Mr. Harry Guilbert at our memorials this year on the record and contributions of the colored man, I and some others question the sincerety of it all. We like the Double V at home as well as abroad, and would like the theory put into practice.

"Senority, fitness, ability and loyalty mean nothing, it seems for the colored employee. He is stepped over, stepped around and shoved around, regardless of how hard he works or how many hours he puts in.

"There is no hope for promotion, but he is supposed to be both dumb and blind as to what is going on around him.

"On the other hand, the white employee is advanced by leaps and bounds. Furthermore, he is given every consideration in the matter of railroad passes and rates for himself and family, regardless of his length of service.

"I know, for instance, an intelligent and loyal colored employee whose pride and chagrin caused him to refuse the suggestion, when he asked for a Pullman pass for his wife, who was not well and was making a trip to her home, that she ride in the day coach part of her trip and go back to the sleeper at night and buy a berth.

"At one time we were advised to pay for a berth when traveling on personal business and request for a refund for it, but even that consideration is now denied us.

"The irony of it all is that you may get passes for yourself or family over the railroad you operate, but in no case are you given a Pullman pass with such transportation.

"No, Pullman is not appreciative of its colored employees, otherwise its employment and courtesy policies would be much different from what they are."

* * *

GOT WHAT HE WANTED

Although Thornton H. Smith, the New York Pullman porter who was fatally stabbed last week, couldn't realize nor appreciate it, he got in death what he wanted.

A fervent member of the Brotherhod of Sleeping Car Porters, he requested repeatedly that, in the event of death, he wanted the brothers and sisters of that organiaztion to give him a funeral in uniform accompanied by a band.

This wish was respected Wednesday, when the members of the Brotherhod, its women's auxiliary and band, escorted his body from the James Veal's Funeral Parlors to the Memorial Baptist Church, where the rites were held.

* * *

VETERANS' MEETING

The Retired Pullman Porters' Association of New York will hold its quarterly meeting on Monday, August 3, at the Harlem branch of the YMCA, West 135th Street.

All active and retired members of the Pullman service are welcome to the meeting said John H. Mingo, president of the association.

NEW YORK AGE

August 1, 1942

Webster Pushes Case Of Negro Ry. Firemen Before The F.E.P.C.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — Because of his rich experience and extensive knowledge as a result of long activity in the labor movement as a leader and executive of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, as first international vice-president, M. P. Webster, who is a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, officially presented for the consideration of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, the deplorable plight of the colored locomotive firemen on railroads in the Southeast and Southwest of the country, such as the Florida Board Air Line, Louisiana and Nashville, Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisiana and Arkansas, Illinois Central, Central of Georgia, The Georgia and a number of others.

Mr. Webster called for a thorough and complete investigation of the whole problem of displacement of Negro locomotive firemen by white firemen of lesser seniority rights and the policy of these railroads refusing to hire Negroes to take the place of Negro firemen who have died, have been fired or retired. According to Webster, the program will be to hold hearings of the Committee where various parties to this question of the elimination of Negro firemen from the railroads will be brought before the committee for examination and testimony.

"By this method it is hoped that the secret contract negotiated by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen with various railway carriers containing non-promotable clauses that provide that no worker should become a fireman who is not eligible also to become an engineer on the railroad. Since, of course, Negroes are not eligible to become engineers, they cannot become firemen in as much as the next step of promotion from a fireman is that of engineer," stated a Phillip Randolph, who is the chairman of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen.

AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYES

By I. R. SEID

We have often wondered just how the retired porter feels after he has been cut adrift from his co-workers. Your columnist went so far as to ask some of these veterans just how they wiled away their leisure hours and what did they do with themselves when these lonesome moments arrived. They all seem to have mapped out a different method for combating their lonesomeness.

W. Aggie and R. C. Frazer, both of Jersey City, and who operated out of the Pennsylvania Terminal up to the time of their retirement, have set up little stationery stores over in Jersey City. They say that this new occupation has taken much out of their loneliness. In fact, they claim that being called upon to answer the many question asked by their little friends who frequently visit their place of business, makes them feel that they are still in the Pullman service.

Harry Stalings, formerly the sign-out man in Sunnyside Yards, when he was taken off the sheet and put back on the road, said that his longing for that contact which he had enjoyed for so many years as sign-out man, made him feel so forlorn that he gave up the road and applied for his pension. After his request was granted, he went down to his home in North Carolina, but he found it much too quiet for the life he had led for so many years in the Pullman service. His longing for that social contact which he had enjoyed in New York City and with the boys soon made him feel lonesome and he gave up the idea that he could spend the remainder of his days in the land where he was born. The last report shows that he is now back in New York and is looking fine.

But here is still another of these old veterans who thought that they had everything all mapped out for that day when they would retire from active service: and he is none other than our old friend, R. A. Ingram. Ingram, as you know, was retired only a few years ago on account of his health, which seemed to have failed him after the death of his wife. He, too, was at one time employed in the sign-out office in Sunnyside Yards and enjoyed a wide circle of friends among the porters operating in and out of the Pennsylvania Terminal District. Before he was appointed porter instructor by J. T. Mitchell, he operated mostly on Pullman private cars. He and P. A. Sample were inseparable. They both were taken off the road, and given positions in Sunnyside Yards. Sample was appointed welfare worker, and special investigator for the Pullman Company and Ingram was given the job as porter instructor and they still were together. Now, Sample is comptroller of the P.P.B.A. of A., out in Chicago and Ingram is spending his lonely hours down in Kembridge, Va. Those of you who would like to write him can do so by addressing him: R. A. Ingram, R.F.D. No. 2, Kembridge, Va. Porter instructor C. P. Loving just received a card from him asking him to send him some papers or magazines. Now boys let's get busy and write our old friend Bob.

Dear John: How could you trust M Harrison to perform such an important duty? Maybe some day you will wake up, and I hope that DAD won't be standing [illegible] What's wrong with our P. T. [illegible] They seem to have [illegible] blame for everything except the inventions on Pullman cars. Don't [illegible]

PITTSBURGH COURIER

STANDARD NEWSPAPER OF THE NEGRO WEST

Main Office . . . . . 2628 Centre Avenue [illegible] Street
Telephone: Mayflower 1401 [illegible] burgh, Pa.

Published at Pittsburgh, Pa., every Sa[illegible]
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.

ROBERT L. VANN, EDITOR
(MEMORIA IN AETERNA)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
$4.00 Per Year in Advance; $2.50 Per Six Months in Advance;
Single Copy, 10c
Foreign.....$6.50 *Canada.....$5.00*

Entered as second-class matter at the Pittsburgh Post Office, May 10, 1910, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Incorporated Under the Laws of Pennsylvania, 1910

INTERSTATE UNITED NEWSPAPERS, INC.
National Advertising Representatives
545 Fifth Avenue, New York City — Murray Hill 2-5452

The Pittsburgh Courier does not guarantee either the use or return of unsolicited manuscripts and photographs.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1942

LABOR AT THE CROSSROADS

The half million organized colored workers undoubtedly read with alarm the warning given by Wayne Lyman Morse, so-called public member of the War Labor Board, at its meeting last week, that the laws against treason will be applied to anyone in a labor organization who tries to bring about work stoppage over jurisdictional disputes.

Nor were they reassured when three days later Roger D. Lapham and Cyrus Ching, industry members of the WLB, called upon Labor to live up to its no-strike vow and appoint an arbiter in a speeific jurisdictional dispute on pain of government intervention.

These are straws in the wind and they indicate in which direction the wind is blowing.

Labor today seems to be at the crossroads, faced with the momentous problem of deciding whether or not it will accept government dictation and control.

There is a war in progress with the earth as the stake, and Labor wants to win that war in order to preserve its nation, its independence of action and its very identity.

On the other hand, Labor is reluctant to surrender its independence of action for fear it may never get it back, being frankly skeptical of the self-sacrificing patriotism and good intentions of many of the erstwhile industrialists, financiers, merchants and corporation lawyers who are heading the managerial revolution in Washington.

Labor realizes that it is only a short step from considering a jurisdictional strike treasonable to considering ANY strike treasonable; the reasons for outlawing the one being as cogent as the reasons for outlawing the other, so far as the central authority is concerned.

It is chiefly a matter of opinion, and things being as they are, Labor has a good idea what and whose opinion will prevail.

There is a widespread feeling in the ranks of organized labor that once the right to strike is surrendered, it will eventually lose all the advantages and privileges gained by a century of sacrifice.

This is not, of course, a racial problem specifically, but it nevertheless concerns a half million colored workers, three-fifths of whom have entered the ranks of organized Labor since 1937 and profited by increased wages, shorter hours and vacations with pay.

Undoubtedly Labor would be more willing to relinquish its prerogatives if the vast war production effort were being more largely directed by its elected officials with industrialists and managers subordinated to them rather than the other way around.

The slowly gathering drive for a ceiling on wages, ostensibly to halt inflation, does nothing to weaken Labor's apprehension.

HEIL RANKIN!

Soldiers and sailors of the United States are risking their lives on a dozen battlefronts across the face of the earth, but Representative Rankin of Mississippi struggled hard last week to prevent them from voting in the November elections.

He and his poll tax compatriots from the lower South fought all day on the floor of Congress against what Rankin called "the beginning of an attempt to destroy the election laws of the States."

The fear of the Rankinazis was that through the proposed law, the black men risking their lives on land and sea might be privileged to cast ballots for candidates in the forthcoming election with possible dire results for the incumbents who now misrepresent them in Congress.

Rankin harped that the provisions of the proposed law violated the rights of sovereign States, and his associated Rankinazis echoed him at every turn, to the disgust of representatives from democratic areas who naturally favored the bill.

Nevertheless, the tactics of the Rankinazis succeeded, for while the House passed the bill, it protected the poll tax in eight States against wartime suspension by a 2-to-1 vote.

So a black soldier who has faced hell in New Guinea, Egypt, England or Australia, and a black sailor who has withstood showers of bombs, will not be able to vote in the next election in the poll tax States unless they remembered to pay the tax out of low wages or no wages before being drafted or enlisting to fight for democracy.

The unreconstructed South has won another victory. Heil Rankin!

A DEMOCRATIC, EFFICIENT UNION

In the very near future workmen in the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company will have an opportunity to vote for a collective bargaining agency, at a National Labor Relations Board election. This election is one of a series at the properties of the United States Steel Corporation. Every such election held to date has gone overwhelmingly in favor of the United Steelworkers' of America, an affiliate of the CIO, which is headed by Philip Murray, one of the outstanding labor leaders in the history of the American labor movement.

Thousands of Negroes are employed in the Tennessee Company; more thousands are employed in other U.S. Steel subsidiaries. It is to those workmen which we direct this message.

The United Steelworkers' of America, formerly the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, is the only union ever to unionize the gigantic steel industry. There are nearly 1,000 steel companies under contract, which employ nearly 600,000 workmen. Wages of steel workers have been raised to the point where the common labor rate is the same as the average rate of six years ago! And the Union has just won another 5½-cent-an-hour wage increase in "Little Steel" which it will extend to United States Steel companies.

The Union's record in protecting workmen through seniority, in winning vacations, in establishing machinery to settle grievances peacefully is equally impressive.

The publishers of this paper in Pittsburgh are well acquainted with Mr. Murray and many other leaders of this Union. We know that they are out to improve the welfare of ALL the workers in steel, regardless of race or creed.

It is noteworthy to recall what the National War Labor Board said about the United Steelworkers of America, in handing down the recent award in the "Little Steel" case. This is worth remembering:

"The Union asking for security in this case is worthy of the freedom and responsibility of a voluntary and binding maintenance of union membership and check-off. The United Steelworkers' of America, on the record, is one of the most democratic, responsible

EDITORIAL

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler, and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

Along with Horace Cayton and Marjorie McKenzie, I am concerned about the future of hte NAACP, the March-On-Washington movement, and the general leadership of the Negro masses in the current crisis. Mr. Cayton reports that the recent NAACP confab was just another talkfest ending with the usual resolutions, and I can well believe it, knowing the whole routine from A to Z by heart. However I do not share the Cayton view that the March-On-Washington movement is any threat to the NAACP, more's the pity.

It seems to me to be time for some plain speaking about this whole matter of leadership, and I am glad that it is coming in for more careful analysis.

* * *

The March-On-Washington movement is A. Philip Randolph. Mr. Randolph knows how to appeal to the emotions of the people and to get a great following together, but there his leadership ends because he has nowhere to lead them and would not know how if he had. Every person has his or her limitations, and of course Randolph has his. He has the Messianic complex, considerable oratorical ability and some understanding of the plight of the masses, but the leadership capacity and executive ability required for the business at hand is simply not there. The original March-On-Washington move is now admitted to have been a failure else the current agitation would not be necessary. Moreover there is no organizational set-up or observable administrative ability to keep the M.-O.-W. movement alive and functioning. Organization is not merely a matter of ballyhoo and oratory, it is a science, and one that is largely a closed book to Mr. Randolph. Mass leadership in times like these also requires a little more guts than any of the Negro leaders possess. I know of none willing, like Nehru and Gandhi, to go to jail.

* * *

The March-On-Washington movement is no threat to the NAACP, but that is not saying so much for the NAACP. Despite all the drool about how many Negroes Garvey organized, the fact remains that the NAACP has organized more Negroes for group progress than any movement in American Negro history. However, the fact that after 30 years it can muster no more than 70,000 members out of 13,000,000 people is a sad reflection on its program and its leadership. It could have had and should have a million members but it stubbornly persists in pursuing a course that fails to capture either the imagination or the support of the wide masses of Negroes. Its structure which was basically bad in 1909 when it was founded, has not been changed. It is still doing something FOR Negroes rather than WITH them. It has been against all those things that any normal Aframerican is against, but it has construed "advancement" too narrowly. It has become known as a "protest" organization, almost always on the defensive, waiting for something to happen. What few offensives it has launched have been none too impressive.

* * *

The NAACP suffers the initial handicap as a mass organization of being run by a self-perpetuating oligarchy which the members have no means of swerving or influencing. Consequently it is not as responsive to the wishes of its members as it would be were it democratic. Effective opposition to any administrative policies is therefore impossible.

The Association is swathed heavily in the mantle of tradition and is still run as if we were back in the dear, dead days before and after World War I. It "slept" the great opportunity it had to represent the Negro workers of the country within the Labor Movement. It "slept" the great opportunity to foster and direct a campaign of consumer co-operative education and organization among Negroes. It failed, until recent years, to have any sort of youth movement, and now that it has one it has no program. Its educational program has been scarcely visible and extremely inefficient. Although half the Negroes are in agriculture, it has never had any program for them save to protest the broiling of some hapless oaf. Its campaign for educational equality has been a real bright spot, succeeding because it is positive and touches masses of people personally. With two million Negroes in domestic service, however, it has neither message nor machinery for them.

* * *

As a group we have been advancing two steps and slipping back three. Segregation is more nationwide than ever before. The "blood theory" is more rampant than ever. Social ostracism is the order of [illegible] and social pollution leaves clutter but

"Victory Is Vital to Minorities"

Thirty-Third Annual

CONFERENCE

of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT

OF

COLORED PEOPLE

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

JULY 14—JULY 19, 1942

•

REGISTRATION BUREAU

and

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS

Second Baptist Church

2412 Griffith Avenue

Please Preserve This Program

248

LOS ANGELES BRANCH OFFICERS

President.....THOMAS L. GRIFFITH, JR.
First Vice-President.....REVEREND L. G. ROBINSON
Second Vice-President.....WALTER L. GORDON
Third Vice-President.....DR. H. CLAUDE HUDSON
Secretary.....ZELLA M. TAYLOR
Financial Secretary.....GEORGE A. BEAVERS, JR.
Treasurer.....DR. ALBERT A. BAUMANN
Program Director.....HAZEL WHITAKER

Executive Committee: Fay E. Allen, Edward C. Atkinson, Charlotta A. Bass, Dr. S. M. Beane, Reverend J. L. Caston, Arthur Cole, Floyd C. Covington, Elizabeth St. Charles Edwards, Clarence O. English, John E. Hargrove, Augustus F. Hawkins, Charles H. Matthews, Loren Miller, Clarence Muse, Claude E. McKinney, A. J. Williams, Clarence S. Smith, Frederick M. Roberts, Baxter S. Scruggs, and J. H. Shackelford.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

General Conference Committee: Reverend L. G. Robinson, *Chairman;* Mrs. Hazel Whitaker, George A. Beavers, Jr., Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Clarence O. English, Edward Atkinson, Mrs. Gertrude Hicks, and Dr. S. M. Beane.

Finance Committee: Albert A. Baumann, *Chairman;* Baxter S. Scruggs, J. H. Shackelford, H. A. Reeves, Rev. Frederick D. Jordan, Clarence S. Smith, Samuel W. Thompson, Claude E. McKinney, Thomas J. Duckett, Mrs. D. L. Funchess, and Rev. Clayton D. Russell.

Housing Committee: Mrs. Ethel Atkinson, *Chairman;* Mrs. Jessie Terry, Mrs. A. C. Richardson, Mrs. Harriett Harrison, P. C. Parks, Mrs. Ella B. Johnson, Mrs. Harriett White, Walter L. Gordon, Sr., Edward Hawkins, F. M. Pitts, Mrs. Vassie Brown, Mrs. Gerald C. Moore, Mrs. Joseph Oliver, Mrs. Arthur Browning, Mrs. Clarissa Matthews, Mrs. Lola Beavers and Mrs. Tommie L. Reeves.

Registration Committee: Mrs. Zella M. Taylor, *Chairman;* Mrs. Lessie Postell, Mrs. Alice Cunningham, Miss Mary Dudley, Mrs. Theodosia Hampton Washington, Mrs. Georgia Hardimon, Mrs. Lillian Fentress, Mrs. Irene Bradford Terrell, and Mrs. Pansy Harangue.

Information Committee: Reverend J. L. Caston, *Chairman;* Samuel W. Thompson, LaVolta Phelps, William D. Smith, Reverend Eugene Robinson, J. H. Crump, Lorenzo Bowdoin.

Publicity Committee: John Kinloch, *Chairman;* Loren Miller, Leon H. Washington, Jr., Gilbert Lindsey, Almena Davis, James Erwing, Harry Levette, Lawrence LaMar, Mrs. Mattie Stafford, Fay M. Jackson, J. Cullen Fentress and William T. Smith.

Music and Program Committee: Hazel Whitaker, *Chairman;* Hall Johnson, Samuel Brown, Gilbert Allen, Noreen Forney, Anna Griffith Morrow, George R. Garner, Dr. Thomas King, Mrs. A. C. Harris Bilbrew, Madame Mozelle Te Outley, William Gillespie, Parker Scott, and Mrs. Zelma Duke.

Citizens' Committee: Frederick M. Roberts, *Chairman;* Mrs. Elizabeth St. Charles Edwards, Mrs. Mabel V. Gray, Dorothy Guinn, Dr. E. I. Robinson,

Dr. N. Curtis King, Mrs. Jessie Coles Grayson, William Bowers, Louis M. Blodgett, Frank A. Harvey, J. L. Hill, William H. Johnson, Norman O. Houston, T. A. Greene, P. N. Lester, Attorney Crispus A. Wright, William H. Nickerson, Jr., Dr. A. A. Foster, Attorney Ivan James Johnson, III, Floyd C. Covington, Mrs. Bessie Burke, Reverend A. Wendell Ross, Attorney Clarence A. Jones, Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins.

Welcome Committee: Reverend Frederick D. Jordan, *Chairman;* Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, Mrs. Nellie V. Conner, Dr. Mahlon C. Cooley, A. J. Williams, Dr. Jerome G. Hatcher, Mrs. Della Williams, Mrs. Emma Spencer, Mrs. Frances Comfort, Mrs. I. V. Lawson, O. R. McMillan, Mrs. Mary E. Talbert, Mrs. Ruby Stapler, Mrs. Lillie Baker, Reverend Herbert A. Foster, S. P. Johnson, Rev. Frank A. Harris, Cleveland Morrow, Mrs. Viola McLemore, Julius A. K. Ficklin, Juanita Miller, Horace Clark, Arthur Browning, John Fowler, Clinton Rosemond, J. M. Edwards, Mrs. Ida Aldridge, Mrs. Mary Lee Grimes, Supervisor Gordon L. McDonough, Homer L. Garrott, Mrs. Margaret Scott, and the following clubs and fraternal organizations: Alta Qualidad Social, Smart Set, Delta Sigma Theta, Phi Beta Sigma, Alpha Phi Alpha, Kappa Alpha Psi, Zeta Phi Beta, Omega Psi Phi, Graduate Nurses, Outdoor Life and Health Association, Five and Over Charity, Phys-Art-Lit-Mo, Prairie View College Social, 7th Regiment, California State Guard, and Women's Political Study Clubs of California.

Decoration Committee: Mrs. Faustina Johnson, *Chairman;* Alma Frances, William S. Gillespie, Elijah Cooper and Negro Florists of Los Angeles.

Transportation Committee: John E. Hargrove, *Chairman;* Malmore Hibler, James Parker, William Bryant, Mr. Pearl, Al Robinson, Elmo Dinkins, Ray Matthews.

Souvenir Program Committee: Jimmie Smith, *Chairman;* Fay M. Jackson, Josephine Brown, Anita Grant.

Usher Committee: Walter Marshall, *Chairman;* and the Union Usher Board of the City of Los Angeles.

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS AND REGISTRATION BUREAU will be located at Second Baptist Church, 2412 Griffith Avenue. Registration fees $1.00. Mail and telegraph service will be maintained at the registration offices. Registration entitles one to an official badge and admission to all sessions and entertainments of the conference.

MEETINGS.—All mass meetings during the week will be held in Second Baptist Church. The Sunday mass meeting will be held at Shrine auditorium.

BUSINESS SESSIONS.—All business sessions will be held in Second Baptist Church.

LENGTH OF SPEECHES.—Speakers at mass meetings are requested to observe as closely as possible the time limit of thirty minutes.

Speakers at the business sessions are requested to observe the time limit set by the chairman.

HOURS OF MEETING.—The evening mass meetings will begin promptly at 8:00 o'clock, with the musical program lasting one-half hour. Promptly at 8:30, the platform party will take its place upon the rostrum and speakers will begin. The morning sessions will begin at 9:00 o'clock and will run through until 12:00 o'clock noon, except where noted in this program. The afternoon sessions will begin at 2:00 P.M. and run until 4:30 P.M.

RATES.—Upon registering, persons from out of town will be assigned to stopping places which have been thoroughly investigated by the housing committee. Stopping places in private homes will be $1.00 per person, and for two persons, $1.50. If the delegate wishes to eat breakfast only, the price will not exceed 50c per meal. There will be a food concession in the church which will serve meals for 50c.

ENTERTAINMENT.—An introductory period will be held at Second Baptist Church, Tuesday evening, 6:00 to 8:00 P.M., prior to the evening mass meeting of the conference.

The Senior and Junior branch will give a dance at the Shrine Pavilion Saturday, July 18, 11:00 P.M. All delegates will be admitted free.

The branch has arranged a sight-seeing trip followed by a barbecue at Val Verde, California, Saturday afternoon, 3:00 P.M.

ANNUAL REPORT.—The thirty-second annual report (for 1941) of the N.A.A.C.P. will be on sale—price 10 cents per copy.

GROUP PHOTOGRAPH.—On Friday, July 17, at 12:15 o'clock noon, a photograph of all delegates, members, and visitors will be taken. The photographer will exhibit proofs Friday afternoon, and orders can be placed for delivery before leaving Los Angeles. The price of the photograph will be $1.00.

CRISIS.—The July issue of the official organ of the N.A.A.C.P., *The Crisis,* will be on sale. Annual subscriptions may also be placed. By the year $1.50. Single copies, 15 cents. Books by and about Negroes will be on display and may be ordered through the Crisis Book Shop, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MUSIC.—The N.A.A.C.P. expresses herewith its appreciation to the choruses and the individual artists who are contributing their musical talents.

OPENING MASS MEETING

Tuesday, July 14, 8:00 P.M.

Second Baptist Church, 2412 Griffith Avenue

THOMAS L. GRIFFITH, JR., Los Angeles, Calif., *Presiding*

8:00-8:30—MUSICAL PROGRAM

Combined Choirs of the Second Baptist Church

Madame Mozelle T. Outley and Anna G. Morrow, *Directors*

Josephine Cooper, *Soloist*

INVOCATION.....REV. J. RAYMOND HENDERSON

The National Anthem

Welcome Address for the State of California

GOVERNOR CULBERT L. OLSON

Welcome Address for the Los Angeles Branch

THOMAS L. GRIFFITH, JR., *President*

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing".....AUDIENCE

ADDRESS.....ROY WILKINS, Assistant Secretary, New York, N. Y.

Benediction.....REV. BAXTER C. DUKE

OPENING BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday, July 15, 9:00-12:45 Noon

Second Baptist Church, 2412 Griffith Avenue

N. W. GRIFFIN, Jacksonville, Fla., *Presiding*

THE NEGRO IN THE WAR EFFORT

A. Civilian Defense, Health and Welfare

Crystal Bird Fauset, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.

Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit, Michigan

Thomas N. Roberts, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

B. The Armed Services

Appointment of Committees: Credentials, Resolutions, Time and Place

2:15 P.M.-5:15 P.M.

SIDNEY R. REDMOND, St. Louis, Mo., *Presiding*

C. Employment and Training

Amos T. Hall, Tulsa, Oklahoma

George M. Johnson, Jr., *Assistant Executive Secretary* Fair Employment Practice Committee, Washington, D. C.

Walter T. Hardin, UAW-CIO, Detroit, Michigan

MASS MEETING

Wednesday, July 15, 8:00 P.M.

Second Baptist Church, 2412 Griffith Avenue

C. L. DELLUMS, Oakland, Calif., *Presiding*

8:00-8:30—MUSICAL PROGRAM

Senior Choir First A.M.E. Church

Jester Hariston, *Director*

INVOCATION.....REV. F. D. JORDAN

Address.....MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS, *Editor,* California *Eagle,* Los Angeles, California

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing".....AUDIENCE

Address.....DR. MALCOLM S. MACLEAN, *Chairman* President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Washington, D. C.

Benediction.....FATHER H. R. MOORE

BUSINESS SESSION

Thursday, July 16, 9:00—12:00 Noon

Second Baptist Church, 2412 Griffith Avenue

DR. J. C. MCKELVIE, Long Branch, N. J., *Presiding*

PROTECTING CIVIL RIGHTS DURING AN EMERGENCY

. Under the Federal Civil Rights Statutes

Thurgood Marshall, New York, N. Y.

11:45 A.M.—Meeting of the National Board of Directors

2:00 P.M.-4:30 P.M.

LIONEL BARROW, New York, N. Y., *Presiding*

B. Under State Statutes

1. Civil Rights Statutes

   Thomas L. Griffith, Los Angeles, California
   Walter Gordon, Berkeley, California

2. Criminal Defense

   Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.

3. Police Brutality

   Carl Johnson, Kansas City, Missouri
   Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.

NOTE: Both sessions will deal with the technique of handling these different problems with ample time for discussion from the floor.

YOUTH NIGHT

MASS MEETING

Thursday, July 16, 8:00 P.M.

Second Baptist Church, 2412 Griffith Avenue
JOHN KINLOCH, Los Angeles, California, *Presiding*

8:00-8:30—MUSICAL PROGRAM
Gilbert Allen Youth Singers
Gilbert Allen, *Director*

INVOCATION.....REV. KARL E. DOWNS

Address.....E. FREDERIC MORROW, New York City

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing".....AUDIENCE

Youth Night Address.....REV. JAMES H. ROBINSON,
Member, National Board of Directors, New York, N. Y.

Awarding of Essay Contest Prizes.....WALTER WHITE, *Secretary*
N.A.A.C.P., New York, N. Y.

Benediction.....REV. H. MANSFIELD COLLINS

BUSINESS SESSION

Friday, July 17, 9:00-12:00 Noon

Second Baptist Church, 2412 Griffith Avenue

E. FREDERIC MORROW, New York, N. Y., *Presiding*

STRENGTHENING THE N.A.A.C.P. AS AN ORGANIZATION

A. The Washington Bureau

Walter White

B. Conducting Membership Campaigns

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Miss Ella J. Baker, Randall L. Tyus, Madison S. Jones

C. The Bulletin, *The Crisis,* and Publicity

Roy Wilkins

12:15 Noon—CONFERENCE PHOTOGRAPH

2:00 P.M.-4:30 P.M.

DR. J. J. MCCLENDON, Detroit, Mich., *Presiding*

D. Regional and Branch Executive Secretaries (Employed)

Gloster Current, Detroit, Michigan

E. Fund Raising Activities

Eardlie John, New York, N. Y.

F. Youth Work

Madison S. Jones, Jr.

G. Awarding of Thalheimer Prize, Merit Scrolls and Life Membership Medals

MASS MEETING

Friday, July 17, 8:00 P.M.

Second Baptist Church, 2412 Griffith Avenue

MISS YOLANDA BARNETT, Louisville, Ky., *Presiding*

SPINGARN MEDAL NIGHT

8:00-8:30—MUSICAL PROGRAM

People's Independent Church of Christ Choir

Mrs. A. C. Harris-Bilbrew, *Director*

Elihue Sloan, *Soloist*

INVOCATION.....REV. CLAYTON D. RUSSELL

Presentation of 27th Spingarn Medal to A. Philip Randolph

BISHOP J. A. GREGG, Kansas City, Kansas

Acceptance.....A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York, N. Y.

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing".....AUDIENCE

Benediction.....REV. E. W. RAKESTRAW

BUSINESS SESSION

Saturday, July 18, 9:00—12:15 P.M.

Second Baptist Church, 2412 Griffith Avenue
GEORGE M. JOHNSON, Washington, D. C., *Presiding*

I. Election of Members of Nominating Committee

II. Report of Resolutions Committee

III. Report of Time and Place Committee

MASS MEETING

Sunday, July 19, 2:30 P.M.

Shrine Auditorium

MRS. DAISY E. LAMPKIN, Pittsburgh, Pa., *Presiding*

2:30-3:00—MUSICAL PROGRAM

Festival Negro Chorus of Los Angeles

Hall Johnson, *Conductor*

INVOCATION ..... DR. S. M. BEANE

The National Anthem

ADDRESS ..... WALTER WHITE, *Executive Secretary, N.A.A.C.P.*

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing" ..... AUDIENCE

ADDRESS ..... WENDELL L. WILLKIE

"God Be With You Till We Meet Again" ..... AUDIENCE

Benediction ..... BISHOP WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON

YOUTH CONFERENCE PROGRAM

With the exception of the meetings listed below, the youth delegates will join the senior delegates in business sessions and mass meetings.

Tuesday, July 14

10:00 P.M.—Reception to Youth Council delegates

Wednesday, July 15

9:00-10:30 A.M.—Election of delegates to Committees

Time and Place Committee

Resolutions Committee

Conference Credentials Committee

Thursday, July 16

9:00 A.M.-12:30 P.M.—Youth Council Problems

Report of Activities

N.A.A.C.P. Youth Program

Friday, July 17

9:00-10:30 A.M.—Youth and Post War Problems

Reports of Committees

5:30-7:30 P.M.—Youth Council Banquet

Roy Wilkins, guest speaker

LIFT EV'RY VOICE AND SING

Lift ev'ry voice and sing
Till earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
Let our rejoicing rise
High as the list'ning skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us.
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the chast'ning rod,
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with steady beat,
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come over a way that with tears has been watered,
We have come, treading our path thro' the blood of the slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past,
Till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who has brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who hast by Thy might
Led us into the light.
Keep us forever in the path, we pray.
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met Thee,
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee,
Shadowed beneath Thy hand,
May we forever stand.
True to our native land.

Words by JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
Music by ROSAMOND JOHNSON

Copyright by Edward B. Marks Music Co.
R.C.A. Building, Radio City
New York, N. Y.

PROGRAM NOTES

PROGRAM NOTES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Atlanta	Dr. N. C. McPherson
	Eugene M. Martin
Baltimore	Carl Murphy
Birmingham, Ala.	Dr. E. W. Taggart
Boston	Dr. John B. Hall
Charleston, W. Va.	T. G. Nutter
Chicago	Earl B. Dickerson
	Bishop W. J. Walls
Cleveland	Hon. Harry E. Davis
	L. Pearl Mitchell
Des Moines, Ia.	S. Joe Brown
Detroit	Louis C. Blount
Falls Village, Conn.	Dr. William Allan Neilson
Ithaca, N. Y.	Major Robert E. Treman
Los Angeles	Thomas L. Griffith, Jr.
Newark, N. J.	Grace B. Fenderson
New York	Lillian A. Alexander
	Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers
	Marion Cuthbert
	Hubert T. Delany
	Douglas P. Falconer
	Lewis S. Gannett
	John Hammond
	Rev. John Haynes Holmes
	Dr. William Lloyd Imes
	Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
	Dr. O. Clay Maxwell
	Mary White Ovington
	Hon. Charles Poletti
	A. Philip Randolph
	Rev. James H. Robinson
	Col. Theodore Roosevelt
	Amy E. Spingarn
	Arthur B. Spingarn
	Hon. Charles E. Toney
	Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb
	Dr. Louis T. Wright
Oklahoma City	Roscoe Dunjee
Peekskill, N. Y.	Alfred Baker Lewis
Philadelphia	Isadore Martin
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Homer S. Brown
Richmond, Va.	Dr. J. M. Tinsley
St. Louis	Sidney R. Redmond
Topeka, Kans.	Hon. Arthur Capper
Washington	William H. Hastie
	Dr. Charles H. Thompson
	Frances Harriet Williams

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
for the
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 Fifth Avenue, New York

NATIONAL OFFICERS

President
Arthur B. Spingarn

Chairman of the Board
Dr. Louis T. Wright

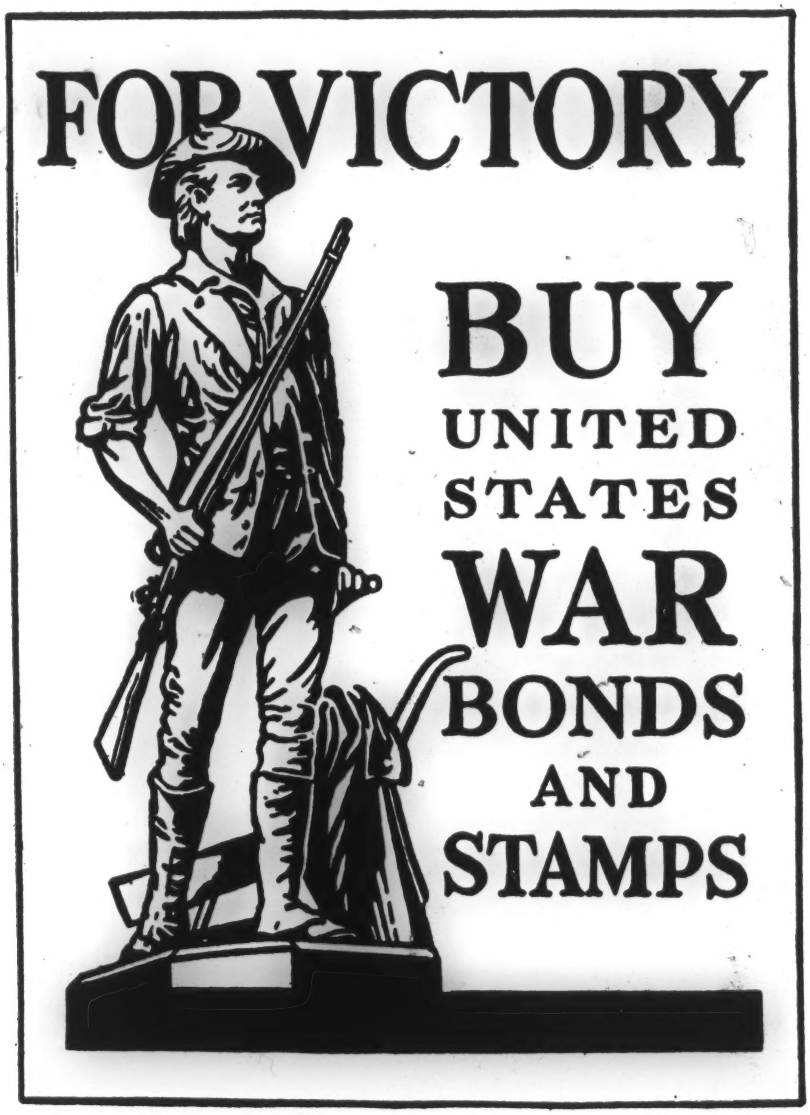
Acting Chairman of the Board
Hon. Charles E. Toney

Vice-Presidents
Mary McLeod Bethune
Nannie H. Burroughs
Godfrey Lowell Cabot
Hon. Arthur Capper
Dr. Walter Gray Crump
Bishop John A. Gregg
Rev. John Haynes Holmes
Manley O. Hudson
Hon. Ira W. Jayne
Hon. Caroline O'Day
Rev. A. Clayton Powell
Oswald Garrison Villard
William Allen White

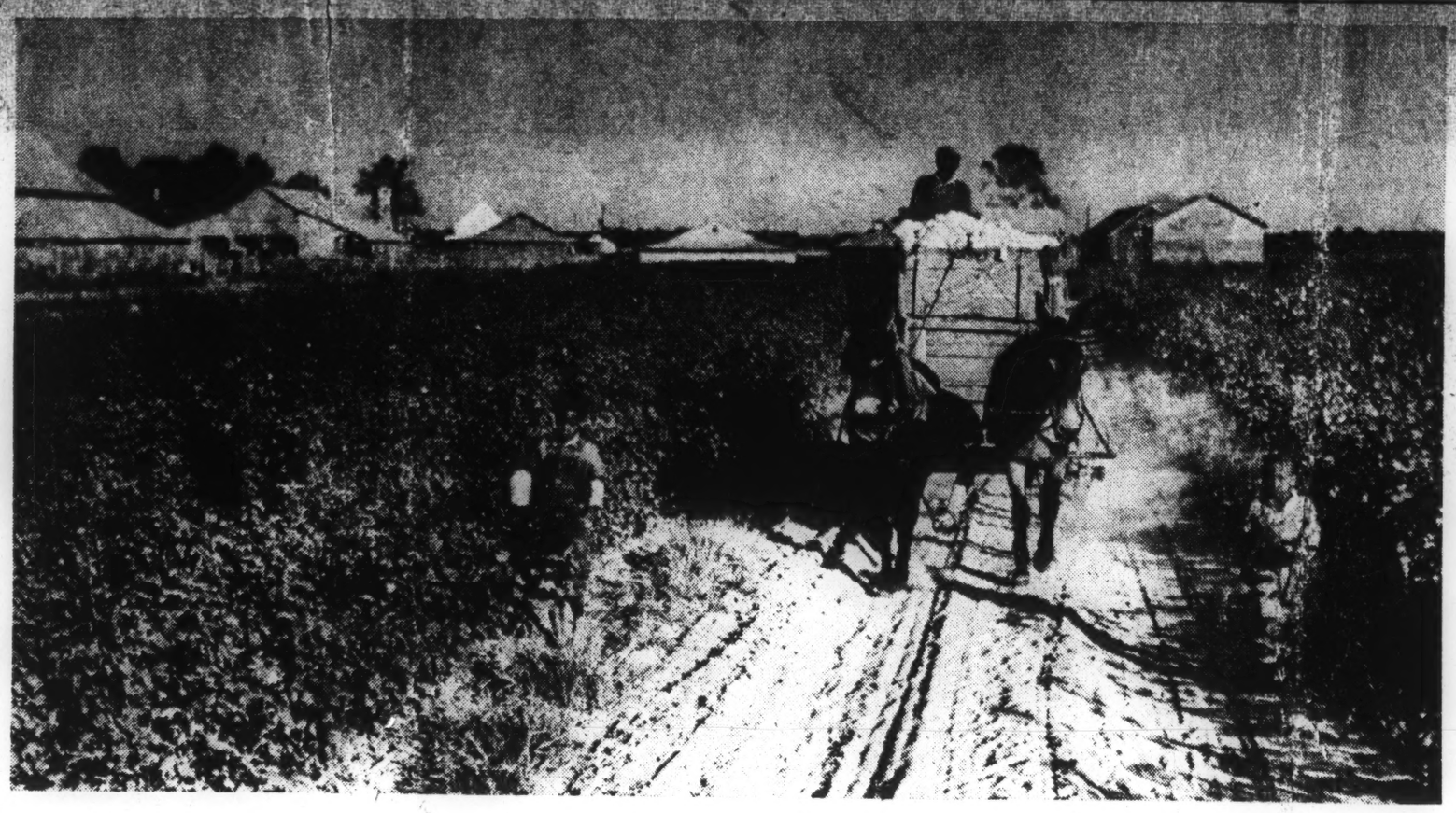
Treasurer
Mary White Ovington

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Walter White, *Secretary*
Roy Wilkins, *Assistant Secretary and Editor, "The Crisis"*
Thurgood Marshall, *Special Counsel*
Daisy E. Lampkin, *Field Secretary*
Ella J. Baker
E. Frederic Morrow
Randall L. Tyus
Assistant Field Secretaries
Charlotte B. Crump, *Publicity and Promotion*
Madison S. Jones, Jr., *Youth Director*
Frank D. Reeves, *Administrative Assistant, Washington Bureau*
Richetta G. Randolph, *Clerk of the Conference*


FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL TUESDAY, AUGUST



Cotton picking time

Photo From "Fair Is Our Land"

The Green Pastures of Roland Hayes

Famous Negro Tenor Recalls the Days on a Georgia Farm When He Learned Plowing and Singing From His Pappy; and Learned Perseverance From His Thrifty Mother

The childhood story of the little Negro boy who in later years has become one of the great tenors of his race — Roland Hayes — is told in the current issue of Atlantic Monthly. The following excerpts are from Hayes' verbal report, as set down by his friend and Brookline (Mass.) neighbor, Dr. MacKinley Helm.

My father never liked the 10 acre farm where I was born. Nevertheless he was a good worker—under compulsion. When he had to, he could straddle row upon row of young cotton plants, between daylight and dark, and chop the soil with his hoe in a frenzy of sustained, if impatient, performance. After a day of such passionate labor he felt, I suppose, the need of a durable rest, and the next morning he would find himself a comfortable place in the shade.

Pa taught us children to plow behind an ox named Ned, who wore a bell of a size and bigness of tone which our small farm never quite seemed to require for purely locative reasons. I early suspected my mother of having fixed that bell to Ned's collar so that she might be assured of the continuity of his employment.

One hot midsummer day, when Pa had been put to work with the ox in the cornfield, Ned's bell began sounding out an unusual rhythm. Ma, who ever kept both ear and eye upon the problems of our straitened domestic economy, sharply reminded Pa, across the width of field, of the absolute indispensability of his patriarchal occupation. Presently the bell jingled again with obedient regularity.

Ma, thinking to reward Pa with a mollifying dipper of cool water from the spring, went out to him in the heat of the afternoon. She found him taking his ease under a shady tree. There he sat, smoking his pipe and contriving, with a rhythmical motion of his wrist, to produce from a tethered cowbell a convincing imitation of Ned at work.

* * *

The forests, not the fields, furnished my father with his substantial contribution to our daily bread. At break of many a day in the fall of the year he would appear from the hunt with meat to eat and skins to be traded for salt and flour from the outside world.

What with the meat Pa fetched from the hills, to supplement Ma's careful husbandry of the produce of the farm, I do not remember that we children—I had six brothers and sisters—ever went hungry. A few steps from the kitchen door stood a smokehouse with a pit for curing hams and flitches of bacon and sausages. We stuck our hogs just before Christmas, and through the long month of January we tended a hickory fire whose smoke filled the aromatic chamber where the meat was hung, done up in muslin and wired to the rafters. I cannot remember a season, while my father lived, when there was not a piece of smoked meat to flavor our food—the string beans and fresh corn that we ate in summer, and the rice and potatoes of our scantier winter diet.

In my childhood I admired my father's wonderful gift for making music. I believed there was no sound in nature that he could not imitate. His voice brought deer, bear and partridge within range of his gun. He taught me to identify the songs of birds, himself repeating and answering their melodies over and over again.

In transactions with untamed life, my father made an offering of his whole nature. When he called a deer, he was a buck himself. It is perfectly clear to me now that he opened the way for me to become a musician by showing me how to offer my body, in imitation of him, to receive the music which he taught me to discover in the natural world. I learned from my father how the body follows the imagination.

I early learned from my father to let my imagination do fluently what many singers have learned to do only through the repetitive use of destructive vocal exercises. I am 55 years old now, and yet, because my father taught me that the body follows the mind without stress and strain, I am conscious of no wear and tear on my vocal equipment.

* * *

Although my mother did not like to have my brothers go to breakdowns, where corn likker and bad girls circulated freely, she was willing to let us enjoy diversions invented by church members. And above all, we learned to make parties of the routine events of our lives.

Occasionally, when I was a boy, I was allowed to watch the dancing at the Garlington house or at the John Tate farm. Church people could go to those dances without taking part, but frequently they would be moved to give themselves to dancing and rioting. Then they were likely to be reported to the deacons and brought before the elders, who would exhort them to repent. Unrepentant members were turned out of the church forthwith.

Will Garlington blew the quills at the Garlington dances, and Ren, his brother, one of the neighborhood toughs, cracked the bones and called the sets. The elderly itinerant musician, Jim Kirby, who boarded at our house when he was in the Flatwoods—I called him Uncle Nat—played the fiddle and beat straws, and Jesse Tate picked the banjo.

Many of the musical instruments and a good deal of the music were of African origin. Quills are joints of bamboo, tied together with string in an arrangement like the pipes of Pan. You blow across the open tubes and produce tones like those of a steam piano or calliope, but mellower.

In Africa a bone cracker cracks real bones, but in Georgia we used simulacra carved from hickory wood. A good bone cracker can crack bones with both hands, clacking out the rhythms required for buck and wing dancing. I learned to blow quills and my brother Robert beat straws, so that, although we were not often allowed to go to the Garlington house, we could make music of our own when Uncle Nat was stopping with us.

So closely contiguous were the sacred and profane worlds in the Flatwoods that their music was nearly identical. To be sure, there were different texts, inequalities of mannerism, gesture, and vocal expression, and conflicting emotions. Yet, curiously enough, there was very little overt lewdness in the secular songs. Coarseness appeared in them only by implication. There was the "Roustabout Song," for example:

> Rock me, Julie, rock me,
> Rock me like a baby,
> Rock me slow and easy.

The melody went like a spiritual. With the substitution of the holy name for "Julie," you might have had a characteristic religious song. You had to know — you could not have discovered it from words or music — that the singer was thinking about a night he had spent with his girl.

In my childhood I knew a considerable number of African songs, but when I went North I forgot them, and it was not until I began to meet native African musicians in Europe, many years later, that I was able to recall the old melodies laid away in the bottom drawers of my mind. It is the greatest misfortune that so little original African music has survived among us—the earthy, natural music that our forebears brought with them in slave vessels from the dark continent.

* * *

Most of what I know about my ancestors I learned from the stories my mother told me. Ma was a woman of great character, and she was more and more dependent upon the solid rock of her character, she was soft and warm only once. The last time I saw her she broke through her devout reserve for a single moment, after more than 15 years of resistance to my vocation, and said, "Son, you are the continuation of me."

* * *

Pa was hurt in a logging operation on Horn's mountain, so grievously that his body could not be mended. He died in my mother's arms. Stilled utterly, the fine, lusty voice that people stopped to listen to when he called hogs down from the mountain; cold and quiet in death the nimble fingers that had been quick and skillful to furnish a house for his family; mercifully abated the terrifying pain; and ready for its rest the racked body.

The funeral past and done, Ma took stock of our condition. She calculated that it would be a good two years of hard work for all of us before we could pay off the debts which had accumulated while Pa was sick. Then she could take us to the city for the serious business of getting us an education for life. Ma hired an additional piece of land from Babe Hendricks, across the lane from the home farm. My brother Robert and I — I was 11 — were obliged to leave school and go to work on the new piece. We burned it off and planted it on shares. I learned to plow in that field.

In a field on Babe Hendricks' own place, where I worked for wages when I was not busy at home, my mother one day caught me preaching to Molly, a blind horse we had bought after Ned, our old ox, died. She heard me out, all the way through the "Dry Bones" sermon from the book of Ezekiel; and then she came out from her hiding place behind a cornstack.

"Son," she said, "I am glad to hear you singin' all dem Bible words. I'm glad you listen to what de preacher says in church. Now get along to yo' work, and try to earn yo' 50c."

After Pa died, there were times when we desperately needed meat and flour and had no money in the house to pay for them. It was at that time, although I could not confide everything to her, that I began to think of my mother as a tower of strength. If she was severe, she was also righteous and strong, and I leaned upon her strength. I needed then and later—although I do not profess always to have understood that need—not kindness so much as discipline. Many a peremptory rebuff lay ahead of me. I was a timid, perplexed, uneducated Negro boy. I had to learn [illegible] be a man in a world in which [illegible]ege is reserved for children o[illegible]rent complexion.

MRS. BASS BLASTS A. P. RANDOLPH

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS . . . EAGLE editor, who jolted the Annual Conference of the NAACP and set the tenor of all its deliberations following her address, as she blasted the position of A. Philip Randolph and his March on Washington Movement. More than two intervening news columns separate Mrs. Bass and Randolph (across page). Full text of the editor's speech appears on this page. "It may," said one observer, "change the history of the Negro people in America."

'FASCISM MUST BE WIPED FROM FACE OF EARTH,' MRS. BASS TELLS NAACP

Calmly assaulting the divisionist position of A. Phillip Randolph and the March on Washington Movement, the speech of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, EAGLE editor, delivered before nearly 4,000 jolted spectators at the second session of the Thirty-third Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will "rank as one of the historic statements of the American Negro people." Full text of the address follows:

(Note: Speech delivered by Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, editor of The California EAGLE, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, July 15, 1942, at Second Baptist church, Los Angeles.)

We are gathered here tonight [illegible] great decision for the whole free world. Our armies stretch from the blazing sands of Egypt to the wastes of Australia, from the battle lines of the noble Russian defense to the blue vastness of the Pacific. Our enemy is unmatched throughout history as the symbol of all things men hate, loathe, and despise. He is the counter-revolution to every people's movement from Bunker Hill to the barricades of St. Petersburg. He is the foul breath of mankind degraded beyond all imagination. He annihilates one million human beings because they are Jews. He turns twenty free nations into a league of the enslaved. He calls Negroes half-apes. He considers the Emancipation Proclamation the greatest mistake in American history.

If such, then, is the nature of our enemy, the theme of this convention, "Victory Is Vital to Minorities," is justified. Above and beyond and over all else, the United Nations must win this war, for if it is lost, not only freedom, but the right to fight for freedom, is lost. It is lost for the whole world. It is lost to India and China, Africa, and Alabama. We, as Negroes, must force ourselves to a realization of the awful stakes for which the current conflict is fought. We must ask ourselves, if it is lost, who will rule America? The answer we know in our hearts. America will be ruled by the very Fascists whom we detest in our national life today. It will be ruled by Gov. Eugene Talmadge, Father Coughlin, the Ku Klux Klan, Gerald L. K. Smith, Joe Rankin, Bilbo, Dies, Hitler, Tojo, Mussolini, Goebbels, Goering, Goebbels and Gestapo.

Let us, then, be realistic. Let us, like Paul Revere, ride and shout the alarm to every Negro home that the Fascists are at our gates ready to ride in and take over the minds and souls of our people. Let us, like Patrick Henry, thrill our people with the fact that we have a choice between life and death, that we can choose life for our people and our children only by the ultimate sacrifice of our lives, if necessary, and that we are willing to make that sacrifice in order that our people may be free.

Let us, like Thomas Paine, call upon our people to arise from their lethargy because the forces of tyranny are at our door. Let us, like Abraham Lincoln, remind our people that we cannot live as a half-free people in a world where more and more people are being made free. Let us remind our people that they cannot be free while others are slaves. Let us remind our people that if they do not fight to be free, they will be slaves to the Fascists.

Let us remind our people that the Fascists are our enemies from within, that they are the agents of our enemies from without, that they are the ally of our enemy who seeks our destruction, our slavery, our death. Let us remind our people that the Fascists are those who would betray our country for a mess of pottage, those who would betray their birthright for a place in the kitchen of our enemy, those who would betray their birthright for a place at the table of our enemy with our women as their concubines.

Let us remind our people that the Fascists are those who would betray our women into the houses of our enemy, that the Fascists are those who would betray our children unto the slave ships of our enemy, that the Fascists are those who would betray our souls unto the slave market of our enemy.

Let us remind our people that the Fascists are those who would betray our souls unto the slaughter pen of our enemy, that the Fascists are those who would betray our souls unto the furnaces of our enemy, that the Fascists are those who would betray our souls unto the torture chambers of our enemy, that the Fascists are those who would betray our souls unto the Gestapo of our enemy.

Let us remind our people that the Fascists are those who would betray our souls unto the Devil himself, that the Fascists are those who would betray our souls unto the Devil Hitler, that the Fascists are those who would betray our souls unto the Devil Hitler for a place at his table, that the Fascists are those who would betray our souls unto the Devil Hitler for a place at his table as his concubines.

**Let us remind our people that the Fascists are those who would betray our souls unto the Devil Hitler for a place at his table as his concubines, that the Fascists are those who would betray our souls unto the Devil Hitler for a place at his table as his concubines

Saturday, September 12, 1942

NEW YORK AGE

While Labor Leaders Confer With President, Negroes Cannot Get A Hearing, A. Philip Randolph Says

"While William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, confer with President Roosevelt on matters affecting labor, the Government and the war whenever some condition arises which in their judgment requires a conference, upwards of twenty million Negro Americans who are making the supreme sacrifice in the war for the victory of the United Nations, cannot get a hearing with the Commander-in-Chief of their country," A. Philip Randolph told reporters in the national headquarters of the March On Washington Movement here in New York City, on Friday.

"The question of the right of the Negro to confer with the President on questions involving the interest of the Negro people, the war, and the Government has become a paramount and central issue," says Randolph. "To use the refusal of the President to meet with representatives of the Negro people in conference is tantamount to the recognition of of the Negro as second class citizen, and the Government a policy long advocated by Southern political demagogues that Negroes have no rights that white people are bound to respect. While a single conference with the President itself is not so important since no miracle can be wrought through such a conference, the right of conference with the President in the interest of the Negro people through representtaives of Negroes who are Negroes is fundamental to the recognition of Negroes as full-fledged American citizens," Mr. Randolph continued.

"At the present time when the President wants to discuss matters vital to the status of Negroes in the war effort, he calls upon William Alexander, chief of Minority Groups Service in the War Manpower Commission or Dr. MacLean and Lawrence Cramer, chairman and executive secretary of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, who are white men. While these men have the highest character and command the widest respect of the Negro people throughout the country for their splendid and constructive work in the interest of the Negro people, nevertheless, not being Negroes, they cannot accurately and properly tell the President of the true state of feeling of the Negroes about this war and the treatment of the Negroes by the Government," Mr. Randolph said.

"Only Negroes can tell the president this," he declared. "It is for this reason that the Negroes must wage an uncompromising crusade to demand no only a conference with the President, but the right of conference with the President at any time when in the judgment of the Negro people themselves, such a conference is necessary, taking into consideration of course the burdens of the President during the state of war.

"If the President can see a representative or representatives of other groups in this country, despite the many problems of this war emergency, it is right and fair, and proper and necessary that he should see representatives of the Negro poeple in conference, on matters affecting the Negro, the Government and the war," concluded Mr. Randolph.

Make 'Freedoms' Count For Race, Porters Plead

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car, Train, Chair Car, Coach Porters and Attendants, under the theme of winning the war and holding present gains, are in their 17th anniversary and third biennial convention here. The meeting was opened Sunday afternoon, when an overflow crowd attended the mass meeting at Lane Tabernacle CME Church, with Rev. N. W. Clark, pastor.

WEBSTER PRELATES WORK OF FEPC

Milton P. Webster of Chicago, first international vice-president, and a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee, told of the work of the Brotherhood in launching the "March on Washington" movement and of the many advances that have been made possible through this effort.

Mrs. Helena Wilson of Chicago, international president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, was vociferously applauded when she told of the important work the women were doing in the struggle for economic emancipation, and how the "housewives" program can do much to help win the war by conserving materials.

"The greatest strikebreaker in the world is a man's wife," was another telling statement of President Wilson as she plead for the wives to stick together, and, if they had to take man's place in the war effort at home, to get ready to do so. She cited the difference between the $50 per month the porters once got and the $113 now received, translating it into terms of added property, bonds, clothes, and home comforts.

RANDOLPH GIVEN GREAT OVATION

An ovation was given President Randolph, who responded with a speech that outlined the purposes of the 1942 meeting, to study ways and means of preserving the gains that have been made to date by the Brotherhood and the "March on Washington Movement," and to make sure that the Four Freedoms come to the Negroes as well as to others, who are fighting this Great Fight of All Fights to quash the dictatorships and make the peace that is to follow something real for all.

Business sessions are being featured daily with the Ladies Auxiliary sessions opening Thursday morning, at the Wheatley branch YWCA.

Pittsburgh Courier

Negroes Greeted at Kaiser's—By Union Discrimination

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional director here of the War Man Power Commission, was working last night to solve a problem of discrimination that arose when 30 Negroes reported for work in the first batch of New York workers at the Henry J. Kaiser West Coast shipyards.

Mrs. Rosenberg

The Negroes refused at first to sign up when they were told by AFL union agents after their transcontinental trip, that the only work for them was as painters' helpers or laborers. Later 29 of the Negroes signed on these terms and U. S. Employment Service (USES) officials and Kaiser representatives in Portland went to work on breaking down the ban.

Officials Hopeful

Officials were hopeful that an agreement could be reached shortly whereby Negroes in the Kaiser yards would be admitted just like whites to all jobs confined to men. The Negro haters of the union insisted they would hold out in classifications in which women were employed.

The lone dissenter was asked to remain in Portland, without working, at the company's expense, until the union ban on Negroes had been adjusted, but he refused.

Mrs. Rosenberg said that the AFL union with which Kaiser has a contract and to which all his workers must belong had assured her office, before the USES took over the Kaiser hiring here, that Negroes would be employed in all categories.

Clears Company

"The Kaiser company does not discriminate," she said.

From other sources, it was learned that Mrs. Rosenberg had refused to fill the original order for men for the Kaiser job when she learned that no Negroes could be accepted into the union. Later, in the belief that this barrier had been removed, the USES took over the hiring.

Here's how they left New York, only to meet Jim Crow unionism on the Coast.

Here's What Happened At Portland

By Cecelia Ager

PORTLAND, Ore.—The 490 New Yorkers aboard the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards special arrived here this morning, Kaiser-like, five minutes ahead of schedule. Four hundred and sixty of them were happy men. The other 30 had been tactless enough to be born with black skins.

Cecelia Ager

It seems there was a misunderstanding. All the men aboard signed up in New York City as laborers, with assurance they would be classified according to crafts upon arrival. But union representatives and company personnel officials boarded the train this side of St. Paul and began their job then and there.

According to Marion Hill, spokesman for the Negro group, the union representatives threaded their way through the cars, in which there had been no segregation, reclassifying the white men without experience as helpers in the various crafts, but ducking that procedure with the Negroes. The Negroes were finally informed, Hill said, that they first would have to qualify for reclassification.

Since many of the white men on the train had no previous mechanical experience, and at least 19 of the Negroes could qualify as boilermakers' helpers on the basis of actual experience, and five of them already held union cards with affiliated AFL locals in the East and had those cards right with them to prove it, it began to look to those 30 men as if they had been deliberately misled.

Getting off the train they were sure of it. While the others were assembled in groups according to their reclassified status to receive the employment slips and be photographed for their shipyard identification badges, the 30 Negroes were told they could sign up as:

¶ Painters' helpers at 95 cents an hour.

¶ Laborers at 88 cents an hour.

That's all. That's the way it is. Sorry. Seven signed up, or "renegged" as Hill put it. What nobody apparently told these men was that anywhere along the line from the moment they were born they hadn't what used to be called a Chinaman's chance to join Local 72 of the AFL Metal Trades Dept.

For the Kaiser yards here have a closed-shop agreement with Local 72, and Tom Ray, secretary and absolute monarch of Local 72, turns even whiter with controlled rage at the merest suggestion that maybe he might admit Negroes to his union, maybe.

After seven of the 30 Negroes signed up, the company announced that it had arranged lodgings for the other 23 for the night, and started discussions of the problem.

Early tonight, Mike Miller, general manager of the Kaiser yards, said that all of the 23 had signed up as helpers or laborers.

Half an hour later, Hill denied that he had signed, although he said nine of the others had signed as painters' helpers and 13 as laborers.

He said he had talked by phone from Miller's office to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, and Monroe Dowling of the USES in New York. Hill said they had tried to persuade him to stay on until they could straighten out the situation. He refused, and said he was returning to New York. He said he had been given $10 for expenses and a ticket by Miller.

Hill said that he did not want to cause trouble to either Kaiser or the war effort, but that he did want to "crack open" the discrimination of Local 72.

The Negro workers all were quiet and orderly, they enjoyed their box lunch and the ship-launching the company quickly arranged for the workers to see. They say the trip out was fine. And the rest of the guys on the train were good guys.

They all lived to get here in peace and a lot of harmony, for one of the Negroes had brought his guitar.

Memo to Tom Ray

"It is fundamental that the life of no American soldier—of any race or creed or color anywhere in the world—shall be put in jeopardy because of the prejudice of any employer, any worker—or any employers' or workers' organization anywhere in America. —PAUL V. McNUTT,

War Man Power Director.

The Pittsburgh Courier SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1942

ONS TO BE INVESTIGATED BY AFL

AFL UNION AGENTS REFUSE TO ALLOW NEGRO PAINTERS

Negro Labor News -- Oct 10/42

NEW YORK CITY—The refusal of AFL union agents to permit 30 Negro workers imported to Oregon this week by the Kaiser Shipyards to sign up as anything but painters' helper and laborers is boon to Axis victory, the NAACP said. In a wire to William Green, at A. F. of L convention in Toronto, Canada, said:

"National Association for Advancement of colored People hopes that convention of American Federation of Labor will unequivocally condemn attitude taken by Local 72 of A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department of Portland, Oregon, and of Tom Ray, its secretary, who attempted to prevent Negro workers for Kaiser's shipyard from working except as painters' helpers and laborers.

"We ask American Federation of

AFL Asked To Remove Color Bar

Labor to go further and not only condemn color bars in all A. F. of L. unions where they exist but to take unequivocal and concrete action to eliminate such restrictions on pain of expulsion from the American Federation of Labor. Any action short of this would stulify American Federation of Labor both with respect to its asking privileges and immunities for white workers while denying them to Negro workers and also because barring needed workers from war industries directly contributes to Axis victory, which would lead to enslavement of all workers."

Mrs. Rosenberg Lauded

Learning that Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional director of the New York War Manpower Commission, had at first refused to fill the Kaiser order because of the unions anti-Negro stand and had taken the order only when she was informed that the barrier had been removed, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People commended Mrs. Rosenberg on her forthright action against labor union discrimination and expressed the hope that other officials will follow her example.

Along with 460 white workers, the 30 Negro workers arrived at the Henry J. Kaiser Shipyards on October 1. The union representatives boarded the special train on which there had been no segregation and reclassified the white workers without experience as helpers in the various crafts. Many of the white men on the train were without previous mechanical experience.

Of the 30 Negroes at least 19 could

Most Negroes Could Qualify for Jobs

qualify as boiler makers' helpers on the basis of actual experience, and five already held union cards with affiliated A. F. of L. locals, but the Negroes were allowed to sign up only as painters' helpers at 95 cents an hour or as laborers at 85 cents an hour.

At first the Negroes refused to sign up, but later all but one signed as helpers or laborers. Marion Hall, the Negro who refused to sign returned to New York. He was given a return ticket and $10 for expenses by the general manager of the Kaiser yards.

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE

October 12, 1942

Randolph asks AFL for anti-discrimination council

TORONTO, C.—A. Philip Randolph, international president and M. P. Webster, first international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention, introduced a resolution calling for the establishment of a Minorities Committee On Discrimination on account of race, color, religion, or national origin, before the body Tuesday. A similar committee has been set up by the CIO.

The resolution which had not been passed at press time, reads:

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the complete manpower of the nation be mobilized for use in the armed forces and defense industries for the victory of the United Nations and since discrimination on account of race, color, religion, or national origin is a bar to this effort; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the 62nd convention of the A. F. of L. set up a minorities committee composed of representatives of the various minority groups in the A. F. of L. such as Negroes, Jews, Catholics and others, for the purpose of thoroughly exploring the question of discrimination practiced against minority groups of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and various industries with a view to mapping out plans and maknig recommendations to the Executive Council and subsequent conventions to abolish these forms of discrimination as being against sound trade union principles and giving aid and comfort to Fascism in America, and it be further

RESOLVED, that the President of the A. F. of L. be authorized, in cooperation with the Executive Council, to set up a minorities committee on discrimination on account of race, color, or national origin, to investigate various forms of and cases of discrimination that may be presented to it or that may come to its attention in any way, and that funds be provided for transportation and stenographic services and other incidental expenses to the carrying out of the purposes of this resolution of the complete abolition of discrimination in unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and it be further

RESOLVED, that this committee plan a systematic educational progarm among the members and officials of the A. F. of L. for the enlightenment of the workers on the necessity and value of unity in the labor movement without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Says Green Will Order End Of Ban Upon Race

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will make immediate investigation of charges that union officials are discriminating against Negroes in the Kaiser shipyards, according to a spokesman for the AFL early this week.

An agent for Henry J. Kaiser and his Portland, Oregon, shipyards came to New York recently with instructions to hire 20,000 workers. For some time, the agent signed hundreds of laborers—skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled—but no Negroes.

JIM CROW AGAINST NEGROES

The oversight was quickly called to the attention of federal government officials and also to high union officials and it was learned that Local 72 of the AFL's Boilermakers' Union, a unit of the Metal Trades Department recently meeting in Toronto, was refusing to classify Negroes—including the 30 out of a list of 490 hirelings arriving in Portland from New York a few days ago, who were restricted to work as laborers and painters' helpers. Kaiser, it has been confirmed, has a closed-shop contract with Local 72.

The prevailing pay-schedule for the two groupings in which Negroes were granted permits to work were painters' helpers at 95 cents an hour and laborers at 88 cents an hour.

EVEN SKILLED NEGROES SNUBBED

The "joker" turned out to be the fact that while many of the white men on the special train bearing the mixed group of workers to the Portland shipyards were definitely non-skilled, at least 19 of the Negroes were skilled and qualified as boilermakers helpers on the basis of actual experience, while five of them already held union cards with affiliated AFL locals in the East and had those cards with them to prove it.

These cases of superior classification of Negroes over white workers in the group from the East made no material difference. The most skilled of them were told they would have to work out painters' helpers and laborers—"or else."

ANTI-NEGRO UNI

Seventeenth Anniversary

and

THIRD BIENNIAL CONVENTION

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Train, Chair Car, Coach Porters and Attendants

★ - ★

"A Winner Never Quits
and
A Quitter Never Wins"

Saint Louis, Missouri
September 13-19, 1942

Officers

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.....*International President*
ASHLEY L. TOTTEN.....*International Secretary-Treasurer*
M. P. WEBSTER.....*1st International Vice-President*
BENNIE SMITH.....*2nd International Vice-President*
E. J. BRADLEY.....*3rd International Vice-President*
C. L. DELLUMS.....*4th International Vice-President*

Lay Members of International Executive Board:

A. R. Dailey, Joe Benoit, Henry Yates
T. T. Patterson, Jack Mills, James Bell, Sr.
H. Murphy (*deceased*)

International Field Organizers:

Ernest Smith, *Chicago*
B. F. McLaurin, *New York City*
T. D. McNeal, *St. Louis*

Mass Meeting Program

Sunday, September 13th, 1942
Lane Tabernacle C. M. E. Church, Newstead and Enright Aves
3:00 P. M.

Chairman, T. D. McNeal, *International Field Organizer*

Star Spangled Banner.....*Assembly*
(Led by Choir)

Invocation.....*T. T. Patterson*
(Claim Adjuster—Eastern Zone)

Welcome Address.....*Rev. N. W. Clark*
(Pastor, Lane Tabernacle)

Welcome Address.....*Joseph P. Clark*
(President Central Trades and Labor Union)

Greetings.....*E. J. Bradley*
(3rd Vice-President)

Singing—"Hold The Fort".....*Assembly*

Introduction of National Officers

Solo "O Divine Redeemer"—Gounod.....*Miss Josephine Buck*

Address.....*Milton P. Webster*
(Chairman International Executive Board)

Selection ..... *Choir*

Address.....*A Philip Randolph*
(International President)

"We Shall Not Be Moved".....*Assembly*

— BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS —

Convention Sessions

5th Floor, Peoples Finance Building, 11 N. Jefferson Avenue

REGISTRATION: Monday, September 14th; 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

FIRST SESSION: Monday Morning, September 14th; 10:30 A. M.

SECOND SESSION: Monday Afternoon; 2:00 P. M.

THIRD SESSION: Tuesday Morning; 10:00 A. M.

FOURTH SESSION: Tuesday Afternoon; 2:00 P. M.

BIG SOIREE for DELEGATES and MEMBERS
Tuesday Night, 9 'til 1, 5th Floor of
Finance Building . . . Your Badge Is Your Ticket

FIFTH SESSION: Wednesday Morning; 10:00 A. M.

SIGHT-SEEING TOUR FOR DELEGATES
Leaving Headquarters at 1 P. M. Wednesday

SIXTH SESSION: Thursday Morning; 10:00 A. M.

SEVENTH SESSION: Thursday Afternoon; 2:00 P. M.

Big 17th Anniversary and Convention Cabaret
Dance at Castle Ballroom. Ewing and Olive Sts.
10 P. M. to 2 A. M., Thursday Night
Admission $1.10 including tax

EIGHTH SESSION: Friday Morning; 10:00 A. M.

— BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS —

SONGS

The Star-Spangled Banner

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's
early light
What so proudly we hailed at the
twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars
through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were
so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare,
the bombs bursting in air
Gave proof thro' the night that our
flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled
banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free,
and the home of the brave?

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall
stand
Between their loved homes and the
war's desolation;
Blest with victory and peace,
may the Heav'n rescued land
Praise the Pow'r that hath made
and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our
cause it is just;
And this be our motto:
"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in
triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free,
and the home of the brave.

★ ★

We Will Not Be Moved

(Tune of "I Shall Not Be Moved")
Chorus:
We will not, we will not be moved
We will not, we will not be moved
Just like a tree planted by the waters,
We will not be moved.

Randolph is our leader,
We will not be moved,
Randolph is our leader,
We will not be moved,
Just like a tree planted by the waters
We will not be moved.

The union is our protection
We will not be moved
The union is our protection
We will not be moved
Just like a tree planted by the waters
We will not be moved.

Because we are united
We will not be moved
Because we are united
We will not be moved
Just like a tree planted by the waters
We will not be moved.

Hold The Fort

We meet today in Freedom's cause
And raise our voices high;
We'll join our hands in Union strong,
To battle or to die.

Chorus

Hold the Fort for we are coming
Union men be strong
Side by side we battle onward
Victory will come.

Look! my comrades, see the Union
Banners waving high,
Reinforcements now appearing,
Victory is nigh.

See our numbers still increasing
Hear the bugles blow
By our Union we shall triumph
Over every foe.

Fierce and long the battle rages,
But we will not fear
Help will come when'er its needed
Cheer, my comrades, Cheer

Trade Union Committee to Abolish Discrimination on Account of Race, Color, Religion or National Origin

Resolution No. 12—By Delegates A. Philip Randolph, Milton P. Webster, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

WHEREAS, It is necessary that the complete manpower of the nation be mobilized for use in the armed forces and defense industries for the victory of the United Nations and since discrimination on account of race, color, religion, or national origin is a bar to this effort; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the sixty-second convention of the A. F. of L. set up a minorities committee composed of representatives of the various minority groups in the A. F. of L. such as Negroes, Jews, Catholics and others for the purpose of thoroughly exploring the question of discrimination practiced against minority groups by unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and various industries with a view to mapping out plans and making recommendations to the Executive Council and subsequent conventions, to abolish these forms of discrimination as being against sound trade union principles and giving aid and comfort to Fascism in America, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of the A. F. of L. be authorized, in co-operation with the Executive Council, to set up a minorities committee on discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin, to investigate various forms and cases of discrimination that may be presented to it, or that may come to its attention in any way, and that funds be provided for transportation and stenographic services and other incidental expenses to the carrying out of the purposes of this resolution of the complete abolition of discrimination in unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., and be further

RESOLVED, That this committee plan a systematic educational program among the members and officials of the A. F. of L. for the enlightenment of the workers on the necessity and value of unity in the labor movement without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Chicago Defender 10/3/42

Dining Car Workers Ask Wage Boost

Dining car unions affiliated with the Joint Council of Dining Car Workers demanded Sept. 25 that 47 class A railroads increase pay 20 cents per hour and allow a union shop.

The demands made upon the carriers were provoked by the increased cost of living said a union spokesman, and because of the low mimimum wage of the railway industry which is lower than 80 per cent of defense industries.

The demands stated:

"We propose that you agree that all employees represented by the organization who are eligible for membership in this organization shall become members in good standing of this organization within 60 days from the date of this proposal is accepted and made effective and shall remain members in good standing of this organization as a condition precedent to continued employment; provided that these conditions shall apply to employees hired after date they are effective, but these employees will be allowed a period of 90 days from the date hired to secure such membership.

"The increase in rates of pay we propose and request is that all wage rates now in effect be increased 20 cents an hour provided that no employee shall be paid a rate of less than 70 cents per hour. Piece work, tonnage or other methods of payment to be adjusted to give effect to these proposed increases."

CHICAGO DEFENDER

October 3, 1942

AFRO-AMERICAN

October 4, 1942

afro 10/4/42

Mrs. Roosevelt, LaGuardia Back R.R. Firemen's Fight

NEW YORK. — The fight to save jobs long held by colored locomotive firemen on Southern railroads has gained the support of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mayor LaGuardia of New York, according to A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The First Lady will serve as honorary chairman of the brotherhood's provisional committee for organization of these firemen, Mr. Randolph said, and LaGuardia as its chairman.

White Union Blamed

Colored firemen are being gradually eliminated from these jobs, the committee points out, through practices of the white Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, which has assumed the role of bargaining agent of all such employees, although it bars colored workers from membership.

Under its contract with some of the roads, colored firemen may not bid on a new run or a run on which a colored fireman died or from which one has been retired or discharged. Veteran firemen are being displaced by whites with as little as a year's service.

PITTSBURGH COURIER

October 10. 1942

Pittsburgh Courier Oct. 10, 1942

RANDOLPH SAYS 'DIES LIED ON RACE LEADERS'

NEW FORK, Oct. 1—In the international headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. Philip Randolph stated that there was a definite conspiracy of southern politicians to smear Negro leaders with the hope of discrediting them with the American people which will serve to give the demagogues of the South wide field to spread their poison of prejudice throughout the nation.

He pointed to the attack of Martin Dies on the respected and able leaders such as Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune of the National Youth Administration, William Pickens of the U. S. Treasury, E. Franklin Frazier, sociologist of Howard university and Dr. LeRoy Holmes of Howard university, attempting to connect them with the Communist Party and Communist front organizations.

—VV—

PEOPLE'S VOICE

October 3, 1942

People's Voice Oct 3, 1942

Randolph Elected 17th Time By Porters' Third Convention

ST. LOUIS—The third biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters closed at the end of last week in St. Louis, Mo. "It was the largest in the history of the porters' union, which was born 17 years ago in New York City," stated international officers at convention headquarters. A. Philip Randolph and all incumbent officials were reelected.

The convention backed the fight of the United Nations against the axis powers and demanded that Negroes continue the fight for their democratic rights at home during the war.

Negro workers and the Negro masses were urged to organize to advance and defend their rights in the post-War world.

Resolutions endorsed the March On Washington Movement, the fight of India for independence, the Fair Employment Practice Committee, calling for its restoration to complete independence, with responsibility to the President; the abolition of discrimination in the armed forces, the government and defense industry. "Officers and members of the brotherhood were urged to put 10% of their wages into defense bonds," said International President Randolph.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the brotherhood held its Convention simultaneously under the leadership of Helena Wilson of Chicago.

13 • DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1942 ★★★

Urge Randolph For Labor Post

The appointment of A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, as one of labor's representatives on the new Economic Stabilization Board was urged upon President Roosevelt yesterday by Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, of Washington, D. C. Speaking at the Union Baptist Church, 240 W. 145th St., Brown commended Randolph as "one of the truest and most [illegible]nt spokesmen for the 13,000,000 Negroes of the United States."

Porters Hit Plan for Wage Freezing

CHICAGO. — Adjustment of their wages and hours before the proposed program of government wage freezing becomes effective is being sought by members of the Pullman Porters and Maids' Protective Association.

In a letter to the War Labor Board this week, the association declared that its members' low income and long hours, already long neglected, represented an even greater hardship in view of increased living costs, and asked that this situation be remedied immediately, lest the stabilization program leave them at present levels.

October 10, 1942
Afro-American

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, OCTOBER 10, 1942

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS
NEW YORK

DISTURBING NEWS

Two pieces of disturbing news came down the railroad turnpike last week. One was a report that Director Joseph B. Eastman of the ODT had recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission that dining car service be abolished on all railroads whose operations do not exceed 700 miles.

The other was the rumor that the New York Central Railroad would discontinue the operation of all Pullman parlor cars, after this month.

The latter report has already been substantiated to a certain extent, for most of these cars were withdrawn from service the first of the month, and it was officially said that the few remaining ones would probably meet the same fate by the first of next month.

This means that a considerable number of veteran porters, who have never operated in any but parlor car service, will be thrown out of employment, since only a few are physically capable of operating in sleeping car service because of their age.

It was explained by official representatives that the withdrawal of the cars was due to the railroad's shortage of coach cars and the impossibility of securing equipment to build them. The Pullmans will be converted into coaches, they said.

While it is problematic as to what action may be taken in the dining car case, the recommendation is viewed with alarm by dining car employees.

Union representatives, however, do not think that the recommendation will be seriously considered, but said it would be fought in the event it was.

* * *

BOGUS PORTER

Pullman car service employees have been advised to be on the lookout for a bogus porter who has been operating out West and probably is now making his way East.

Described as being 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighing 180 pounds and very dark, the spurious porter attracted attention by telling conflicting stories about the district to which he belongs.

* * *

VACATIONING

H. B. Stroud, local representative of dining car employees of the D. L. & W., left New York last week for Raleigh, N.C., where he will spend a month vacationing.

* * *

MISS ALICE TAYLOR

The passing of Miss Alice Taylor, sister of Porter Instructor W. C. Taylor and aunt of Mrs. Rosa Wetherless and Mrs. Etta Warren, members of the Women's Auxiliary of the P.P.B.A., was an event of sorrow to all those who knew her.

Miss Taylor, who was 74, died suddenly at her home, 308 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Friday morning, September 25, shortly after Mr. Taylor, with whom she lived, left for work at Mott Haven Yards.

Like her brother, to whom she was devoted, she took a deep interest in all the social and fraternal activities of the porters' group, and was said by friends to have grown "femininely sweet with her years."

Oct. 17, 1942

S ANGELES TRIBUN

Mrs. Murray reports on BSCP confab

Home this week from the Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Mrs. Letitia Murray, as an international delegate, brought an interesting report of the proceedings in St. Louis.

Held Sept. 16-19, the convention was unusually constructive and interesting, Mrs. Murray reported. Praised particularly were the hostesses' old fashioned Southern hospitality and the biennial address of President Helena Wilson.

The needs of the families of the Brotherhood were stressed in the addrss to the body by A. Philip Randolph, international counselor of the Ladies Auxiliary. Other speakers included representatives of the Consumers' Division of the Government.

Mrs. Murray [illegible]ticipated as a leader of the p[illegible] discussion on "Woman's Responsibility in Today's Crisis." Another Angeleno, Mrs. Emily Johnson, was among participants on the panel. For the third consecutive term, Mrs. Murray was elected fourth international vice president of the Ladies Auriliary and supervisor of the Pacific Coa[illegible] zone. In appreciation of her [illegible] delegates and members [illegible] Pacific Coast zone pre[illegible] with a bouquet of red [illegible] Ardella Mutall of the [illegible] Division, made the pre[illegible].

Mrs. Murray is serving her second term as president of the Los Angeles Division of the Ladies Auxiliary of the B. S. C. P. She is a charter member of the Women's Political Study club; a member of the NAACP, and a devout member of Hamilton church. She is married to R. J. Murray, prominent in local Brotherhood activities.

NEW YORK AGE

October 10, 1942

Oct. 10, 1942 — N.Y. Age

A. Philip Randolph Speaks At Princeton Univ. Forum

PRINCETON, N. J.—At the invitation of Dr. Dana G. Munro, dean of the School of Public and International Affairs, A. Philip Randolph spoke to the forum on international affairs at Princeton University, September 30th on "The Negro and the War." He discussed the fight of the Negro for his democratic rights, pointing out that the Negro was playing a major role in America today in teaching the country the basic lessons of democracy which may save it from the fires of a devastating era of fascism. He pointed to the South as the center of racial obscurantism, and economic reaction which already is fertile ground for sowing the dragon teeth of totalitarianism.

He urged the [illegible] to support the fight for [illegible]e of Negro liberation no[illegible] sake of the Negro alone, [illegible] the interest of American democracy and freedom. Following the talk, there were questions and discussion which ranged from the FEPC, and the position of the Negro on the war effort, to the attitude of the Negro toward intermarriage.

[illegible]TERDAM STAR NEWS

October 10, 1942

Around and Beyond

Oct. 10, 1942

By Frank Crosswaith

IN A RECENT speech by an Army General who is entrusted with the military defense of one of the most important sections of our country, the speaker very forcefully expressed his opposition to " LABOR and BUSINESS BLOCKS" during the present crisis. He asserted that the American people will not tolerate the formation and activities of any kind of "BLOCKS."

Mr. Crosswaith

Shortly after having read the above referred-to speech, we were exposed to the nauseating duty of reading a statement from one whom many people consider among the natons outstanding BLOCK HEADS, Mr. Martin Dies, chairman of the Dies Committee which was created by Congress to investigate and uncover the activities of all un-American subveersive groups within the nation. The statement dubbed as Communists such outstanding Negro Americans as Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida and president of the National Council of Negro Women; Prof. E. Franklin Frazier and Dean William Pickens, all of whom are rendering invaluable service to the nation as a part of the Federal Administration. In the opinion of Mr. Dies these eminent Americans are Communists because of their connection with the Robert Marshall Fund which was created to promote a social order based upon the principle of production for use instead of for profit.

From the day of its birth the chairman of the Dies Committee has been considered by organized labor and by many liberal and progressive elements of the nation as endeavoring to make of the Committee a most reactionary instrument and knowingly or unknowingly, as an invaluable aid to the promotion of anti-American undemocratic propaganda among the people of the United States. While still in its swaddling clothes the Committee was also very clearly recognized and identified as being an agency in opposition to President Roosevelt and to the socially enlightened and progressive program that he was advocating under the banner of the New Deal.

The first murmur of Martin Dies and his Committee was appreciated by all far-seeing elements as being the voice of that minority of the American people who are determined to continue their interpretation of our constitutional right "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as granting to the financially and industrially powerful the divine right to rob and exploit the working class. And of course, anyone who is unable to accept this "dark-ages," interpretation of the constitution will be considered by Mr. Dies as being un-American and a Communist.

Unfortunately whether they know it or not, the American Communists, by their own conduct have played deliberately the game of these American Tories and thus placed into the hands of the Dies Committee a most handy weapon of attack. We still can hear ringing in our ears some of the old Communist slogans such as "Away with the ballot box, forward to the barricades," "Self-Determination in The Black Belt," "The Yanks are not Coming" and so forth; and we are still unable to forget their destructive activities among Negro workers beginning with their brazen and determined attempts to destroy the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and wreck the Negro Labor Committee. This however does not justify the Chairman of the Dies Committee labelling as Communists everyone and anyone who sincerely believes in genuine democracy and in the other principles which the Communists have been using more or less as a football.

The very next day after the appearance of the Dies piffle, the press of the nation carried a most encouraging statement from the Archbishop of Canterbury in which this eminent British Clergyman denounced as un-Christian "an economic order whose chief mainspring was the profit motive." Clearly, if the Archbishop was an American and dared to express those views, Martin Dies would undoubtedly have labelled him as a Communist and would have sought to drive him out of office.

In a brief exchange of views with a friend, we overheard the folowing remark: "Poor Martin Dies! Perhaps the last part of his name was deliberately chosen for him because of his mental state. If this is so, then he should take it seriously and call in an undertaker; thereby providing unprejudiced worms with what is likely to prove an unsatisfactory meal." In response to which we replied "Amen!"

A Militant Paper

PEOPLE'S
The VOICE
AMERICA'S GREATEST NEGRO NEWSPAPER

Serving All People

VOL. 1, NO. 35 NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER 10, 1942. 10c A COPY

Liberty Ship Slides Down Ways

West Coast Launching Is First of Kind

WILMINGTON, Cal. – The SS Booker T. Washington was being rushed to completion at the Terminal Island yards of the California Shipbuilding Corporation this week following the launching last week of the first Liberty ship to be named for a Negro. The 10,500-ton vessel is scheduled to be turned over to the USMaritime Commission this month.

American democracy in action was underscored stirringly Tuesday (September 29), when the Washington slid down the ways to join this nation's growing fleet of Liberty ships. A crowd of 6,000 persons, including many outstanding Negro leaders, witnessed the launching. The seventy-fourth ship to be launched by Calship in 367 days, the Washington hit the water just 42 days after its keel was laid.

Among the spectators were three of Booker T. Washington's direct descendants; his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman; and two granddaughters, Miss Fannie Pittman and Miss Louise Washington.

Principal speaker at the ceremonies was Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of the Bethune-Cookman College in Florida, and director of the division of Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration.

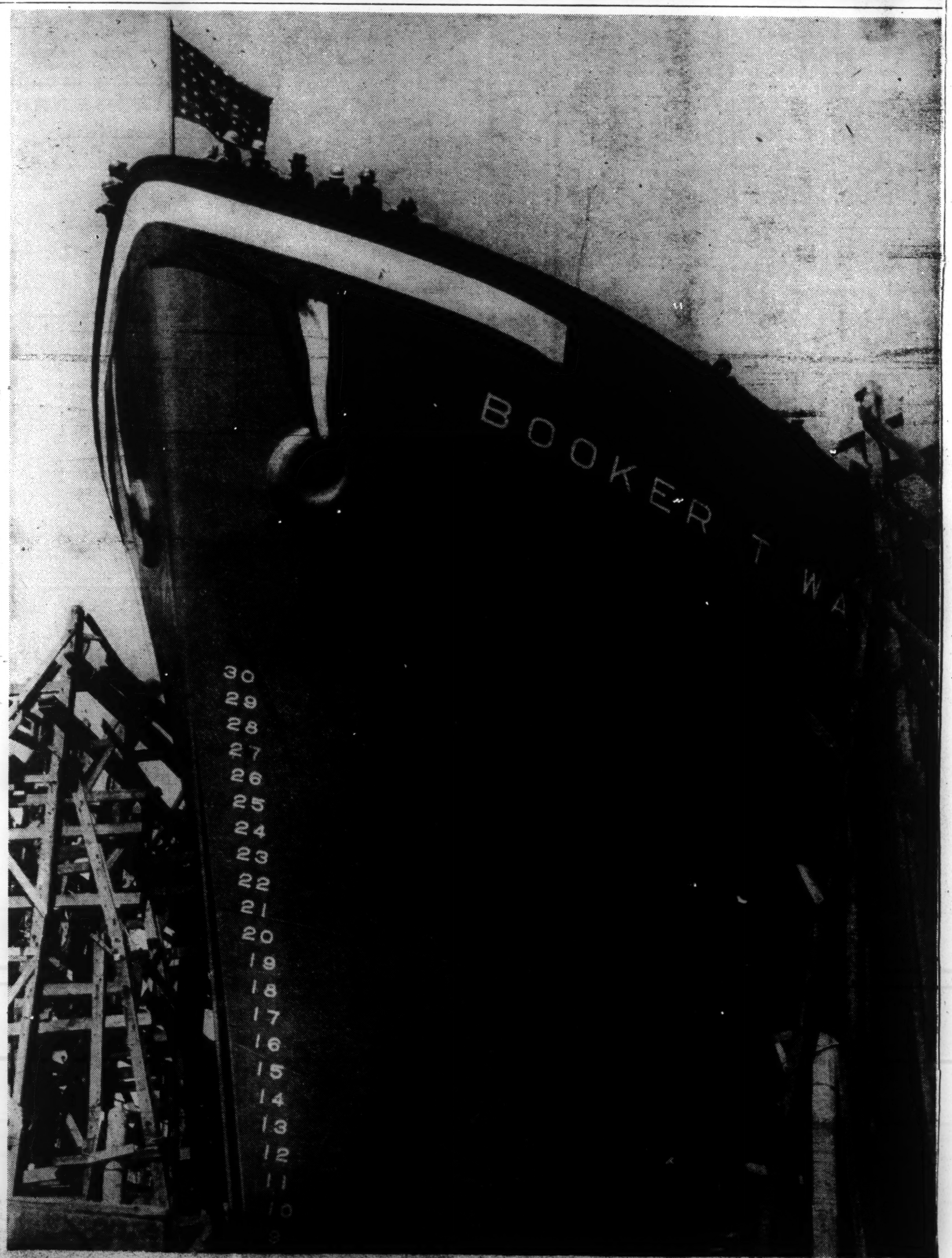
She said: "This is not just another cargo vessel, this is a ship that epitomizes the true spirit and ideal of democracy. This is a ship named for a great man, not just a great Negro—a great American who happened to be a Negro. This is a ship built by the skill and toil and sweat of black men, white, yellow and red Americans—working side by side in harmony and cooperation, proving to the world that, given a chance, democracy can work. As this ship is christened and launched today, may it stand forever as the true symbol of liberty and freedom, epitomizing the spirit of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

CAPT. MULZAC LEAVES

Hugh Mulzac, bespectacled, modest Brooklynite who within a few days becomes the first Negro in 20 years to sail the high seas in command of a commercial vessel with a mixed crew, kissed the boro a tentative goodbye late Tuesday.

Mulzac was recently named skipper of the recently-christened 10,000-ton Liberty freighter, Booker T. Washington, by Edward Macauley, deputy administrator of the War Shipping Board. His appointment was conditioned on his success in rounding up a Negro and white crew of officers and men.

Having fulfilled this condition with the aid of the National Maritime Union, Captain Mulzac left for Fort Trumbull, Conn., to take a 14-day refresher course.



IMPRESSIVE VIEW of the 10,500-ton Liberty ship SSBooker T. Washington, 75th to be launched within a year and two days. She is more th 400 feet long and will be delivered to the USMaritime Commission in about two weeks. Her keel was laid August 19—(Photo Norman Simin

New Leader — Oct. 24, 1942

Chatter

Inside and Out

By ROBERT TREVOR

THIS WEEK'S NMU JAB FOLLOWS HARD on exposure and double-dealing by union officials who were too close to the oil companies. Rumoring around are stories concerning Charles Abar, personal friend and bodyguard to M. Hedley Stone of the NMU.

Abar, according to talk, was long suspected of having connections with the Lake Carriers Association. In fact, it was rumored that the organizing drives on the Lakes were stymied because of Abar. Angry members, who could not prove these insinuations, were nevertheless able to get him transferred the hell away from the Lakes and to Port Arthur. Then the NMU gained some ground, enough to worry the Lake Carriers Association, anyway. Whereupon Abar quit his $60 a week job with the NMU and rushed back to the Lakes, where he functioned unofficially. He was brought up on charges and suspended for one year—a mild sentence when you recall the 99-year suspensions which hapless anti-Communist oppositionists in the NMU were handed. Abar has since rushed to New York to weep on Stone's shoulder and plead for reinstatement. Strange though that neither the *Daily Worker* nor the NMU press have mentioned his case—even he is one of the inside boys.

* * *

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, A LEADING NEGRO UNIONIST, may take his Sleeping-Car Porters out of the American Federation of Labor in protest over the discrimination by AFL unions against the Negro and the hedging tactics of the Toronto Congress. Randolph's Sleeping-Car Porters would form a union as one more independent union.

* * *

AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS

October 31, 1942

Amsterdam — Oct 31/42

ON THE LEVEL

By Carl Lawrence

EXCEPT FOR OUR QUESTIONABLE "LADIES OF THE EVENING" WHO SPECIALIZE IN PEDDLING PHONY LOVE, HARLEM'S CRIME RECORD IS DEFINITELY NOT AS BAD AS IT WAS. THAT'S A GOOD INDICATION THAT WE HAVEN'T BEEN TALKING IN VAIN. NEVERTHELESS, WE MUST NOT FORGET THAT TALK IS CHEAP BECAUSE IT IS OFTEN USED AS A SYNONYM FOR "SHOOTING THE BULL."

House thieves and muggers and murderers are probably "laying low" until we, the people, have forgotten. Let's outsmart these sidewalk crooks and relegate them to the rear, where all thugs belong.

It's too bad we've been talking (and not acting) so much. Of all the correspondence received so far on this subject, the interest shown by Mrs. Eva Parks was most impressive. Mrs. Parks, if you don't know, is president of the Women's Guild (Grace Congregational Church). Members of that organization expect your reporter to say a few words on crime this Sunday evening (308 W. 139th) at eight o'clock and, for once in my life, I'm really grateful for the opportunity to tell church workers what I think they can do to help the cause of decency in this community.

But this piece was supposed to concentrate on A. Philip Randolph again in the hope that he'd see the point and stop associating with the AFL's organization of thugs and race-haters. I see by the front page where Brother Randolph is of the opinion that he can best serve his people by staying in the American Federation of Labor and fighting until Jimmy Crow is finally liquidated.

Now actually, I've never talked much to Brother Randolph on labor and its aims but I respect and admire him because he is one man who appears to be as honest as the days are long. As many of my friends know, I hate fraud and deceit and this thing called "selling out the race." I despise and hate even more the labor leader who poses as a "right guy" while collecting dues from members of the union and graft from the boss.

On the latter point, I'm overly suspicious and I am seldom in a mood to forgive those who betray labor's trust. From what I've been able to learn, Brother Randolph is straight. He's first interested in the members of his union. I can say the same thing for Ashley Totten, Ben McLaurin and all other officers of the Brotherhood; but I am unable to say that for some of the others who are supposed to be advising Randolph with respect to this March-on-Washington Movement.

I suspect a few are trying to "take him for a ride." That's where politics is involved. Randolph, you must understand, has little interest in politics as such. He's neither here nor there. Unfortunately, I think, he has allowed himself to become associated too much with the known red-baiters. He admits, for instance, that he'd never dare associate intimately with Republicans, Democrats or those charged with the responsibility of running the American Labor Party. But there's nothing wrong, says he, in giving the Communists hell. There are many who will agree with him, but darn few who will put it in print. You can't be a liberal and do that. So I'm convinced that a few of Randolph's March-on-Washington advisors are giving him the wrong steer.

Which means that the good brother is in a tough spot. On the one hand, he's bedevilled by such race-hating punks as Tom Ray and Dan Tobin and, on the other, he is plagued by those who advise him to rap the Communists. Take my word for it, Brother Randolph is on the wrong track in both instances.

I'm crazy, meanwhile, about the method he uses to keep his union out of politics proper. That's smart and it's a pity the other trade unionists wouldn't take a cue from him. But to accomplish that and stop means defeat. And our friend Randolph is too good to be sacrificed like that. Let's urge him again and again to quit the AFL. Let's tell him to leave that organization to the Uncle Toms. Let's help him to do that. If you're the wife of a Pullman Porter, talk to your husband and influence him to talk to Brother Randolph. After all, he's a member . . . ain't he?

Hitting your head against a stone wall isn't easy. Occasionally, you get tired and disgusted and you wonder whether it was worthwhile in the first place. Let's prevent that from happening to A. Philip Randolph. He has sacrificed much in his struggle to build the mightiest all-colored labor organization in America. Wage earners, black and white, ought to be grateful for what he has done. And Randolph couldn't express his appreciation in any better manner than to quit Race Hate, Inc. (the AFL) and affiliate with John L. Lewis or the CIO.

In the post-war era, the sun will rise daily on an America more beautiful than ever. War veterans and trade unionists will be in power and we'll be an integral part of both organizations. Our current phony leaders will be lost because there will be no place for them in the world of tomorrow. A real man, honest to those who believe in him, will occupy a position of importance. Such a man is A. Philip Randolph today. Let's hope that his place in American life will remain that way.

AFL's Green Rejects Lewis's Peace Plan; Negro Delegates Push Fight on Jim Crowism

'No Place' for UMW or Its Leader in Peace Talks

By James A. Wechsler
Staff Correspondent

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—As far as AFL President William Green is concerned, John L. Lewis is neither wanted nor welcome at the coming AFL-CIO unity conferences.

Green bluntly declared last night that there is "no place" for the United Mine Workers or its leader in the peace talks, as a result of the UMW's withdrawal from the CIO. He said that Lewis's presence could only "increase the difficulties" of the negotiators.

At the same time the AFL chief rejected the idea that the AFL-CIO meetings should be replaced by a "general labor conference," including all unaffiliated unions, as well as units of the two national organizations. He said he didn't believe FDR would initiate such conference.

Green's comments were provoked by Lewis's pronouncements Saturday in Cincinnati. In a press conference, the mine union president derided the AFL-CIO unity moves, made clear that no meetings could be meaningful without his presence, blasted Brother Green on a variety of counts, and approved a reporter's suggestion that President Roosevelt call a larger labor meeting, at which the UMW, the typographical unions, the railroad brotherhoods, and the other independent bodies would be present.

"In my opinion, President Roosevelt would *not* care to call such conference," Green said.

Leaves Door Open

In spurning Lewis's blueprint for one big labor family, Green left the door open, however, for a "separate peace" between the AFL and the mine workers' union. He reiterated the stand he took earlier in the week—that the AFL would do business with anybody.

While Green refused to comment directly on Lewis's attacks on him, the AFL head interpreted Lewis's declarations as evidence that the UMW President wasn't breaking down the doors to get back into the AFL. With regard to Lewis's withdrawal from the CIO, Green observed briefly:

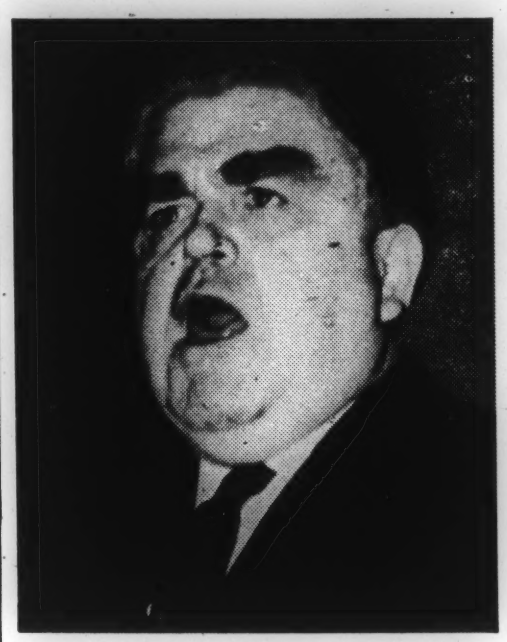
"He seems to have the happy faculty of destroying the things he creates."

The exchange enlivened the week end recess of the AFL convention sessions, and it also projected again the issue of whether Green's word is AFL law, or whether Lewis might still seek to stage a backroom coup in co-operation with other AFL higher-ups.

Tobin Echoes Green

Speculation centered chiefly on the role that William L. Hutcheson, czar of the AFL Carpenters' Union and a controlling figure in the executive council, might play in any coming Lewis manoeuvers. Hutcheson, who shares Lewis's Republican politics, is a member of the AFL "peace committee," scheduled to open talks with the CIO next month. His secretary said last night that he couldn't be reached for comment.

The two other members of the negotiating body—Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters' Union, and Harry C. Bates, head of the Bricklayers — generally echoed Green's comments. Tobin said Lewis could not attend the AFL-CIO talks "unless the CIO wanted him" and expressed doubt that FDR would summon an over-all labor conference.



John L. Lewis: the AFL wants no part of him at the coming labor peace talks, either.

As for Lewis's demand that Green get out of the way before the miners return to the AFL, Tobin said:

"I don't think we can accommodate him. It's not fair for him to set conditions, anyway. But Lewis has said a lot of things in the past—such as his statements that he never would leave the CIO."

Bates also declared "that the miners are not included in the AFL-CIO conferences, but emphasized that "if the miners want to come back, we'd deal separately with them, as with other unions, like the typographers."

So on the surface today Lewis faced this Hobson's choice—speedy, inelegant return to the AFL or a lone role during the AFL-CIO parleys. It is considered certain that FDR won't rescue him by summoning a labor show at which the miners' leader could perform. But don't count Lewis out of the AFL picture so long as Brother Hutcheson is around.

Waring's Speech Draws Fire Here

A New York officer of the American Legion yesterday took Roane Waring, recently elected National Commander of the Legion, severely to task for his speech before the AFL convention in Toronto.

In that speech, Waring advocated shooting strikers who held up war production.

Roland S. Morgan, executive secretary of the Electrical Construction Post 1137, said the speech reflected "in effect the attitude of a paid employe of the Axis."

"Hitler's propagandists," he said, "could not have done a better job than this. Shooting is how Hitler handles the French and Norwegian workers who rebel against forced labor."

Morgan concluded by asking that "members of his own Legion family" censure Waring for "his lack of understanding of war labor problems."

The Electrical Construction Post is composed of members of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, Local 3.

Machinery to Deal With Discrimination Is Demanded

Staff Correspondence

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Two lone Negro delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention were preparing today for the annual convention battle over union discrimination against Negroes.

The fight was expected to come, as it has in the past, over resolutions sponsored by A. Phillip Randolph and Milton P. Webster representing the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. With the convention oratory over and resolutions slated to occupy the delegates throughout the rest of the week, the discrimination issues was expected to reach the floor either late today or tomorrow.

There was no indication yet that the conflict would end on a different note than at previous conventions—support of resolutions condemning discrimination in general, but refusal to set up machinery to deal with specific cases in individual AFL unions.

The Negro delegates are seeking creation of an AFL minorities committee "to investigate various forms and cases of discrimination that may be presented to it." Its jurisdiction would cover any examples of anti-Catholic or anti-Semitic prejudice in AFL unions as well as Jim Crowism. Past conventions have pigeonholed this resolution.

Randolph said last night that the most serious offenders were the machinists' and the boilermakers' unions. It was the boilermakers' union that was involved in the recent dispute at the Kaiser Shipyard.

'Some Progress' Admitted

While "some progress has been made in the past year" as a result of the "pressure" of the Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC), Randolph declared the situation was far from remedied. AFL president William Green is a member of the FEPC and has pleaded hard for abandonment of anti-Negro bans by all AFL unions. He steadily has refused to challenge the autonomy of individual unions, however.

It was reported that the resolutions committee already has voted to submit a declaration denouncing discrimination, but ignoring Randolph's demand for a special committee to act on the problem. This sidestep will meet strong resistance from Randolph and Webster, but whether any AFL higherups will come to their defense remains highly problematical.

There are a lot of AFL leaders who share Green's unhappiness on the matter, resent Jim Crow statutes, and feel that the AFL as a whole is suffering for a few individual sins. But they don't like to fight about it.

Apart from the Negro debate, no major conflict over resolutions on public policy is anticipated. There may be a sharp fight, however, over the long-standing jurisdictional dispute between the carpenters and the machinists—unless the executive counsels succeeds in keeping it off the floor. It all goes back to 1914.

Strike at Cartridge Plant

Special Correspondence

EAST ALTON, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Western Cartridge Co. plant was shut down yesterday for the second time in six weeks, following an unauthorized strike. American Federation of Labor officials urged the strikers to return to work.

A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, wants the AFL to halt discrimination in individual unions. (Story ◄.)

nan Porters Stay in AFL

AMSTERDAM
York STAR NEWS Star-News

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1942 IN TWO SECTIONS SECTION ONE 10c

We'll Remain in and Fight, Randolph Declares After Negro Snub at Convention

Rejects Nation-wide Pressure for Union to Quit and Join C.I.O. Group

Disregarding country-wide pressure demanding the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters withdrawal from the prejudice-ridden American Federation of Labor, A. Philip Randolph told the Star News that the Brotherhood intended to "stay in the AFL and fight."

Mr. Randolph, who was questioned on his return from the Federation's 62nd annual convention in Toronto last week, pointed out that the AFL was a railroad union and it was to the best advantage of workers in that field to keep their affiliation there.

Urges CIO Powers

On the other hand, those who favor the Brotherhood's withdrawal assert that the United Transport Service Employees Union is a CIO affiliate, dealing with the same agencies controlling railway employees under whose jurisdiction the Brotherhood operates.

As at previous conventions, Randolph assailed race discrimination and Jim Crow practices, declaring that, "The American Federation of Labor cannot say it is democratic unless it cleans its house and says that regardless of race, color, and creed, any worker can join the AFL union—and that any union which does not have this spirit of democracy will be expelled."

Citing the urgency of mobilizing manpower in the war emergency, he blasted the International Machinists, the Boilermakers and others of being guilty of "color clauses."

Carpenters Assailed

Other brotherhoods that took a tongue lashing from the leader of the Sleeping Car Porters included the Carpenters Union which bars Negro members. Randolph cited a recent instance where a local in Texas barred Negroes from working on a housing project for Negroes because white workers threatened to strike if they were employed.

Having no answers, AFL chiefs listened to his speech in silence and adopted a week-kneed reso-

Continued on Page 2

Oct. 17, 1942 AMSTERDAM NEW YORK STAR-NEWS

Randolph Takes Fight to A. F. of L. Meet—

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, arrives in Toronto as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor's convention. The famed leader of the March-on-Washington-Movement is expected to play a conspicuous part in the fight against Jim Crowism during the AFL's annual conclave.

AFL Convention Hears Call:

Wipe Out Union Anti-Negro Bars

By George Morris

It was during an informal discussion at a Toronto luncheon that a Canadian reporter innocently asked a high official of the AFL:

"Mr. ——: Don't you think Randolph delivered a fine speech?"

The AFL official looked at him with a smile as if to say "you poor fish, you obviously don't know much about affairs on our side of the border," but he replied:

"Yes, Randolph is a good speaker. But we get that speech every year."

That just about sizes up the attitude of most top AFL officials to the annual demand that something be done to wipe out the anti-Negro bans and discrimination in many affiliates of the AFL.

A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who with secretary-treasurer Milton P. Webster were the only two Negroes at the AFL convention, had that afternoon delivered a smashing indictment against certain AFL unions for maintaining anti-Negro bars, and he did it on the convention floor in the very face of the officials of those organizations.

BRUTAL TRUTH

The delegates listened to him attentively for nearly a half hour (for they heard the brutal truth), gave him fair applause, but voted for a substitute to his union's resolution—a meaningless general expression against race bias, that requires no one to do anything about the situation.

Randolph's resolution was formulated to meet the usual objections that have been raised at previous AFL conventions. It asked the convention to name a committee composed of "representatives of various minority groups in the AFL such as Negroes, Jews and Catholics" for the purpose of "exploring," the discrimination situation and making recommendations to the executive council or subsequent convention on steps to abolish various forms of discrimination. The resolution further provided for such committee by the executive council to carry out an investigation and to conduct an educational drive in the AFL against all forms of discrimination.

The report of the resolutions committee delivered by Matthew Woll, not only closed its eyes to rampant anti-Negro discrimination but boasted that the AFL has always been "the outstanding organization in the United States" against discrimination.

FOUR CATEGORIES

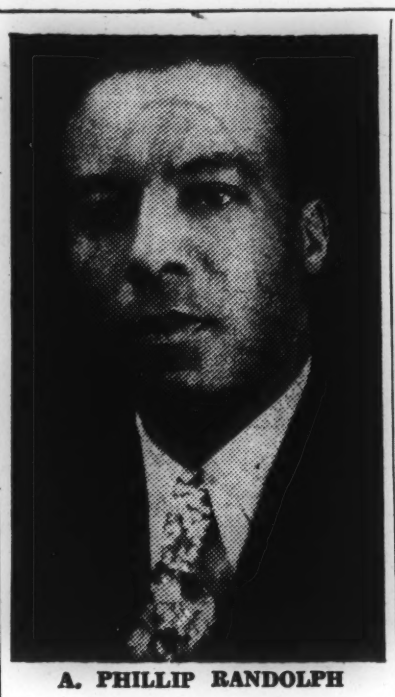
Randolph pointed to four main categories of anti-Negro discrimination. First, are some 15 or 20 unions with constitutional bars or lily-white rituals. Practically all of the unions in the railway department are in this category, the boilermakers and machinists, for example. Secondly, there are those unions that have no bars, but by practice and custom refuse to admit Negroes, as the electrical workers, plumbers, pipe fitters. Thirdly, are unions which permit Negroes to join, but give locals the right to bar them, especially if they are located in the South. Fourthly, are unions which provide jim crow auxiliary units, with no voting power, as in the Railway Clerks.

As a practical example of what this discrimination means, Randolph described how a group of Negroes shipped from New York to work for Henry J. Kaiser at Portland, found themselves classified as laborers at lower pay when they reached the destination, although 19 of them were skilled men, and were hired as such. Tom Ray business agent of the boilermakers reclassified them. The number of Negroes so victimized has passed the hundred-mark since Randolph made his speech and the Boilermakers Union is sitting tight on its constitution.

Connected with Randolph's speech is an earlier one he delivered on his union's resolution calling for freedom of India. That resolution was pigeon-holed with the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee.

TOBIN'S ATTACK

It was on the following day, shortly before [illegible]



A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH

themselves with Randolph's political views. But, quite conspicuously, there were only empty chairs.

Without in the least depreciating the Randolph speech, one is struck by the possibility he had to strengthen it. He could have at the same time called attention to some of the good examples in the AFL, for, as he said, there are from 250,000 to 300,000 Negroes in the AFL. He could have cited Tobin's own union. He might have cited the CIO which on the whole is playing an historic role in the fight against discrimination. Such distinction between progress and reaction puts the whole question in a positive light to the very people Randolph and all progressives seek to win for a struggle against discrimination. It is not a problem of the Negroes alone.

So with respect to India, Randolph threw the British and American working class in one basket with the capitalists as one solid opposition to India freedom. There was neither distinction between progressives and conservatives, nor between leaders and rank and file. As a matter of fact, at the very moment that Randolph was speaking, there was seated upon the platform Jack Tanner, British fraternal delegate and leader of a progressive tendency in the British Trade Union Congress. There were also delegates on the floor who represented AFL affiliates that had voted for free India resolutions, but they, unfortunately became weak-kneed.

The entire episode dramatized once again that Negro discrimination is eating into the AFL like a cancer. The annual speech about it is made on the floor, but nothing happens. It is high time that the fight on this disease is taken up with the same vigor as on other major evils. And it must start today if it is to register to any degree in the locals or at the next convention.

Such action as that of the Boilermakers' Union at the Kaiser yards ranks with the worst anti-Negro scandals, and should be treated as such. Today such action amounts to sabotage of the war effort and undermining of morale.

freedom of India. That resolution was pigeon-holed with the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee.

TOBIN'S ATTACK

It was on the following day, shortly before adjournment, that Daniel Tobin, President of the Teamsters, received the floor on a point of personal privilege. His speech was a denunciation of Randolph but contained nothing to refute his charges. Tobin is head of one of the unions that does not have Negro bars and includes a large number of Negroes in its ranks. Obviously he was put forward to make the speech because most other AFL leaders come from unions that are too vulnerable on the race question. Tobin also took sharp issue with Randolph on India, in his effort to justify the convention's action.

Tobin did concede that Randolph's charges would apply to perhaps 10 per cent of the AFL's affiliates.

The fact that Randolph had to face that entire convention, and no white delegate stood up to support him, is a disgrace. There were delegations there from unions of the AFL that have thousands of Negroes in their ranks. The Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Ladies Garment Workers, and others. While Randolph spoke this writer looked to the table where delegates of the International Ladies Garment Workers were seated. They are men who still speak of themselves as socialists and they have often identified

AFL Dodges on Negro Discrimination

Convention Resolution Leaves Union Officials Free to Push Negroes Around

By James A. Wechsler
PM's Bureau

TORONTO, Oct. 14.—It took the American Federation of Labor's 62nd convention exactly 26 minutes to bury the issue of anti-Negro discrimination in AFL uinons.

For 25½ minutes the delegates heard A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and one of the two Negro delegates to the meeting, demand creation of an AFL committee to fight Jim Crow. Assailing AFL leaders for "dodging" the proposal, he charged that their speeches about democracy were "boloney," named AFL's biggest names, pleaded for reversal of the Federation's long-time refusal to interfere with discriminatory practices in individual AFL bodies.

In 30 seconds, the convention voted him down. The only dissenting "no" was shouted by Milton P. Webster, Randolph's co-delegate from the Porters Union.

The convention's stand was registered in approving a statement submitted by the Resolutions Committee as an "alternative" to Randolph's propsoal. The declaration indicates that the Federation is firmly opposed to discrimination in general and is preparing to do nothing about it. It echoes similar pronouncements made by innumerable AFL meetings in the past. It means that AFL officials who push Negroes around can continue to do so with impunity—at least as far as any reprisals by the Federation are concerned.

The AFL's Unmentionable

For several hours yesterday it appeared as if the Federation officialdom was hoping to avoid any public airing of the issue. The report of the Resolutions Committee, submitted by John P. Frey, secretary, skipped back and forth and neatly overlooked the race resolution. A couple of lengthy orations drove a lot of the delegates to the nearest bars or restrooms. When the unhappy unmentionable reached the floor it was after 5 o'clock, everybody was thinking about cocktails, and about half of the 600 delegates already were among the missing.

Then Frey read the committee's trapeze act. As he spoke, Randolph, a tall, dignified figure, walked expressionlessly toward the platform. AFL president William Green, looking like the man who wished he wasn't there, recognized Randolph immediately after Frey finished. It was an old sequence. Green, who is genuinely unhappy about the Negro situation, but doesn't want to get into a row with anybody, knew what was coming. The hall got very quiet.

"We have heard many grand and splendid speeches at this convention," Randolph declared, "and if a man from Mars had come here he would have thought most of the speechmakers believed in democracy. When he learned that many of the same men denied Negroes the right to join their unions he would reach the conclusion that these speeches are boloney."

AFL Called Undemocratic

"The American Federation of Labor cannot say it is democratic until it cleans its house and says that regardless of race, color, and creed any worker can join any AFL union—and that any union which does not have this spirit of democracy will be expelled from the Federation."

Citing the urgency of the war manpower situation, Randolph assailed "four types" of discrimination inside the AFL:

¶ More than 15 unions affiliated with the AFL have "color clauses" or "ritualistic provisions" that bar Negro workers. Among them, he listed the International Machinists Assn., the Boilermakers Union and the Department of Railway Employes, Randolph said.

¶ "Many other" AFL unions have "unwritten laws" to keep Negroes out, he charged. Naming the Electrical Workers, Plumbers, and Pipefitters, Randolph described some of the devices employed to keep their memberships white. One union constitution provided, he said, that workers could gain entry to the union "only if recommended by present members—and no Negroes ever will be recommended."

¶ Some international unions have no national ban on Negroes, but permit locals to do as they please, Randolph noted. Citing the Carpenters' Union as an example, Randolph recalled that members of a Texas local threatened to strike on a housing project if Negroes were employed. The housing project was for Negroes.

¶ Randolph also blasted unions which create "undemocratic auxiliaries" — Jim Crow units for Negro members. He pointed out that the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks had organized such auxiliaries for Negroes.

Tom Ray Blasted

Tom Ray, secretary of Local 72 of the Boilermakers, and union czar at the Kaiser Shipyards, was bitterly denounced by the Negro spokesman. Randolph recalled that Ray "boarded a train and read the riot act to Negro workers" who journeyed to Portland from New York to work at the Kaiser yards. Then Randolph observed that Charles J. MacGowan of the Boilermakers' Union, in an address to the AFL convention Tuesday, had assailed the NLRB for "treason" in certifying a CIO complaint at Kaiser and "threatening to hold up" production.

"How does Mr. MacGowan classify discrimination that limits the manpower of our vital shipyards?" Randolph asked.

Most of the delegates in the hall had remained quiet and attentive while Randolph was speaking. He got a relatively big hand when he finished. But he didn't sway any votes.

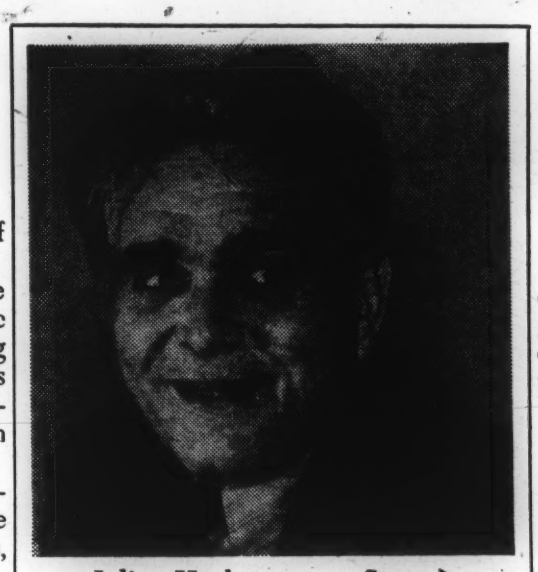
This year none of the AFL higher-ups answered back, as they had in the past. They took it all and looked at their watches with relief when the speech was over.

AFL's answer to Randolph had been given in the Resolutions Committee report declaring:

"It is unfortunately true that because of geographical situation and other reasons there still remains a degree of discrimination, not only against the colored race, but against other groups because of their racial origin; but we have no hesitancy in comparing the record of the AFL on the question of race discrimination with the activities of any other organization in the United States and Canada.

"We are doubtful whether any other method than the educational one can make the progress which is necessary, for experience has been that where compulsory methods are applied, prejudices are increased instead of diminished."

As they say in Brooklyn, wait till next year.



Julius Hochman . . . *Story* ➤

AFL Suspends 4 Over Graft

Staff Correspondence

TORONTO, Oct. 14.—President William E. Maloney of the AFL's International Union of Operating Engineers has suspended the four officers of Local 106, Albany, who pleaded guilty to charges that they accepted payment for issuing "permit cards" to non-union workers on a Government project.

Announcement of Maloney's action was made here yesterday at the 62nd AFL convention. It followed receipt of word from Syracuse that the four local officials had confessed violating the "kickback" statute and been fined $10,000.

The disclosure of Maloney's crackdown was the first reference to racketeering at the current AFL meeting. In recent years that issue has caused bitter debate, leading to the slugging of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, by John Fay, of the Operating Engineers, two years ago. Dubinsky had been pressing for drastic AFL action against the boys who provide copy for Westbrook Pegler.

This year no resolutions on racketeering have been introduced. The ILGWU delegation hasn't raised the point and everybody else seems content not to bring it up.

In his telegram to the four offenders Maloney said they had been suspended "pending a hearing, the date of which will be arranged later."

War Che[illegible]sed To Fight [illegible]abor Propagand[illegible]

Special Co[illegible]

TORONTO, Oct. [illegible].—A [illegible] creation of a "war chest" to combat anti-labor propaganda circulated by the National Association of Manufacturers and other groups was placed before the American Federation of Labor convention yesterday.

The proposal was made by Julius Hochman, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, in behalf of the IGLWU delegation. Urging that the AFL establish a separate department to "tell and sell the truth about unionism," Hochman declared that the NAM was spending more than $3,000,000 a year "to mislead and misinform the American public about labor."

Hochman's speech highlighted a series of convention declarations yesterday accusing labor foes of using press and radio to undermine unionism. A resolution adopted before Hochman spoke recommended aid for the labor press and assailed "the vast flood of anti-labor propaganda being loosed upon the American people."

Flood of Poison

"Through the news columns of the daily press, through syndicated articles of hostile columnists, and through newspaper ads, magazines, and books and even over the radio, the anti-labor poison is spreading," the statement warned.

The convention also approved a proposal telling each international union to put Army camps on the mailing lists for all union periodicals.

In his appeal for a new department devoted exclusively to "selling" unionism, Hochman reminded the delegates that labor took a bad beating after World War I, and faced an even more serious threat this time.

"Do you remember," he asked, "the sudden flood of explanations of the fall of France toward the end of 1940? Somehow, all the explanations led up to the conclusion that it was labor and labor legislation in France, especially the 40-hour week, that were responsible for the collapse and, of course, the lesson was drawn that America should 'wake up' before it was too late.

"This was an example of coldly calculated manipulation of public opinion on the part of big business interests. Many well-meaning people were taken in by the deluge of aricles, full-page newspaper and magazine advertisements, interviews, and radio talks, all harping on this one theme."

Hochman also cited the continuance of large-scale advertising by firms which now sell exclusively to the Government.

Business Advertises

"These advertisements," he said, "create the impression that the credit for the increased production and the development of improved war equipment is the work of management alone. The cumulative effect of it is that we—industrialists—will win this war.

"Labor's role, of course, is not mentioned."

AFL at present has a small publicity staff, headed by Philip Pearl, former New York newspaper man, but many Federation leaders have operated on the principle that no news is good news. However, this convention has revealed mounting concern among AFL leaders over anti-labor propaganda, so the executive council may take some action on the ILGWU plea.

PM, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1942

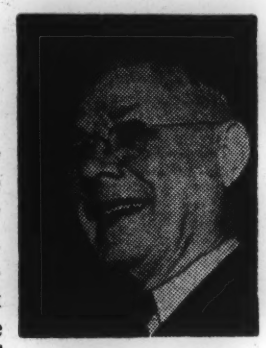
Green Picked For 19th Term

Tobin Assails Randolph for Bringing Up Jim Crow Issue At AFL Convention

By James A. Wechsler
Staff Correspondent

TORONTO, Oct. 15.—There will be no new faces at the table when the American Federation of Labor's (AFL) executive council goes into session today, following adjournment of the Federation's 62d convention.

Starting his 19th term as AFL president, William Green, the former coal miner whose union card was taken away by John L. Lewis, will preside. Green, secretary-treasurer George Meany and the 13 vice-presidents who comprise the council, were re-elected yesterday without competition.



William Green

While the balloting for officers went off on schedule yesterday, the final sessions were marked by two of the sharpest outbursts of the predominantly peaceful convention.

Tobin Blasts Randolph

Daniel Tobin, head of the powerful Teamsters' Union, let loose a loud and violent blast against A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and one of the two Negro delegates to the convention. Breaking the silence with which AFL's high command had received Randolph's attack on discrimination against Negroes in the Federation, Tobin said the address "helps to light the torch of dissension and destruction among a large section of the population." Tobin also protested Randolph's plea for immediate independence for India.

Daniel Tobin

Tacitly admitting than Randolph's specific case histories were true, Tobin said it was as unfair to exaggerate these instances as to build up a "strike wave" on the basis of scattered walkouts. Condemning Randolph for his declaration that "the Negro people won't long take it," Tobin said:

"Men of this type who make those utterances—educated men—are doing more in my opinion to destroy the future progress of the black man, which we are trying to bring about, than any section within a local constitution or international union by-law."

Green Squelches Randolph

When Tobin finished, Randolph asked for the floor. Green quickly interposed:

"Delegate Randolph, we cannot engage in a running discussion."

Randolph tried again.

Green said:

"You presented your address yesterday and Mr. Tobin asked as a matter of personal privilege that he be allowed to make a statement in return. We must now consider the incident closed."

Randolph tried again. Green ignored him and introduced Frank Morrison, secretary-emeritus of AFL, for a guest oration.

Randolph sat down.

Scrap on Russian Issue

Matthew Woll, AFL vice-president and brain-truster, clashed with Sidney Pudell of the New York Building Service Employes over the Federation's refusal to meet with Russian trade unionists. It was a brief but bellicose exchange. It ended with the convention overwhelmingly reaffirming AFL's—and Woll's—stand, but making clear that the Federation is not "deprecating the great sacrifices of the Russian people."

In opposing Pudell's demand for direct AFL dealings with the Soviet Trade Unions, Woll said cryptically that "there are some things better left unsaid at this time," but added:

"I think it is unfortunate that some people seek to dramatize the Russians to the exclusion of others. We hope ultimately to include the trade unions of all the United Nations."

A clarification of AFL's policy on job-freezing was adopted.

Other Policies Stated

John P. Frey, elaborating AFL's stand, said the Federation didn't mean to oppose all job freezing, "but desired to draw attention to the necessity of protecting the rights of workers."

The convention also called for a Pan American labor conference, pledged the buying of a lot of war bonds, and heard Green predict that the war would end next year "with the collapse of Germany."

With the council scheduled to meet for only a few hours today, there was speculation as to whether it would produce any new developments in the labor unity situation. Council members insisted last night that no overtures had been received from John L. Lewis for a "separate peace" with the Federation. It is assumed, however, that the Council members will spend part of their time planning strategy for the coming AFL-CIO peace talks and that Lewis' private labor movement will also get some attention.

Green, who is 69, said last week he might consider his life's work "realized" when AFL and CIO unite. He became AFL president in 1924 following the death of Sam Gompers, and has been re-elected annually ever since.

WPB Closes Firm Which Misused Metal

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The War Production Board (WLB) cracked down on the U-Need-a-Pak Products Corp. of Brooklyn yesterday and put it out of business for the duration.

The WPB charged the corporation had diverted iron and steel to the manufacture of cigaret-vending machines in an amount sufficient to make "seven light tanks, or 64 .75-millimeter field guns."

The order also froze 204,000 pounds of sheet metal in the corporation's yard.

AMSTERDAM NEWS

October 17, 1942

A.F.L. URGED TO FIGHT BIAS

Randolph Leads Drive At Big Convention

TORONTO.—President A. Philip Randolph, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, lost his fight in 30 seconds Tuesday night after making a brilliant 25-minute speech to AFL delegates and urging them to drop their Jim Crow tactics against Negroes. Evereybody in the convention, except Milton Webster, voted against Randolph.

(Special [illegible] Star-News)

TORONTO—[illegible] Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was battling some of the highest officials in the American Federation Labor here this week in an attempt to induce the AFL to go on record against Jim Crowism in labor organizations.

Randolph and Milton P. Webster, vice president of the largest Negro-dominated union in the world are the only colored labor representatives here as delegates to the AFL's annual convention.

The fight was expected to be settled late Wednesday, but judging from Randolph and Webster's plans it may not be decided until the close of the convention on Saturday.

It all started over a resolution introduced by Randolph and Webster soon after their arrival.

The resolution as outlined by Randolph follows:

"Whereas, It is necessary that the complete manpower of the nation be mobilized for use in the armed forces and defense industries for the victory of the United Nations and since discrimination on account of race, color, religion, or national origin is a bar to this effort; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sixty-second convention of the AFL set up a minorities committee composed of representatives of [illegible] various minority groups in [illegible] (such as Negroes, Jews, [illegible] and others) for the purpose [illegible] thoroughly exploring the [illegible] of discrimination [illegible] against minority groups or unions affiliated with AFL and various industries with a view of mapping out plans and making recommendations to the Executive Council to abolish these forms of discrimination as being against sound trade union principles and giving aid and comfort to Fascism in America."

Other sections of the proposal asked that the proper authority be given AFL President Green, and the Executive Council, so that the committee's work could be started immediately.

A. Philip Randolph Flays AFL For Lacking Courage To Face Problem Of Race Discrimination

TORONTO, Canada — Following the report by the Resolution Committee whose chairman is Matthew Woll, one of the vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor, and the secretary, John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, setting forth the hope of the A.F. of L. for the elimination of discrimination on account of race, or color, A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, took the floor of the convention and scathingly flayed racial discrimination in the A.F. of L. unions.

He pointed out that discriminations by unions on account of color or race fell into four categories.

One, unions whose constitutions and rituals have color clauses and provisions against Negro workers becoming eligible for membership such as the Boiler-makers, Machinists, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and all but one of the standard railroad unions; two, unions that have color bars in their constitutions and rituals, but provide auxiliaries for Negroes in which Negroes are the victims of taxation without representation in the conventions of the international unions and cannot participate in the formulation of legislation for the government of the union. Negro workers in these auxiliary locals don't even have the right to negotiate agreements affecting themselves;

Three, unions that accept Negro workers but whose locals in certain sections of the country are granted the right to exclude workers on account of race, color or any other reason such as the Carpenters, Painters, Bricklayers, and practically most of the unions of the A.F. of L. have some local organizations that impose unfair labor practices upon Negro workers;

Four, unions that have no color clauses in their constitutions or rituals but whose customs and practices exclude Negroes from membership, such as the Electric Workers, Plumbers and Pipefitters.

Says AFL Lacks Courage

Mr. Randolph told the convention that the A.F. of L. had never shown that it possesses the moral courage realistically to face and

(Continued on page 12)

NEW YORK AGE

October 24, 1942

A. Philip Randolph Flays AFL For Not Attacking Problem

(Continued From Page One)

handle this question of racial discrimination and that it had dodged behind the smoke screen and taken refuge in the so-called theory of autonomy of the international union.

He severely condemned the action of Tom Ray, secretary of Local 72 of the Boilermakers, Shipbuilders, Iron Workers and Helpers Union in the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards in Portland, Ore., where 30 Negroes who were imported from New York were discriminated against. He told the convention that President William Green, Matthew Woll and John P. Frey knew that the report of the Resolution Committee was meaningless and would have no affect on the problem of racial discrimination is the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The resolution presented by M. P. Webster, first international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and A. Philip Randolph, international president, called for the establishment of a minorities committee to explore the problems of discrimination in the A.F. of L. and conduct a campaign of education among the members and officials of the A.F. of L.

Randolph Assailed

Dan Tobin, president of the Teamsters Union, sat in the convention during Randolph's bitter assault on the A.F. of L. unions that practice color bias against Negro workers and said nothing but on the following day he called for the right of special privilege to make a statement in which he attacked Mr. Randolph and charged him with fomenting dangerous feelings of hatred between the races. He said he [illegible] amazed at Mr. Randolph's sta[illegible] that upwards of twenty [illegible] Negroes would not conti[illegible] discrimination, se[illegible] jim-crow in Americ[illegible] of Tobin's attack, [illegible] to reply but Pr[illegible] William Green refused to gr[illegible] him the floor on the grounds that the time was far spent. This was considered by a large number of the delegates as a raw deal

ASK AFL TO HELP RESTORE FEPC POWER

Milton P. Webster Makes Plea Before Confab At Ontario

TORONTO, Can. — M. P. Webster, first international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, in commenting October 16 on a resolution submitted to the convention by the brotherhood delegates calling for the restoration of FEPC to its original status of independence, described the origin of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Webster pointed out that FEPC was rendering a signal service not only to the Negro workers but to the American trade union movement in breaking down barriers against the employment of Negro wage earners.

He indicated that the committee was handicapped, however, by virtue of its limited funds and small staff with which to police the Executive Order, and called upon the American Federation of Labor to give its full support to the committee with a view to helping secure adequate funds and a complete and sufficient personnel to conduct the important and vital work of the committee.

CHICAGO DEFENDER

October 24, 1942

AFRO-AMERICAN

October 24, 1942

afro-American — Oct 24, 1942

AFL Evasive as Randolph Hits Bias

TORONTO, Can., (ANP).—The American Federation of Labor's 62nd convention buried, as in previous years, the issue of race discrimination and jim-crow practices by most of its affiliated unions.

A proposal by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, to form a committee to fight unfavorable racial attitudes in the federation, was voted down on Wednesday. Only dissenting "No" was shouted by Milton P. Webster, the other colored delegate from the porters' union.

Randolph Speaks Out

AFL leaders and the more important unions were assailed from the floor for 30 minutes by Randolph for dodging the proposal. He charged speeches of other delegates about democracy mere "baloney."

An attempt was made to avoid the issue by the convention and John P. Frey, secretary, read a statement adopted by the resolutions committee declaring the AFL firmly opposed to discrimination and stating that the convention proposed to do nothing about it.

While Frey spoke, Randolph walked slowly toward the platfrom. William Green, AF of L president who was re-elected for his nineteenth consecutive term, squirmed and the delegates became silent in expectancy of what they knew was to come. Upon recognition by Green, Randolph said:

Democracy Speeches "Baloney"

"We have heard many grand and splendid speeches at this convention, and if a man from Mars had come here he would have thought most of the speech makers believed in democracy. When he learned that many of the same men denied colored people the right to join their unions he would reach the conclusion that these speeches are baloney.

"The American Federation of Labor cannot say it is democratic unless it cleans its house and says that, regardless of race, color and creed, any worker can join any A F of L union—and that any union which does not have this spirit of democracy will be expelled from the federation."

Randolph cited four types of discrimination inside the AF of L: color clauses, unwritten laws, "undemocratic auxiliaries" and a new member be "recommended by present members."

Offenders Called by Name

Citing the urgency of mobilizing manpower in the war emergency, Randolph blasted the International Machinists' Association, the Boilermakers' Union, and others of being guilty of "color clauses." He castigated the Electrical Workers, Plumbers, and Pipefitters, and others like them for requiring the recommendation of present members.

Other brotherhoods attacked included the Carpenters' Union, which bars colored members; Randolph cited a recent instance where a local in Texas barred colored from working on a housing project for members of their own race because white workers threatened to strike if they were employed.

Flays J.C. Auxiliaries

Randolph also branded the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks "undemocratic" for establishment of a jim-crow auxiliary for colored members, and bitterly denounced Tom Ray, secretary of Local 72 of the Boilermakers, who is union czar at the Kaiser Shipbuilding Yards.

According to Randolph, Ray "boarded a train and read the riot act to colored workers" who had traveled from New York to Portland to work at Kaiser.

AF of L chiefs this year had no answers for Randolph as in former years. They listened to his militant speech in silence, and were content to let the resolution adopted earlier stand.

Defense Attempted

However, Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters' Brotherhood, Thursday replied to Randolph's charges of racial discrimination. He said the allegations were "brutally untrue insofar as they relate to 90 per cent of the organizations affiliated here."

The resolution passed Wednesday said in part:

"It is unfortunately true that, because of geographical situation and other reasons, there still remains a degree of discrimination, not only against the colored race, but against other groups because of their racial origin; but we have no hesitancy in comparing the record of the AF of L on the question of race discrimination with the activities of any other organization in the United States and Canada.

"We are doubtful whether any other method than the educational one can make the progress which is necessary, for experience has been that where compulsory methods are applied, prejudices are increased instead of diminished."

Things Seen, Heard And Done

N. Y. Age

AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES

By J. T. REID

Pullman porters throughout the country are beginning to stop and wonder if they have done the right thing by affiliating themselves with outside labor groups. This question is now being discussed among the porters more than ever. One of the reasons for it is that at the last international meeting held in Toronto, Canada by the A.F. of L., Mr. Randolph was denied an opportunity to reply to Dan Tobih's accusations, charging him with fomenting dangerous feelings of hatred between the races.

Personally, I don't see how Mr. Randolph or any one else associat with him could have been disappointed in the officers of the A. F. of L., especially when you stop and consider that these men are elected by the masses of that organization, which are practically all white. Of course, many of us long ago realized that organized labor is here to stay, and it is incumbent upon all workers to belong to some organization. But my argument is: You should affiliate with an organization which is free from graft and political parasites.

Today the working man of this country has been put in the position of not knowing just where he stands until election is over. It makes no difference to your labor leaders, what your beliefs are or what you think is right. It is their political obligation that don't support them you cannot don't support them you cannot work. That's why I have always advocated a strong independent Negro union, one that would offer competition to all white unions.

We have Negroes who are competent and proficient to work at any trade in this or any other country. Why not organize them for that purpose? Let's be a competitor to the white union until he removes from his constitution las that discriminate against the Negro worker. History shows us that we have lost many jobs through our affiliation with white unions, or, in other words, since the Negro has allowed himself to become a member of the trade union he has not only lost what jobs he has had but he has actually lost an opportunity to get a job elsewhere on account of his white brothers refusing to work on the job with him.

Some of our people say that the CIO is different. According to the many reports on their activities they are no different from the A.F. of L. If anything: if they are successful with their views they will dominate our very United States Government.

Our old friend, P. A. Sample, is still confined in the Provident Hospital in Chicago. However, we are hopin[illegible] that he will be released from [illegible]re soon.

De[illegible] John: [illegible]ow that Scoopy is about [illegible] be in[illegible]ted into the Army I was [illegible] wo[illegible]ering if you will miss h[illegible] An[illegible] if you and your fr[illegible] J. [illegible] are gonig to throw [illegible] before he leaves on[illegible] his [illegible]. If so, please pass [illegible]und and I am [illegible] will all chip in. Mart[illegible] she will be glad to m[illegible] cake. C. H. Rains wants [illegible] his radio for the party. [illegible]orget dear John to contact the voters of your district in behalf of L. W. Werner who is the State Senatorial candidate from the 19th District.

NEW YORK AGE

October 31, 1942

[illegible]TERDAM NEWS

[illegible]ctober 31, 1942

Amsterdam - Oct. 31/42

Around and Beyond

By Frank Crosswaith

THE speech made by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, before the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada, is indicative of the revolutionary changes which are occurring in the thinking of Negroes.

Frank R. Crosswaith

Mr. Randolph was listened to with rapt attention and was applauded loudly by the delegates. This of course, was to be expected because Mr. Randolph is undoubtedly one of the most eloquent and effective speakers upon the American platform today. And too, as a scholar with a knowledge of the social sciences and a clear understanding of the labor movement and its ultimate objective, he stood out among the many delegates to that convention like a full-orbed moon on a starless night. However, when these same delegates were given an opportunity to vote upon the constructive proposals offered by Mr. Randolph regarding the Negro and the labor movement his proposals were voted down by a substantial majority.

If the leaders of the A. F. of L., and the delegates who are unwilling to discard their custom of treating the Negro worker unfairly, think that they have solved the problems which Randolph brought to their attention when they cast a negative vote, they are sadly mistaken; and sooner or later they will be compelled to recognize their error.

Would Benefit Whites Too

The revolutionary period through which we are passing is producing among the results a Negro worker who is determined to win every right—inside and outside of the labor movement—to which he is entitled both as an American citizen and as a worker, and the day is not far distant when victory will crown our efforts. The results of our victory will prove of great advantage not only to the Negro masses but also to the white workers. For as long as ignorance, race prejudice and discrimination can be used by the reactionary employing class of the nation and of the world as weapons with which to divide and weaken labor, white workers will never be able to achieve the maximum measure of social security and economic justice to which they are entitled.

Those individuals who are advocating the withdrawal of the Negro from the American Federation of Labor are suggesting a course of action which would be most harmful to the Negro worker and to Negroes as a whole. Whether they know it or not, they are recommending surrender, and surrender has long been discarded from the vocabulary of the New Negro. Contrary to the many loose thinkers and loud talkers, there are many individuals in both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. who are opposed to the practice of treating the Negro with equality just as there are many narrow, prejudiced individuals in both branches of the American labor movement. There is no more logic in suggesting withdrawal of the Negro from the A. F. of L. than there is in the suggestion of those who once advocated the withdrawal of the Negro from America because of the denial to us of so many of our rights and privileges as American citizens. The Negro must steel himself to fight with courage, determination and intelligence until he enjoys every right enjoyed by other members of the human race.

A Chance for Negroes

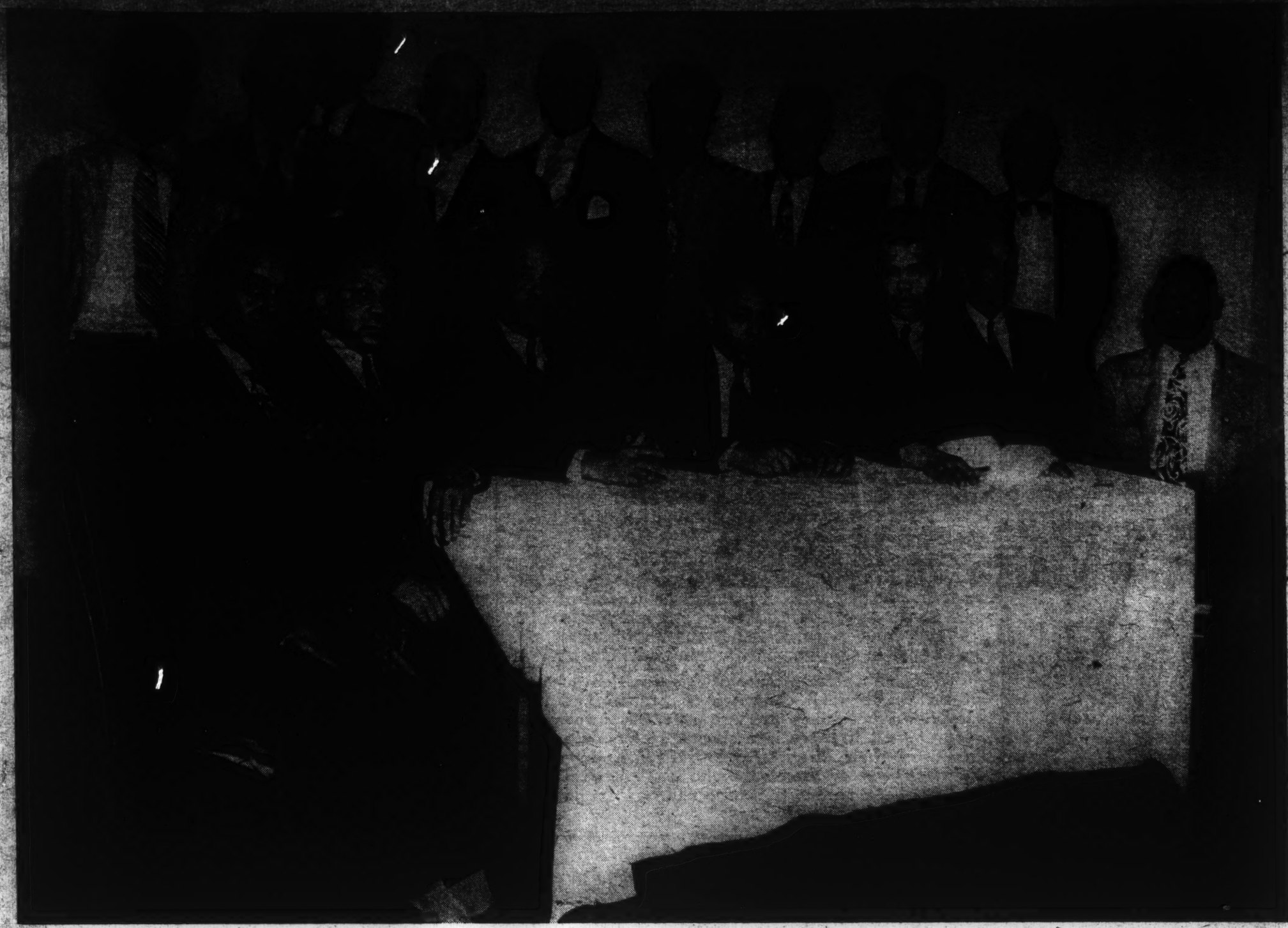
The present gubernatorial campaign offers to the Negro an excellent opportunity to strike a blow in behalf of progress and freedom. The Republican party, the Democratic party and the American Labor party each has nominated a candidate for Governor. In all the speeches thus far made by these candidates, the candidate of the American Labor Party, Dean Alfange, is the only one who has spoken clearly, forcefully, courageously and with sincerity upon the vital problems that affect the Negro as a citizen and as a worker.

In the 21st A. D. the candidate of the American Labor party is a Negro girl, Mrs. Maida Springer. The presence of this Negro girl in the Assembly would be a credit to all of us. Maida Springer is courageous, intelligent and a fighter for her race and class. She is a member of the I.L.G.W.U.—the union that stands out in the American labor movement as the most progressive and in whose ranks the Negro shares equality of duties and opportunities with every other member. She is an executive board member of the powerful Dressmakers Union Local 22 where she enjoys the respect of her fellow unionists. A Negro, Ludlow W. Werner, in the State Senate from the 19th District would also add another proof to the fact that we are responding to the influence of the current revolutionary period.

Ability is necessary, but can't go very far with reliability.

The reason why, perhaps, there are so few conscientious men and women in the world today is because the unrateful have made the conscientious ones go too long without pay.

The one thing men don't seem to understand about the Christian religion is that, what you give, you take with you, and what you withhold, you have lost.



Officers of the Joint Council and the affiliated Locals as they attend first meeting as members of the Fifteen (15) Cooperating Group at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago. Left to right (sitting): Sherman Fonville, 351, Chicago; Maceo V. Littlejohn, 516, St. Paul; Solon C. Bell, Joint Council, Chicago; George E. Brown, 370, New York; Richard W. Smith, Joint Council, Chicago; Leyton Weston, 354, St. Louis; and Ernest Jones, 351, Chicago. Standing: J. M. McConnell, 495, Washington, D. C.; Frank Larche, 456 and 582, Oakland, Calif.; McGill Simms, 351, Chicago; John E. Hargrove, 465, Los Angeles; Thomas Edge, 351, Chicago; Warren Seltzer, 351, Chicago; R. C. Long, 465, Omaha; and James R. Powell, 351, Chicago.

HISTORY OF STRUGGLE

Prior to 1934 only two dining car unions were affiliated with our International, but at the time of the Convention of our International union this number had grown to five: Locals 351, 354, 465, 456 and 582. Contracts were held on only the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and the New York Central (Lines West). These Local unions knew little or nothing of one another's plans or programs. There was great need for unity and national planning in order that Dining Car Organizations could combine their strength and resources to gain common objections. With this purpose in mind, the delegates of these Local Unions at the 1934 Convention introduced a resolution calling for affiliation of the International Union to the Railway Labor Department of the American Federation of Labor in order that we could join in national movements. The Convention unanimously adopted this resolution and deposited the initiation fee with the Secretary of that body.

The Railway Labor Department of the A. F. of L. rejected our application for the reason that we were not a representative organization of railroad labor—we had very few roads under contract and were financially weak. This defeat only served to spur the work and activities of certain [illegible]

saw the need for unity and national planning—and these Local Unions—now grown to nine—reintroduced the same resolution in the 1936 Convention of the International Union. Again the resolution was unanimously adopted. In 1937, a Conference of all Dining Car Unions was called in Omaha, and from this Conference was born the Joint Council of Dining Car Employes. In May of 1938 the General Executive Board of the International Union recognized and made the Council a distinct entity within the International. Since its inception the Joint Council can report considerable progress—which reached its peak in 1941—when over 9,000 dining car workers voted to strike along with other railroad workers on the wage issues. The result is now known to all of us.

However, after the birth of the Council at Omaha, offices were opened in Chicago where the Council began to prepare and argue cases before the National Railroad Adjustment Board. This is one of the main functions of the Council and the many reinstatements, the thousands of dollars recovered to the members of our Local Unions is conclusive proof of its success.

It is now a little over four years since [illegible]

a distinct entity within the International Union—the nine Local Unions have now grown to fifteen—and members of our International Unions work on the lines of every railroad of the Nation. Contracts of employment have been negotiated with 47 railroad systems involving over 120 rairoad companies, covering some 100,000 miles of railroad lines. From the vast interior of the Dominion of Canada to Mexico City, from the Pacific Ocean east to the Atlantic—dining car workers are today united in one strong International Union—The Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance—the Fifteenth of the Standard Cooperating Railroad Labor Unions.

This latest success is due to the work of the Joint Council and the cooperation of our General President. At a meeting of the Joint Council held in August of 1942 a committee was appointed to call upon the General President for the purpose of again attempting affiliation with the Standard Railway Labor Unions. The Committee comprised of Theodore Jackson, William Pollard, Richard W. Smith, Warren Seltzer and George E. Brown met President Florie at Buffalo, N. Y. The "ball was started rolling" and within ten days affiliation was a fact. The [illegible]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1942.

The New York Times

RACE BIAS CHARGED TO 5 INSTITUTIONS

Hodson Says That Orphanages Have Refused to Admit Any Negro Children

TO LOSE 405 CITY WARDS

Mayor Is Informed of Action Under the Provisions of Race Discrimination Amendment

William Hodson, Commissioner of the Department of Welfare, named five charitable institutions yesterday that he said practiced racial discrimination in the admission of inmates.

In a letter sent to Mayor La Guardia two weeks ago and made public yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hodson said the five institutions refused to admit Negro children. Because of this practice, Mr. Hodson informed the Mayor, he had ordered the removal of 405 white children that these institutions were caring for and for whom the city paid varying weekly rates.

A report prepared by the Division of Public Welfare accompanied the letter and Mr. Hodson wrote:

"You will note from this report that the Catholic and Jewish agencies have all expressed their willingness to comply with the provisions of the Race Discrimination Amendment, and all but five of the Protestant agencies have agreed to do so.

"In the case of these five we are removing the children as rapidly as possible. They have a total of 405 children and it takes some time to get these children back to their own homes or under other suitable care. We are moving as rapidly as possible in this connection.

Five Institutions Named

"The names of the institutions that have refused to abide by the Race Discrimination Amendment follow:

"American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, (Woodycrest), 938 Woodycrest Avenue, the Bronx.

"Orphan Asylum Society of the City of Brooklyn, 1435 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

"Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York (Graham School), Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, N. Y. [illegible] Field, Valhalla, N. Y.

"Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children (Steuart House), 110 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

"I am sorry to have to report to you that these charitable institutions, having a long record of splendid service to children, will not give up their present discriminatory practices."

Under the amendment adopted by the Board of Estimate April 27, which became effective Oct. 1, no charitable institution may receive money from the city if it practices racial discrimination in the admission of inmates. The Commissioner said that there are twenty-seven Protestant agencies including three shelters for unmarried mothers.

He added that none of the ten Jewish or twenty-four Catholic agencies that admit dependent or neglected children practice racial discrimination.

Mr. Hodson quoted spokesmen for the five institutions as having said it was not practical nor a wise policy to have Negro and

---

DINING CAR WORKER CHICAGO [illegible] 1942

To Probe Railroads

New York.—Milton P. Webster, international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, has been named head of a sub-committee of CoFEP set up to probe problems of Negro railroad workers.

The announcement said the subcommitee would probe the problems of "Negro railroad workers, including firemen, hostlers, brakemen, switchmen, shop crafts, and other railway vocations on the question of discriminations practiced against Negroes by displacing them with younger white workers and denying them promotional rights."

Webster assumed his new duties immediately and has already begun probes of charges made by railway workers. A corps of expert investigators are conducting inquiries and CoFEP will hold hearings. Officials of the railroad industry will be called to testify on discriminatory practices against workers on account of race, color or creed.

THE DENVER POST

OCTOBER 23, 1942

You'd Be Surprised!

(By George W. Stimpson.)

PULLMAN CARS

OWING to increased traveling and more liberal tips, many Pullman porters are now making as high as $500 a month.

A standard Pullman car weighs 165,000 pounds—82 tons.

* * *

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, is president of "The Society for the Prevention of Calling Sleeping Car Porters George."

* * *

The longest regular run of a Pullman car is between San Francisco and New Orleans, a distance of 2,492 miles.

The laundry operated by the Pullman company washes about 125 million pieces of linen a year—an average of half a million pieces for each work day.

* * *

In 1939 the Pullman company bought nearly 50,000 yards of carpet for its cars.

* * *

The average distance traveled by a Pullman car in a year is more than 100,000 miles.

Last February a Pullman car was named Wake Island as a tribute to the gallant defense of that island by the United States marines.

A Pullman car generates for its own use enough electricity to supply four average homes. Each Pullman is equipped with 100 electric light bulbs in addition to fans and air-conditioning apparatus. If all the electric light bulbs used yearly on Pullman cars were placed ten feet apart, they would light a path 298 miles long.

* * *

In 1819 a man named Benjamin Dearborn "made a fool of himself" by suggesting that railroad "carriages" be "furnished with accommodations for passengers to take their meals and their rest during passage, as in packets; that they be . . . so capacious as to accommodate twenty, thirty or more passengers, with their baggage . . . that . . . the carriages will move with a rapidity at least equal to a mile in three minutes."

* * *

In 1858 George Mortimer Pullman, a master carpenter, conceived the idea of sleeping cars from observing doubledeck bunks in log cabins in the west.

His first sleeping cars were merely two day coaches on the Chicago and Alton railroad equipped with sleeping facilities. Abraham Lincoln rode on one of these "Pullmans" during the first [illegible] ment.

The first sleeping cars built by Pullman were labeled Pullman's but sleeping cars."

* * *

The first [illegible] Pullman-built sleeping car was The Pioneer, operated from 1865 to late in the '90's. This car was used to take the Lincoln family from Chicago to Springfield in 1865, while the body of the assassinated president was transported in a baggage car.

Lincoln's eldest son, Robert, later became president of the Pullman [illegible]

1942, George Matthew Adams

[illegible] Morning, October 21, 1942

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

Mallon Says There Is A Negro Problem, But It's Not a Legal One

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The house passed the poll tax repeal and the colored political leaders have told their following that they have done something for them.

For the past 20 years of my Washington experience, and no doubt longer, a federal anti-lynching bill has been introduced by every Congress in the senate.

It never passes.

No one ever expects it to pass.

The Republicans used to propose it in the pre-New Deal days, whereupon the Southern Democrats would filibuster against it. Now a Northern Democrat customarily presents it and the Southern Democrats filibuster against it.

'The Negro Gets Nothing'

Afterwards, both sides return to their respective communities, gather in popular acclaim and vote for reelection.

But the Negro, in whose interest the biennial anti-lynching bill is supposed to be proposed, gets nothing.

However, his Negro leaders, who always foster the legislation, demonstrate that they have acted vigorously in his behalf, so everyone seems satisfied.

This situation on the anti-lynching bill is characteristic of the way political handling of the Negro problem has delayed his natural advancement for the past 40 years or more.

Not a Legal Problem

There is a Negro problem. It is not a legal problem, such as the anti-lynching bill assumes, or such as the current clamor for repeal of poll taxes assumes. The Negro is legally free.

The Constitution and the law give him fair treatment. His is certainly not a political problem, because politicians of all hues are fawning over his problem continuously, while doing nothing about it.

Legally and politically, a Negro is entitled to any job, to any position in life. He has not attained the position to which he is legally and politically entitled, because he has not satisfied the social and economic requirements.

As all politicians should know, you cannot make a man socially or economically equal by law, be he white, black or pink. That is a position which he can only reach himself by his personal attainments.

You cannot make a white person sit with a Negro or vice versa anywhere, unless both want to, and both will not want to until they have reached the same social and economic level.

In the natural course of events, if the Negro is allowed the advantages of education to improve himself, there will soon be a Negro on the Supreme Court of the United States and in all positions of prominence and power.

Must Earn Equality

But, you cannot legislate him into that position. Politicians cannot fawn or pamper him into it. Free housing and WPA will not put him there.

He can only earn it for himself.

The Negro problem then is to raise the average Negro civilization of the country to the white average, not by fiat or other artificial means, but by providing the Negro with the opportunities to advance himself into it. Amazing strides have been made.

No doubt he would be further along if the politicians had appreciated the lesson of the Reconstruction days, namely that any attempt to gain this goal by fiat or legal impositions merely delays his progress, casts him back to try to conquer again the bitterness of resistance.

Seeking Own People

tutions and that it was too difficult to solve the problem. He said the Mayor had tried to have these measurements reverse their positions but had been unsuccessful. He quoted the Mayor as having said yesterday that "I am very personally grieved and pained that we have to face a situation like this at this particular time in the world's history."

Scale Paid by City

Mr. Hodson explained that the city pays $6 weekly for the care of each child in dormitory-style institutions and $7 weekly for each child in institutions that house such child in a cottage. He said the city also paid $7.50 for boarding care where children are taken in private homes.

The Protestant institutions that admit Negro as well as whites take care of about 5,000 children, Mr. Hodson said. The ten Jewish institutions take care of 4,000 and the twenty-four Catholic institutions look after 9,000 children. Mr. Hodson pointed out that it has been the experience of the Welfare Department that "Negro children can be brought up with white children if the attitude of the management is sympathetic and there is an understanding of the needs of both groups."

"We are fighting this war," he said, "to prove there is no master race and that all races are entitled to equal opportunity."

Mr. Hodson expressed appreciation to the agencies that have agreed not to practice discrimination. He said that "they are showing the way in progressive institutional management in line with true democratic principles."

He was asked if the Welfare Department specified that white and Negro children must be cared for under one roof and replied that "the department does not direct how they be cared for; it simply wants to be sure there will be no discrimination."

Mr. Hodson disclosed that about 2,000 of a total of 3,000 Negro children on the city lists are Protestant.

[illegible] practically been dropped with the anti-lynching bill by the natural course of increasing Negro intelligence and corresponding white fairness expressed in courts of justice.

The Negro problem can be said to have been solved completely when a Negro no longer feels he must demand equality because he has attained it for himself.

If you were a white person in China or Africa, you would normally seek out your own kind.

Political Agitation

If left to his own resources, the Negro no doubt would do this now. But he is subject to constant political agitation, fostered in communist or revolutionary aspirations, that he should seek a position which he can only get by mutual acceptance.

Instead of repealing poll taxes, give the Negroes more schools and better teachers, so their children can advance themselves in the world, earn more money and pay their poll taxes, so they can qualify to vote by any educational restrictions.

Let them all just learn enough at school to know how much the politicians have kidded them and they will all be qualified to vote intelligently.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, recent visitor to Hampton Institute, examines sketches which Joseph Mack (extreme right) of High Point, NC has made for a mural depicting the struggle of Negro workers against discrimination in labor unions. Also in foto are Dr. Viktor Lowenfeld, art director, and President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton Institute.

Randolph Suggests Ban Of Closed Jimcro Shops

Commenting upon the movement recently projected by 14 non-operating railway unions to secure a closed shop, A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said that unless railway unions eliminate the color bar from their constitutions and rituals and admit Negro railway workers as full-fledged members, the closed shop ought to be denied these unions.

Until the color clause is taken out, the closed shop may be the means of eliminating Negroes from the railway industry as firemen, switchmen, brakemen and shopcraft workers, concluded Randolph.

PHERSON WRITES LETTER OF PRAISE TO WENDELL L. WILLKIE

tinued from page 1)

o ask if freedom is supposed be priceless for the white man for the western world, but of account to them in the east,

the treatment accorded the Negro in America is a standard by which the tend to evaluate the sincerity of our nation. This is natural.

To our foes, the fierce exploitation of Negroes politically, socially, and economically in America provides the basis for some of the most damaging anti-American propaganda among our friends in the east. This we shouldn't ignore.

Hence, in enumerating the holes that we are punching in our resevoir of good will among our allies, it seems an incongruity that you should pass the opportunity to call to the attention of the millions of good and sincere people in America the half-ignorant, half patronizing way in which some Americans persist in keeping open the hole in our resevoir of good will among our allies created by the maltreatment of Negro Americans in America and in our armed forces abroad.

With painful disappointment, perhaps, but surely without malice, the Negro certainly must view your neglect as a failure—failure to China upon whom the safety of the American ramparts we watch partly depends, failure to India upon whom the existance of England so largely depends, failure to Russia who has been a shining beacon to the allied nations in their dark hour, and failure to the entire Orient who look to Americans in the west for the greatest of all lights, sincerity of purpose and morale as well as materials and men.

Last, though perhaps least, Mr. Willkie, failure to the Negro, too, who through the toil and tears, devotion and bloodshed of a quarter of a thousand years, has remained ever faithful, giving all for the up-building and perservation of this, our great nation even as he goes again gladly to war to fight for all that is dear to most of the world today.

Not many decades ago, a question involving the Negro in America was the basis of one most ghastly fratericidal orgies of all history, pitting one half of our nation against the other. We survived, though with an ugly wound.

Our attempts to assure the world a share in the principles of the Atlantic Charter must be a ridiculous spectacle to behold with our vicious system of double-standard citizenship glaring through our hypicrisy on the Negro question.

It is of little avail that we should play the ostrich so long as the rest of the world scrutinizes with awe the ungainliness of our queer position.

The Omaha World-Herald recently quoted Dr. Walter R.

INCREASE IN PROFIT SHOWN BY PULLMAN

$12,352,407 Cleared in Nine Months, Against $7,853,401 in Same Period in 1941

EQUAL TO $3.74 A SHARE

Net in 3d Quarter Declines to $2,975,485—Sleeping-Car Traffic Breaks Record

Pullman, Inc., reported yesterday for the nine months ended on Sept. 30 a consolidated net income of $12,352,407, after all charges and taxes, equal to $3.74 each on 3,302,897 capital shares. For the corresponding period of 1941 the company had a net income of $7,853,401, or $2.38 a share.

D. A. Crawford, president, stated that the company's income of $2,975,485, or 90 cents a share, in the third quarter was the lowest for any similar period this year and he attributed the poor results to the virtual suspension of production of cars for the railroads by the War Production Board.

The balance sheet as of Sept. 30 shows current assets of $128,561,440 and current liabilities $16,497,432, compared with $94,893,691 and $6,717,291, respectively, on Sept. 30, 1941. Cash and United States Government securities amounted to $51,215,959, against $33,417,652.

Mr. Crawford said that the volume of sleeping car traffic is surpassing all previous records, with troop movements and other government travel accounting for nearly one-half the business handled.

The report stated that an additional $7,500,000 had been set aside out of earnings in the nine months for a special reserve for contingencies. It also disclosed that the excess profits tax exemption had been exhausted and any earnings realized in the fourth quarter will be subject in their entirety to excess profits taxes at the rate of 90 per cent.

McPherson Writes Letter Of Praise To Wendell L. Willkie

Calls Attention To Omission

October 31, 1942

Mr. Wendell L. Willkie
109 East 42nd Street,
New York, New York.

My Dear Mr. Willkie:

I hope you will recall our several meetings. Perhaps you will. I am writing to express my appreciation for the greatness of your report to the nation on your recent global survey. Your address of the night of October 26 might go down as one of the greatest speeches of all time. But for one aspect, it perhaps should.

You realize, of course, that not only the entire nation was listening intently to your contribution, but the world you visited and described also was vitally interested.

I reiterate there probably has never been a stronger, more clear cut argument made against world imperialism and its associated "coloracy". But as you masterfully plead the cause the resident of Belen or Na- in Brazil, or one toting his den on his head in Nigeria, prime minister or a king in ypt, or a veiled woman in dad, a shah in Iran, a fol- r of Atturak in the streets kora, or a resolute factory in Russia and others, I t help but feel that simple manded in the develop- f your speech some con- pn of the half-caste citi- p accorded a loyal tenth own people and a willing nxious tenth of our fight- forces.

our friends of the Orient

(Continued on page 6)

STAR

NOVEMBER 8, 1942

Judd, a former medical missionery to China as stating that the United Nations could gain "a billion peasant allies" in the Orient by making them see through deeds, that they mean what they say that the Atlantic Charter applies to the whole world.

Let us pray God that those deeds will be forth-coming and that among them will be the determined effort to tear down and to cast out forever the color caste system of America without which deed, all others may leave our allies still cold and suspicious of the sincere conviction of the good people of our nation.

It is absolutelyy essential that we work for an entire world wherein, influenced by the principle of truth, hypocrisy and deceit are unknown among us, and the heart and the tongue pain in promoting each other's welfare, and rejoicing in each other's prosperity.

In this we of the multitude must depend upon the few men of the world of your courage and understanding for guidance.

Trusting I may remain always your friend, I am

Sincerely yours,
J. Westbrook McPherson
1712 North 30th Street,
Omaha, Nebraska

NEGROES FAVOR THE CIO

Courier Poll Shows Overwhelming Support for the CIO As Against the AFL

The American Negro, more labor conscious in the last decade than ever before in his history, expressed to The Pittsburgh Courier's Bureau of Public Sentiment this week a preference for the policies of the Congress of Industrial Organization, rather than those of the American Federation of Labor.

In response to the question, "Do you believe the AFL offers more to the Amercan Negro than the CIO?" a completely sampled cross-section of the colored population answered "No" 72.6% of the time; "Yes" 12.5% of the time and a rather large proportion of 14.9% could not make up their minds one way or the other.

"A RAW DEAL IN BOTH"

Such answers in the latter classification as: "Don't believe either offers much," "Much room for improvement in both," "The Negro has gotten some raw deals in both," definitely proves that the race is not unaware of the faults in organized labor.

Poll reactions in general, however, gave credit to the attempt made by the CIO in recognizing the industrial worker as a component part of the labor movement. Resentment is still held by a great majority against the AFL hierarchy and the admitted biased attitude which many in that group possess in regard to the Negro worker and his aspirations for better living conditions.

RANDOLPH CITED

Acts of discrimination as practiced by both organizations were brought to the front by the alert and sensitive Negro thinkers. The annual "Randolph humiliation" was a factor strongly involved in anti-AFL sentiment. This yearly insult to the Pullman porter president hurts that organization's chances for Negro sympathy, if indeed, say poll followers, they really want it.

On the other hand, the CIO has consistently welcomed the Negro into most of its locals and one finds him integrated actively into the affairs of that organization. Appreciation and approval for this trend was expressed more and more as the poll progressed.

WOMEN WERE DIFFERENT

Other factors favoring the CIO were cited. These included: (a) the admission of the United Transport Workers (Red Caps) into the group and Willard Townsend's inclusion on the international body; (b) Phil Murray's attempt to exclude unfair employment practices in industry; (c) recognition of menial employes as important cogs in the labor movement.

The low percentage of women (58.9%) who approved of the CIO, as compared with the poll norm, remains unexplained, except that the Negro woman has not entered into the industrial picture in great numbers as yet, at least in those occupations which are highly organized.

Negroes are labor-conscious. This fact is irrefutable.

Next week's question: DO YOU BELIEVE THE NAVY OFFERS THE AMERICAN NEGRO GREATER OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE HIS COUNTRY THAN THE ARMY?

'BIG 4' RAIL UNIONS TO SEEK WAGE RISE

Operating Workmen Will Meet in Chicago Dec. 7 to Map Demand for Increase

FIGURE ON 10 TO 15%

With Non-Operating Employes, More Than 900,000 Are Joined in Pay Quest

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Chiefs of the "Big Four" operating railroad unions and of the Switchmen's Union of North America will confer in Chicago Dec. 7 to canvass the situation prior to making demands for a wage increase on behalf of 350,000 rail employes.

The fifteen nonoperating railway unions demanded a wage increase of 20 cents an hour on Sept. 25 and a union shop for 900,000 employes on Class I railroads.

When the general chairmen meet in Chicago the wage demands are likely to call for an increase of between 10 and 15 per cent to cover the rise in living costs in the last two years.

David B. Robertson, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and Enginemen, declined to discuss the program of the Chicago conference other than to say that the revision which would be sought in the wage scale would seek to bring the unions into a balance with others that have had recent wage increases.

Rises Granted Last December

Last December the nonoperating employes were awarded a wage increase of 10 cents an hour while the operating employes won a wage increase of 9.5 cents an hour from an emergency fact-finding board.

The discussion at the forthcoming Chicago meeting will be concerned partly with the President's Executive order of Oct. 3 calling for wage stabilization and the War Labor Board's policy respecting the order.

The demands of the non-operating unions are now being discussed between the individual unions and the managements of the carriers. An effort may be made soon to have a national wage conference.

The demands of the non-operating groups included one for a minimum of 70 cents an hour as well as for the union shop. It was the first time that a demand for the union shop had been made in recent years by any of the rail unions.

In some quarters it is held that the Railway Labor Act barred a closed shop, while others maintained that this section had been inserted in the act merely to ban "yellow-dog" agreements and to prevent companies from forcing employes into company-dominated unions.

Negotiations the First Step

Under the law negotiations must first be conducted on the individual roads and then, if unsuccessful, efforts may be made to hold a national conference. If there is no agreement by the parties the National Mediation Board is empowered to step in and seek to adjust the dispute. If mediation fails the dispute goes to a fact-finding board appointed by the President, provided there is a threat to the interruption of commerce.

No strike threats, however, are possible during the war under an arrangement whereby the President appointed a fact-finding panel under Dr. W. M. Leiserson. Dr. Leiserson has authority to designate a panel for consideration of a railroad dispute from a group of nine men named by Mr. Roosevelt.

PM, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1942

Railroad Brotherhoods Asked To Join FDR 'Labor Cabinet'

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Roosevelt has invited a spokesman of the independent Railroad Brotherhoods, representing more than 1,000,000 workers, to join his "labor cabinet," previously restricted to leaders of AFL and CIO.

With AFL-CIO unity talks expected to begin next week, FDR's move is regarded as paving the way for inclusion of the powerful railroad unions in the peace conferences.

The railroad bloc, made up of unions unaffiliated with either AFL or CIO, probably will be represented for the first time at a "labor cabinet" meeting. One is scheduled at the White House today. It is understood that either David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, or A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, will act as spokesman for the Brotherhoods.

Linked to Unity

Presence of the railway union representatives at this session is linked closely to the approaching unity conferences. Resumption of AFL-CIO conferences first was proposed by the President himself at one of his meetings with his labor committee. It is considered unlikely that FDR would now summon a railroad spokesman unless he envisaged broadening of the unity meetings to embrace railroad workers.

While the dominant railroad unions traditionally have played a lone hand in major labor developments, they recently have indicated a desire for closer relations with both U. S. and world labor groups. When the AFL negotiated privately with the British Trades Union Congress to establish an Anglo-American committee, the Railroad Brotherhoods joined the CIO in protesting the "deal" and demanded representation on such committee.

Working Agreements Seen

These events created a closer bond between CIO and the Brotherhoods; and inclusion of the railroad bloc in the unity talks may strengthen CIO President Philip Murray's hand in bargaining with the Federation. The exact status of the railroad groups in the unity talks may be worked out at today's White House session.

It is believed possible that the railroad group will not take a direct part in the peace meetings but that working agreements including the Brotherhoods will be fashioned. One labor spokesman envisaged the possibility of numerous labor committees, covering all major national problems, on which AFL, CIO and Railroad spokesmen would function jointly, pending full-fledged unification.

The "labor cabinet" to which FDR now has invited a railroad representative was created last January, shortly after John L. Lewis's "peace blitzkrieg" collapsed. As an alternative to Lewis's demand for immediate AFL and CIO talks—a demand made without the knowledge of CIO President Murray—President Roosevelt suggested formation of an AFL-CIO council to meet with him regularly, act on war problems, and point the way toward ultimate unity.

With the railroad unions now emerging as a factor in the talks, conflict between AFL and CIO mounted again today as the United Steel Workers Union, CIO, issued a bitter reply to an article published in this week's AFL *News-Service*. The *News-Service*, in an editorial signed by AFL Publicist Philip Pearl, had sharply attacked Murray, charged that he had raised "phony" objections to unity, and accused him of flirting with CIO's "left-wing conspirators."

The Steel Workers executive board, meeting here yesterday, assailed Pearl's "vicious attack" and called on AFL leaders to "repudiate or support the statements of this individual Pearl."

"It is unfortunate," the statement said, "that this nitwitted, wholly irresponsible, and very ignorant individual should be permitted to issue statements of this character at a time when bona fide representatives of labor are endeavoring to work out satisfactory arrangements for both AFL and CIO.

"It is needless for the Steel Workers Union to make any statement concerning P[illegible] Murray's political affiliations. It is suf[illegible] for the Board to say he is an outst[illegible] American, lending whole-hearted s[illegible] to his country and his commander-in[illegible]

MURRAY AGAIN INDICTS AFL DISCRIMINATION

C. I. O. President Urges Action For Racial Equality in Labor

By GEORGE F. McCRAY
(Defender Labor Editor)

BOSTON. — CIO President Philip Murray reiterated again this week that complete wiping out of racial prejudice in the labor movement would be one of the key conditions for labor unity with the American Federation of Labor.

Speaking to the rousing cheers of 500 delegates at the opening of the fifth annual CIO convention here, Murray declared:

"It is wise to remember that any kind of unity must needs comprehend the complete abolition of all forms of racial discrimination."

The statement virtually indicting AFL practices in many locals of exclusion and segregation of Negroes was the second such declaration by Murray since unity talks have been discussed. Just as United Auto Workers delegates in Chicago this summer applauded the blast on Negro baiters, so the vast CIO audience on Monday voiced approval to Murray's stalwart stand.

Many Negroes were present as delegates and joined in acclaiming Murray.

The entire question of discrimination will be given thorough discussion at this gathering. A number of important resolutions urging drastic action in the battle for full equality for all races will come out

See MURRAY, Page 2

At CIO Parley

L[illegible] OSBY

WAAC officer now in Boston to address the CIO women's auxiliaries at the fifth annual CIO convention.

THE
Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY
OFFICE OF PUBLICATION 3435 INDIANA AVE TELEPHONE CALUMET 5656
COPYRIGHT 1942 BY ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1942

RANDOLPH SETS UP NEW LOCALS IN TORONTO

One Is Also Established In Montreal For R.R. Brotherhood

MONTREAL. — Following the policy of organization formulated at the St. Louis convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. Philip Randolph, international president, and Bennie Smith, second international vice president, organized and set up local divisions of the brotherhood on the Canadian Pacific railroad in Toronto and Montreal.

In Toronto, Pettgrave was elected president; Shirley Jackson, vice president and Lem Cromwell, secretary-treasurer. In Montreal, Joe Jones was elected president; S. R. Lewis, first vice president; Jimmie Greene, second vice president and Victor I. Coward, secretary-treasurer. Other local divisions will be established in Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, according to Randolph who with Smith will go to Winnipeg later in the month.

Plans are under way to organize the porters of the Canadian National railways. Ladies' auxiliaries have been organized in Toronto and Montreal.

C.P.R. Porters Form Union

C.P.R. sleeping car porters were organized into a union Wednesday night at a meeting in Pilgrim Baptist church. A. Philip Randolph president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, presided. Also present was the second vice-president, Bennie Smith.

The Winnipeg local comprises 61 of the 65 porters regularly employed by the C.P.R.; it is the highest percentage so far in a Canadian union. Toronto and Montreal porters were organized by Mr. Randolph; Calgary and Vancouver porters are ready to be organized. The brotherhood is affiliated with the A. F. of L.

"We discussed also the civil rights of colored people," said Mr. Randolph today at the Royal Alexandra hotel. "From what we have seen so far, Canada, like the U.S.A., needs a civil rights law not only for Negroes, but for Jews and all minorities. Among the Negroes there is a growing consciousness of such a need. It's all part of what we are fighting for: the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter."

Mayor Queen and Ald. Bloomberg attended the meeting.

Officers for the Winnipeg local are: President, Jack Wilson; first vice-president, Robert Jamieson; second, Joseph Hudson; secretary-treasurer, Arthur Blanchette.

Practically 100 percent of the porters in the U.S.A. are unionized. "In 1925 porters worked for $67.50 a month, minimum; today they have $113.50. Covering 11,000 miles a month they worked 300 hours; now they work 240," said Mr. Randolph.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, NOVEMBER 28, 1942

Delegates Among Five Hundred at National CIO Convention in Boston

Mrs. Tillie Does of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Julius Fitch, Waterbury, Conn., Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Auxiliary; Mrs. Alice Neville of New York, Mrs. Eleanor Fowler, white, of Washington, and Mrs. Julia Katz, white, Washington. Seated is Mrs. Margaret Randall of New York.

Willard Townsend of Chicago (extreme left), a member of the CIO executive board, who was active during the five-day convention session, and W. Richard Carter (right) of Bay City, Mich., representative of Shipbuilders' Union, talk it over with CIO President Philip Murray (center). A newspaper reporter takes notes.

Leonard Simpson (left) of New York, representative of the United Sugar Workers' Union, and Moses Lee, St. Louis, of Mine and Smelters' Workers' Union, exchange greetings. They were among approximately seventeen colored delegates at the CIO session.

5,250 Red Caps in CIO's UTSE Body

Willard Townsend, 48, Genial President, Almost a Physician

By B. M. PHILLIPS

BOSTON — Willard S. Townsend, 48, genial, grayhaired president of the United Transport Service Employees, (Red Caps to you), came near being a physician.

He even completed a medical course in the Royal College of Science in Toronto, Canada, in 1923.

For a while, after graduation, he taught school in Texas and then served as research man in a medical laboratory in Chicago.

However, labor activities so intrigued him that in 1936 he organized colored Red Caps into the United Transport Service Employees, which now has 5,250 members. Mr. Townsend is a member of CIO President Philip Murray's executive committee.

Last week he was named a member of the CIO's important committee on discrimination.

Mr. Townsend is a native of Cincinnati and a graduate of Wilberforce. He is a member of the national Urban League board, the NAACP, Kappa Alpha Psi, and other civic groups in his hometown, Chicago. He is married to the former Miss Consuello Mann, and has an eight-year-old son.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1942.

HITS JOB DISCRIMINATION

WMC War[illegible]ne, Trolley [illegible]tems

[illegible] THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[illegible]INGTON, [illegible] 22—Radio broadcasting compa[illegible] and stations, telephone and telegraph companies and this city's trolley and bus systems are "defense industries" and cannot legally discriminate against employment of persons because of their race, creed, color or national origin, the War Manpower Commission said today.

The commission said that this decision was made by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, a branch of the WMC, as the result of complaints from Negroes, Jews and aliens that employment had been refused them in the communications and transportation industries solely because of their race, religion or foreign background.

The decision was taken under a Presidential order that no such discriminations should be applied in defense industries. Last January the WPB agency held that railroads constituted such an industry, and the current order is the first extension of this principle to industries not obviously engaged in defense or war work.

17, 1942. The New York Times

BUSIN

ILL RAID LABOR OF LUXURY LINES

arper Warns Fur Trade That Manpower Agency Will 'Bleed' Industry

COOPERATION IS EXPECTED

But Manufacturers Disagree With Classification in 'Luxury' Class

To obtain the labor supply required to keep war production going the War Manpower Commission "will deliberately raid the luxury industries first" and, in consequence, the fur industry faces a gradual suspension of its activities, Fowler V. Harper, deputy chairman of the commission, said here yesterday.

Speaking at the first national convention of the fur trade at the Hotel Pennsylvania, at which the National Federation of the Fur Industry was organized, Mr. Harper stunned delegates with the declaration that the industry "will bleed to death" as its labor supply is t[illegible] away.

[illegible] told reporters later that he [illegible]essed the fur convention as a "sounding board" for a warning to all luxury trades. He mentioned amusements and cosmetics specifically, but said the number could be expanded to include many other "nonessential" lines from which hundreds of thousands of men would be withdrawn in 1943.

Mr. Harper intimated the WMC is preparing a list of the nonessential industries, "which is being revised from week to week." He emphasized the government is relying on cooperation and does not wish to use compulsion or coercion. If the voluntary plan fails, "the government and the people will demand compulsory manpower legislation," he asserted.

Only Few in Luxury Class

While promising full cooperation with the government in its objectives, trade spokesmen disagreed with Mr. Harper's classification of furs as a "luxury" industry, asserting that luxury furs represented only a small fraction of the output and that fur garments were an important contribution to the health and morale of women war workers.

Walter H. Pringle, New York representative of the Harris Wool and Fur Company, St. Louis, was elected president of the National Federation. Delegates from thirty-two fur organizations, representing all branches of the industry, were present and will continue their sessions today. The objectives of the federation were given as follows:

To confer with the government—both Federal and local—through its national council, in all legislation affecting the fur industry; to advise and assist the government in the practical application of all regulations and to protect the interests of the fur industry.

Mr. Harper in his address said: "Fur coats for women are luxuries. Before this war is over American women will have to do without new fur coats. The reason is that there is not enough manpower available to continue the fur-coat industry as usual. It may very well be that there may not be enough manpower to continue it at all."

Declaring that not only will th[illegible] War Manpower Commission ra[illegible] the luxury industries but will a[illegible] help to make the raid s[illegible]

THE NATION

Job Discrimination Charged To Washington Bus Company

It Won't Hire Negroes Despite Labor Shortage, FEPC Says

By James A. Wechsler
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee, which has been exposing racial bias in the Nation's war plants, today will tackle a major case of discrimination in the City of Washington.

The committee is meeting to draft a formal complaint against the Capital Transit Co., operator of the buses and trolleys that carry thousands of war workers to their jobs each day. Since Washington isn't blessed with subways, Capital Transit's vehicles transport everybody except taxi-riders or car-owners.

But despite a labor shortage that threatens to cripple the company's operations, the Capital Transit Co. refuses to hire Negroes as bus drivers, trolley conductors or in any skilled or semi-skilled capacity, the FEPC complaint will declare.

For weeks the transit company has been advertising in newspapers here and plastering buses with frantic appeals for workers. The ads and the posters emphasize that no experience is needed. But Negroes—even experienced Negroes—need not apply, the FEPC finds. They won't be hired even if they have been driving all their lives.

Accident Risk Rises

There has been no visible change in the company's policy despite the inroads of the draft and the departure of veteran employes for jobs in war plants, the FEPC has learned. White men whose experience is confined to riding kiddie-cars are being groomed for jobs as drivers. The possibility of serious increase in the accident rate (it's already pretty perilous to drive through Washington streets) is foreseen unless Capital Transit agrees to hire all available operators—even if they're black.

The FEPC's impending crackdown on the transit company was foreshadowed last night, when the committee issued a formal opinion holding that trolley and bus systems are "defense industries" and therefore subject to the provisions of President Roosevelt's anti-discrimination executive order.

The o[illegible] also served notice that radio broadcasting firms and telephone and telegraph companies are under the jurisdiction of the FEPC.

"The opinion was sought," Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, FEPC chairman, said, "because of the complaints which we have received from Negroes, Jews and aliens that they have been refused employment in the communication and transportation industries solely because of their race, religion, or foreign background."

Public hearings on the Capital Transit Co.'s employment policies will be held shortly after issuance [illegible] the complaint. The company is a priva[illegible] the [illegible] operating under a franch[illegible] corporation, operating [illegible] from the city.

2 Negroes Sue For W[illegible] Jobs

Special Corres[illegible]

CLEVELAND, Nov. [illegible]—Discriminati[illegible] against Negro workers [illegible] center of [illegible] production has been ta[illegible] the coun[illegible]

In an unusual injunction suit, filed in Common Pleas Court, an order is sought compelling employers engaged in war work to offer employment to all qualified persons regardless of color.

Main target of the action is the Thompson Aircraft Products Co., affiliate of the Thompson Products Co., one of the [illegible]t war plants in the U. S. A., built e[illegible]y with Government money.

The Thompson plant, and the Warner & Swasey Co., are charged with refusing employment, because of their color, to two Negro women who had taken Government-financed training courses.

Prominent Negroes sponsoring the litigation include Clayborne George, member of the Cleveland Civil Service Commission; Chester Gillespie, former Republican member of the Ohio Legislature, and Harvey J. Johnson, Cleveland lawyer. The suits are financed by the Future Outlook League.

In one action against Thompson, Claretta Jean Johnson charged that she was refused employment although she completed 240 hours of training in lathe, milling, drill press, shaper, and bench work in Cleveland high schools.

Employment was refused, she stated, in spite of daily newspaper advertisements "urging women who are citizens to apply for employment," charging further that the firm "on occasions publicly has derided women for not applying at said plant for employment and thereby do their share to help win the war."

Head of Thompson Aircraft is Frederick Coolidge Crawford, former president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, who, in June, 1939, praised Italian Fascism in a speech. His successor as C. of C. president was James F. Lincoln, head of the Lincoln Electric Co., who has been denounced for his discrimination against Negroes and his stubborn belief that we can do business with Hitler and Hirohito.

Boston Has Big Raid Drill

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Boston staged its biggest air-raid drill last night. During a 15-minute alarm period, 30,000 members of the Air [illegible] Raid Protection Service went through a mock bombing drill to the complete satisfaction of defense officials.

[illegible] said that an overnight shutdown was not contemplated. No sweeping order will be issued and the industry will have time for gradual retrenchment. He suggested the use of over-age workers and the training of a skeleton crew to rebuild business when the war is over.

Paints Black Picture

"I am painting the picture as black as possible, so that you can feel that you have been forewarned and therefore forearmed," Mr. Harper said.

By next April, he stated, there must be approximately 18,000,000 engaged in war work, against 10,000,000 in that month this year. An increased work-week, he indicated, would not supply more than 1,000,000 men at the most "optimistic" estimate. Women constitute the largest reservoir of potential labor, he added, declaring " prediction that 50 per cent [illegible] a workers on the machine[illegible] of the duce guns, tanks an[illegible] that pro- will be women i[illegible] ammunition overshooting [illegible] not regarded as [illegible] the mark."

[illegible]s are a great production [illegible]nd "effective prosecution [illegible] war calls for full use of our [illegible] resources," he asserted.

[illegible]. Silberman, president of the [illegible]rican Fur Merchants Associ[illegible], who was elected first vice [illegible]sident of the federation, in [illegible]mmenting on Mr. Harper's [illegible]uxury" classification of the in[illegible]ustry, said:

"If it is true that the fur industry is a non-essential luxury industry, then it should bleed to death. We, as an industry, do not agree to that and our job is to put the proper information before the War Manpower Commission to prove we are not a luxury industry. Mr. Harper spoke of the need of women workers in war industry and forgets they consider a fur coat of some sort a necessity. It may be only a $50 coat, but its function is to keep health and morale to a point where the woman worker can be of real aid in war production."

Frederic Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, hailed the formation of the

Continued on Page Thirty-six

Murray—

(Continued from Page 1)
of the resolutions committee, it is expected.

Although he is attending a CIO parley for the first time, Willard Townsend, president of the United Service Transport Service Employees, is taking the lead in this campaign. As the only Negro member of the executive board of either the AFL or CIO, Townsend is in a strategic position to take leadership. He is expected to play a big role in this convention.

An innovation at the CIO Women's Auxiliaries meeting in conjunction with the regular convention will be an addres on Thurday by Lieut. Mildred Osby, Negro WAAC officer of New York. Lieutenant Osby arrived here from Washington to speak to the CIO women and will be going to Fort Huachuca after the conclave to be on hand at the Arizona camp when the contingent of WAAC auxiliaries arrives on November 16.

THE OMAHA STAR, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1942

HOME ON FURLOUGH

Officer Steward 3rd Class M. T. Murrell, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Murrell, 2313 Seward Plaza, who has spent one year in the U.S. Navy and is now stationed in Cuba, returned home on a furlough Sunday.

Young Murrell has made rapid progress since entering the navy one year ago, accomplishing three ratings, and is now a candidate for a fourth, that of Officer Steward 2nd Class which he will be given upon his return to the base.

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, DECEMBER 5, 1942

By JAMES H. HOGANS

LESS SERVICE

NEW YORK

Following the present policy of eliminating al lnon-essential features in passenger train service, the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads will discontinue the services of maids, barbers and stenographers on their crack New York-Chicago trains, beginning next week, when the new wartime schedule goes into effect.

The discontinuance of these services, explained a Pullman official representative, is in conformity with the recent suggestion of the Office of Defense Transportation that all fancy-frill services be eliminated in railroad and Pullman transportation for the duration of the war.

Although the barbers and maids on these trains are Pullman employees, their usuage is left to the demands of the railroads, which in recent years have been growing less and less for services of that type.

While the elimination of these features of service will only affect a limited number of employees, practically all of them are veterans in the Pullman service.

Among the oldest maids are Mrs. Dora Halloway, an employee since 1901; Mrs. Mabel Fitts Taylor, since 1906; Mrs. Ella Lawson, 1910, of the New York District, and Mrs. Etta Banks, 1909, of the P. T. District.

* * *

PENNSY MAY HIRE WOMEN

A representative of the dining car department at Sunnyside Yards explained last week that, while the hiring of women as cooks and waitresses by the Pennsy system had been contemplated, no definite plans had been made as yet for such employment.

He added, however, that it was quite probable this would have to be done.

When asked through what source they would recruit such employees, in the event it became necessary, he said probably some reputable welfare agency like the Urban League.

NEW YORK LOSES

The New York District lost in both the membership and baby contests of the P.P.B.A., which were recently decided at Chicago. The former contest was won by Local Lodge No. 4 of the P. T. District, it having taken in the highest number of new members (186) during the past year.

The baby contest, held under the auspices of the P.P.B.A.'s national women's auxiliary, was won by a Chicago baby. Second, third and fourth winners were St. Louis, New York and Boston babies.

In the membership contest for locals having less than 75 members when they began, the Richmond District won the Grand Chairman's Trophy with a score of 159 new members. A total of 1,794 new members were taken in by the 53 lodges during the year.

HERE AND THERE

Porter Instructors John W. Ballard of New York, A. E. Sassers of Boston and R. W. Coan of Buffalo returned recently from Atlanta, Ga., where they had been for several months hiring new porters.

. . Things Seen, Heard And Done . .

AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES

By J. T. REID

A statment on page twenty, made by William Green, president of the AF of L in PM, Wednesday, October 28, has caused quite a bit of comment. In that statement, Mr. Green said: "I myself originally organized the Pullman porters." This statement was made when he was asked by a PM representative about AFL anti-Negro discrmination. If we are to believe Mr. Green's statement, we now know that he has but little if any jurisdiction over the operation of the various AFL locals. Mr Green readily admits this when he made this statement: I demand they stop discriminating, but our unions have autonomy. I can't tell them what to do." It's like the President. Can he tell the Governor of a state what to do?

But all of this is not what we started out to talk about. What we really want to know right now is: Who did organize the Pullman porters? And what was their idea for organizing them? Of course, up to last Wednesday many of us, and I dare say all of the porters attendants and maids believed that A Philip Randolph was the organizer. Our reasons for believing that he was the organizer was the associates which he had working with him when the porters were organized. All of those men were hard workers.

Each of them had a grievance against the Pullman management or they at least thought they had. Each one of them believed that they had been discharged without a cause; this made them work that much harder for a victory over the Pullman management. They wanted to return and sit before those who had discharged them. Their program for success was outlined by their leader A. Philip Randolph. It was he who contacted the outside labor groups, churches, politicians and other Negro civic organizations for contributions, to carry on that program. He was also able to get space in many of the daily papers.

Can it be true that all of this work was carried on under William Green's supervision? or can it be that Mr. Green wants to share in the popularity of the man that is now receiving world - wide recognition for the achievement of organizing the Pullman porters?

Well, we cannot answer these questions, Mr. Randolph will have to answer them. It is now up to him to tell us if Mr. Green's statement in PM is true or not? and until he does, we will be compelled to take Mr. Green's word.

We are very glad to report that our friend, P. A. Sample has been released from the Provident Hospital and has returned to his desk in the Pullman Building. When I visited him last Monday I found him cheerful and looking fine considering his shake-up.

Dear John: I am glad to hear that your party went off so nice. I know that Scoopy will now enter the Army feeling that you and your friends are not so bad after all.

I was also glad to learn that you and your friends up in Harlem were coming all out for my good friend, L. W. Wallace for State Senator Tuesday, November 3rd.

PM, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 194

Jim Crow Union Likely on Coast

Special Correspondence

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 14.—A reliable source at the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards today said the Boilermakers Union, AFL, plans to organize Jim Crow locals for Negro workmen.

Heretofore Tom Ray, head of the union's powerful Local 72 has opposed giving union status to Negroes under any circumstances.

This is the second of two plans reported here over the weekend to end the situation created by Ray's refusal to admit Negroes to his local. The other was a reported invitation to a select group of 26 Negroes to join on payment of $30 initiation fee.

The Rev. James F. Clow, pastor of the Portland Colored Baptist Church said he had heard reports of the Negro auxiliary unions but said few would join.

"They want to belong to Local 72 or none," he said.

Charles Merritt, New York shipyard chipper working at Vancouver, said he and 25 other skilled Negro workmen had been told they could join the Boilermakers Union on payment of a $30 initiation fee.

The Kaiser official, who requested his name be not mentioned, said all discrimination against Negroes in the Kaiser yards has been ended as the result of recent Government pressure.

Formation of separate Jim Crow locals has been discussed for some time, he said, and discussion even has extended to an entire "district council" of Negro locals

Tom Ray, boss of Portland Boilermakers Local 72, is silent about Jim Crow union proposal.

Saturday, December 12, 1942

AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES

By J. T. REID

It looks as if the Maids on the Broadway Limited and the Twentieth-Century are really going to be removed.

We cannot help thinking that although they are taking off the barbers and the secretaries, too, the maids are going to be missed because right now they are needed more than ever before. With travelling conditions as they are, and with more ladies being compelled to travel on the railroads than ever before, it would seem unreasonable to not have maids on these trains. You hear so many stories of why they are being removed! I asked one of the maids the other day, if anyone had told her why they were being taken off, and she said that all she knew was that the government had ordered them to be taken off with the secretaries and barbers.

All of this seems very strange to me as I remember that during the last war when the government took over the railroads, they didn't take off the maids. Personally, I am sorry for those maids who are being removed, because I feel that what they are doing to them today they may do that same thing to me tomorrow.

Talking with J. R. Reese, secretary-treasurer of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association, 543 East 47th street, Chicago, I learned that negotiations with the CIO are still going on. Secretary Reese says that the organization has submitted proposals under which they would affiliate, and they are now waiting on Mr. Townsend's answer.

H. B. Shipley is coming along very nicely. According to reports, he is hoping to come out of the hospital very soon.

O. Carpenter is still hopeful that his condition is not as bad as many would think. He is also doing very nicely over at Sea View Hospital.

Comments are still coming in on the wonderful Thanksgiving dinner which Scoopy and John gave in honor of their noted guest on Thanksgiving Day. Among those attending were J. L. Hill, J. Shade, George Williams, M. Harrison and many others. The guest of honor was Mother from dear old Southland.

We understand that travelling instructor G. W. Kirk was in New York for a few days. We can hardly believe it, because we didn't see him over in Sunnyside Yards.

Speaking of Sunnyside Yards, you can always find what you want over there. Just go into the yards and look around.

Congratulations to chairman W. A. McCray and secretary C. P. Loving for their good work during the past year in behalf of Local No. 4, of the P. T. District. Through their untiring efforts of soliciting new members for Local No 4 of the P. P. B. A of A., they have received from Grand Chairman E. M. Graham, a trophy, the grand prize presented to the Local sending in the most members for the year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1942.

Railroad Wins Point Against Train Union; Federal Court Upholds Curb on Employes

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 — The right of property owners operating between States to seek protection in the Federal courts against union violence was upheld today in a majority opinion by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the long-standing dispute between the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The case, an outgrowth of the strike controversy between the railroad and the union which extended over a period of more than a year, was marked by the conviction in March of three union employes on charges of contempt of court after they were accused of conspiracy to dynamite a bridge of the freight line, by assaults upon the railroad's employes and by acts of violence and damage against the railroad's trains.

In the opinion written by Judge Walter [illegible] and concurred in by Judge William Sparks, the acts of violence were reviewed and the judges upheld the injunction granted against the union by the Federal court for the Southern District of Illinois. Judge Sherman Minton dissented.

The injunction was against the Enterprise Lodge No. 27, of the Brotherhood, which appealed the lower court's decision of Jan. 19 on these five points:

1. That the court was without power to extend a temporary restraining order, issued on Jan. 3, pending hearing of a plea for a permanent injunction.
2. That the question was not a matter for Federal jurisdiction.
3. That there was not sufficient evidence that the property could not have been amply protected by public protectors.
4. That the railroad failed to make a reasonable effort to mediate or arbitrate the strike.
5. That there was not sufficient evidence to show that the union had participated in violence.

The affirming judges rejected all five points of the Brotherhood's appeal and declared further that in their opinion some of the Brotherhood's officials knew that violence against the railroad was planned.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1942 THE CHICAGO DEFENDER RELIABLE FOR 37 YEARS

RAIL AGENT FACES JAIL FOR JIM

JUDGE ISSUES WARRANT FOR PENN. RR. MAN

Out Writ Under Illinois Civil Rights Act; 4 Others Sue

A warrant for the arrest of the Pennsylvania Railroad's passenger agent in Chicago was secured this week by two prominent South side ministers, refused accommodations on the crack streamliner, the South Wind.

Revs. J. C. Austin of the Pilgrim Baptist church and William McDowell of the Mt. Vernon Baptist church swore out the arrest warrants which they will serve on E. M. Holt, general passenger agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, within a few days.

Before Judge Mason Sullivan in Desplaines street court, the ministers, accompanied by their attorney, George C. Adams, charged Holt with wilful violation of the state civil rights act.

In spite of objecttions raised by John Connery, assistant state's attorney, the warrant was signed by Judge Sullivan.

Seats Changed

The action of the ministers is based on an experience on Wednesday, Dec. 9, when they went to board the Miami-bound train for Nashville, Tenn., where they were to attend a religious conference.

Both, according to their statements, had made reservations previously by phone and claimed them at the window when they purchased their tickets.

At the train gate, however, the man in charge of reservations informed them, they said, that the only seats available for them were on coach 1, half of which is for baggage.

The ministers said they were told that reasons for this action were that Negroes prefer riding together and that being seated in the Jim Crow car here would save them the inconvenience of having to be transferred to it after reaching the South.

Refuse To Ride

Both ministers refused to ride the train and turned in their tickets. Saturday, however, after deciding to take action against the railroad, Rev. Austin purchased another ticket on the same train and was again refused. The gateman this time informed him that he was acting on orders from Holt. Rev. Austin retained the ticket as evidence.

Holt, contacted Thursday by the Chicago Defender, denied having issued such orders, and claimed ignorance of any Jim Crow seating north of the Ohio river. The policy of the company he said is to segregate Negro passengers only in states where it is required by law.

He said that orders to stop the practice of forcing Negro passengers to ride in the sam car in Chicago at least would be issued by him immediately.

Meanwhile three other ministers, Revs. J. H. L. Horace, president of the Illinois State Baptist convention; I. A. Thomas of Evanston and Louis Rawls, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist church, Chicago, and Carl

Hansberry, [illegible] Chicago [illegible] took step[illegible] securing a federal indictment of the railroad for failure to comply with the United States Supreme court decision in the case of Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell, requiring equal accommodations on all railroads.

All five of the clergymen and Hansberry charged that car No. 1 does not have individual reclining seats, as do other cars on the train, and because of the location of the baggage compartment, access to other facilities of the train is impossible. They also charged that only one lavatory for the use of both sexes is provided on the car.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, DECEMBER 19, 1942

Among Railroad and Pullman Workers

By JAMES H. HOGANS

WHY UNITY IS NECESSARY (Part II)

NEW YORK

Speaking recently in Chicago on the necessity for unity in racial leadership, A. Philip Randolph, our foremost labor leader, said:

"Although the magnitude, gravity and complexion of the problems that confront the colored people today are tremendous, there is no unified or defined policy of strategy among colored leaders with which to grapple with these problems.

"In the main, the colored high command is working in tight organizational compartments, and very often at cross purposes with practically little or no co-ordination."

As labor head of the Pullman porters and most of the railroad train porters, and the man who did much toward influencing dining car employees to affiliate themselves with the A.F. of L. and the red caps to organize as a labor unit, his efforts to create unity among these groups have been significantly negligible. chored in the CIO setup."

But even organizational lines, as she stated himself, need not have obviated any sincere efforts to establish some sort of unity among those groups. In that connection, he said:

"While colored organizations may and should retain their organizational unity and major policies, there should be some periodic meeting of the top leaders for an objective and realistic discussion of policy and strategy in relation to broad national issues."

The necessity for unity of railroad workers was clearly furnished by the report of the transport merger post-war plan recently recommended to Congress by the National Resources' Planning Board. Among the recommendations it contained was this significant item:

"Nation-wide organization of transport employers to parallel those of employees and a greater flexibility in working agreements which would permit the railroads to effect needed economies."

That indicated one of the things which may be expected in the post-war readjustment, and why it will be necessary for weak railroad groups to pool their strength and resources if they hope to retain any semblance of the present wage and working status.

CROW CAR

PM, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1942

AFL Names Committee On Post-War Planning

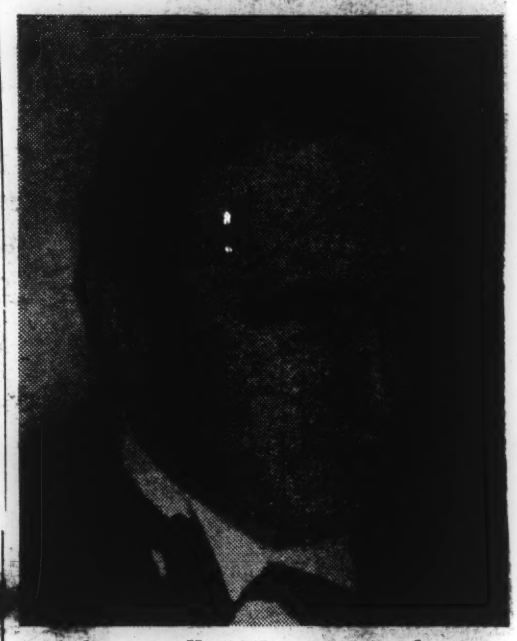
Green Appoints Negro to Group, Indicating a Better Break for Minorities

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—AFL president William Green today named a nine-man post-war planning committee to "start planning now" for world reconstruction.

Warning that "we can't afford to wait until victory is won," Green ordered the committee to launch immediate investigation of post-war problems "to show that labor is measuring up to its responsibilities and is capable of exerting real leadership for a better world."

Green's action was in line with resolutions adopted at the last AFL convention which called for aggressive labor participation in the shaping of the peace. In his instructions to the committee, the AFL chief urged formulation of "a plan for labor representation in the peace conferences which will follow victory."



Matthew Woll, AFL vice president, is chairman of the Federation's post-war planning committee.

Matthew Woll, Federation vice-president, was designated chairman of the group. Included on the committee is Milton P. Webster, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and one of the two Negro delegates to the Federation's recent convention.

Milton P. Webster

An Encouraging Move

Significance of Webster's selection was underlined by the fact that he, with A. Philip Randolph, president of the porters union, has led the battle against Negro discrimination practiced by certain AFL unions. In naming Webster, Green gave at least indirect support to the fight waged by the Negro group and provided assurance that a better break for minorities would be a major phase of the committee's discussions.

Other members of the committee are:

David Dubinsky president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

George Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Dr. John Childs of Columbia University, representing the Teachers Union.

Harvey Brown, president of the International Assn. of Machinists.

Rubin Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Agnes Nestor of the International Glove Workers Union.

Richard Gray, secretary of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union.

'Security for All'

Declaring that "freedom and opportunity for all nations" and "social and economic security for all peoples" were the keystone of Labor's war aims, Green said:

"Without adequate preparation and a specific program to meet that day of victory we may find—as in the last war—that the battle was in vain."

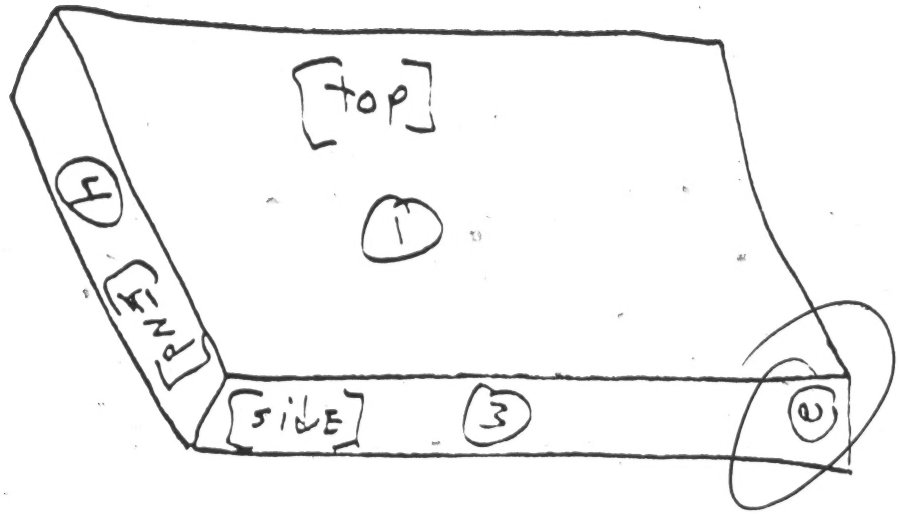
In addition to framing proposals for labor representation at the peace conferences, the Committee was empowered to make recommendations on these issues:

¶ Specific guarantees which Labor will seek to have incorporated in the peace treaty.

¶ Plans for economic reconstruction "to prevent a disastrous depression."

¶ Measures to expand "social, economic and political security for the peoples of all lands."

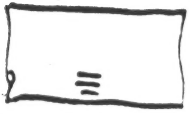
The National Planning Assn.; in a report reviewed in a recent *PM* series, described the enormous scope of the post-war task and warned that failure to start preparations now might nullify the gains of democratic victory. Creation of an AFL planning committee marks the most direct step taken so far by U.S. labor to make its voice heard in tumultuous post-war negotiations.



LABELING

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

1 =



2 =

3 =

4 =

Scrapbook

LELAND STOWE SAYS:

'Give Women and Negroes Defense Jobs'

Only Way to Avoid Coming Labor Shortage, Survey Reveals

By LELAND STOWE

Copyright, 1941, New York Post and Chicago Daily News, Inc.

EXCLUSIVE

After nearly two weeks inspecting defense industries from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi Valley, you get an extremely encouraging picture of America's gigantic defense production machine as it is about to shift into high gear.

Simultaneously you get a clearer understanding of those elements which are preventing or will prevent American industries from turning out their maximum quotas.

American war correspondents who have made this tour have been greatly impressed by the extraordinary progress made by all manner of American industrial enterprises in the last 12 months.

Four Major Obstacles

Nevertheless "ball-and-chain" elements inevitably exist, and chief among them are:

(1) The insatiable demand for machine tools and gauges, which alone provide the basis for ever-enlarging defense production.

(2) Labor disputes and strikes which slow down or paralyze whole sections of vital industrial processes.

(3) Near shortages or threatened shortages of raw materials such as magnesium, aluminum or structural steel.

(4) Shortage of trained manpower.

Gets Little Attention

Of these four elements, oddly enough, the one which attracts least attention today yet may well prove to be most detrimental in the long run is No. 4—the coming shortage of manpower.

If America's defense program is to be fulfilled in anything like the scale which wartime developments dictate—indeed, if it is to be achieved at all—it seems certain that a labor shortage must be avoided. To do that hundreds of thousands of new workers must be found. In the opinion of some best qualified observers they can only be found among two classes of America's population — among women and among the American Negroes.

These two groups represent the only untapped reservoirs for our industrial production, but most American industrialists are extremely reluctant to face the fact they will shortly be compelled to train women or Negroes, or both, to operate their machines.

The Way Out

In Cleveland, Tell Verna, general manager of the National Machine Tool Builders' Assn., said: "We can get machines of all kinds, but we can't improvise trained men to operate these new machines. Take the billions of dollars which Washington has appropriated for defense and turn them into man hours. You reach a simply impossible figure. But we've got to meet that figure. How can we meet it? The only possible way is to employ women and Negroes, employ them and train them to operate the machines which produce weapons and munitions."

Verna declares that most of the labor slack in the U. S. will be taken up by the end of this year or early in 1942. After that he predicts that the nation's factory doors will be opened to women with a bang. But even that radical innovation, in his opinion, won't be sufficient for the stupendous manufacturing task ahead of us in the next several years. Consequently he is confident that Negroes must be given an opportunity to operate machines as well as sweep floors.

40 P. C. for Women

Lawrence D. Bell, president of Buffalo's Bell Aircraft Corp., declared: "I think we'll be employing women on a large scale before very long in American industry. There is no reason why about 40 per cent of the work can't be done and done very satisfactorily by women."

In the Curtiss Wright plant in Buffalo I saw a Negro working on a machine for the first time in any defense factory we visited. It was his third day at work and he was one of five young colored men who had just completed a short course of training.

The Negro worker greeted me with a big smile. "I like it here," he said. "The fellows all treat you fine." He had a quick, intelligent face. He was a graduate of a Buffalo vocational training school.

There must be several hundreds of thousands of Negroes in the U. S. who are perfectly capable of training for this kind of labor with machines. If they were given this opportunity they would immediately have a personal interest and personal stake in America's huge defense program.

The Chicago Daily News January 16, 1941

Skilled Negro Jobless, Defense Plants Need Men

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

The German state can compel by proclamation the employment or nonemployment of Jews in industry, but when the National Defense Advisory Commission in this country declares, as it has done, that workers should not be discriminated against because of color, it is left to unions and employers to co-operate voluntarily as well as they can. "As well as they can" raises the question: Is there actually a substantial and unutilized supply of Negro labor prepared to do the specific types of work required?

The answer, based on study of job applications and the verdict of employers who have used Negro labor, is emphatically yes.

The Illinois State Employment Service has a staggering file of unemployed Negroes whose listed occupations are among those essential in defense industry. The Chicago Urban League reports that its own employment office is swamped by job seekers.

A personnel manager who has served 27 years with a Chicago firm which has 4,000 employees and three defense contracts involving $4,932,725 said: "There's not a Negro in the plant; I just had never given that any thought."

In some cases there is possibly lack of information as well as lack of thought. There is, to be sure, enough factual evidence in the backfiles of this newspaper about achievements of Negroes in fields which include the exact sciences to upset any notion of their inborn incapacity as a race for tasks that others can perform.

Negro Labor Supply Untapped.

But are there Negro molders, welders, mechanics? Let us look at the record of the employment service in Chicago. The figures below are an understatement, since a great many Negroes have registered at the employment offices since the tabulation was made last year.

	Total reg.	Negroes.
Sewing machine operators, single-needle	1,206	395
Buttonhole machine operators	21	7
Double-needle sewing-machine operators	132	26
Operators, punch press, hard pedal	1,967	257
Truck drivers	76	18
Stationary firemen	199	41
Sheet metal machine operators	52	6
Shearmen, iron and steel	31	9
Sand blasters, foundry	14	6
Chippers, foundry	68	29
Finishers, concrete	196	9
Shakeout men, foundry	28	20
Industrial yard workers	172	41
Saw rip operators, wood mill	55	7
Feeders, wood mill	3	3
Molders, machine, in foundry	87	33
Molders, squeeze machine (chiefly auto manufacturing)	52	18
Hand molders foundry	113	21
Mechanics, automobile	526	68
Grinders, machine shop and foundry	113	13
Service men, auto repair	41	13
Welders, acetylene	73	6
Painters, decorators	1,328	104
Journeyman painters (outside)	178	5
Plasterers	132	21
Wheelers, construction	181	28
Graders, construction	49	7
Carpenters, rough	193	9
Unskilled	7,758	1,408

This list by no means exhausts the classifications in which Negroes are registered, and those registered are only part of those seeking work. Incidentally, employment experts foresee a shortage of construction labor by spring.

WPA Jobs Prove Valuable.

Moreover, the number of sewing-machine operators available has been increased by the dropping of 2,200 from the WPA sewing project, which at its peak had 4,900; all but 16 per cent are Negroes. In fact, many of the remaining 2,700 would be glad to graduate from WPA.

Incomplete as the employment office list admittedly is, as a sample of the Negro labor supply, it shows classes in which 20, 25, 30, 40, 70 per cent and in one case 100 per cent are Negroes.

What is the quality and dependability of their work in tasks like these? Let employers, who have given them a thorough trial, answer.

The answers of representative concerns among those which employ Negroes and which handle defense orders will be examined in the next article.

(This is the second of three articles dealing with discrimination as a bottleneck in industrial mo-

Bulletin

CALL TO NEGRO AMERICA

"To March On Washington For Jobs And Equal Participation in National Defense"

July 1st

GREETINGS:

We call upon you to fight for jobs in National Defense.

We call upon you to struggle for the integration of Negroes in the armed forces, such as the Air Corps, Navy, Army and Marine of the Nation.

We call upon you to demonstrate for the abolition of Jim-Crowism in all Government departments and defense employment.

This is an hour of crisis. It is a crisis of democracy. It is a crisis of minority groups. It is a crisis of Negro Americans.

What is this crisis?

To American Negroes, it is the denial of jobs in Government defense projects. It is racial discrimination in Government departments. It is widespread Jim-Crowism in the armed forces of the Nation.

While billions of the taxpayers' money are being spent for war weapons, Negro workers are being turned away from the gates of factories, mines and mills—being flatly told, "NOTHING DOING." Some employers refuse to give Negroes jobs when they are without "union cards," and some unions refuse Negro workers union cards when they are "without jobs."

What shall we do?

What a dilemma!

What a runaround!

What a disgrace!

What a blow below the belt!

'Though dark, doubtful and discouraging, all is not lost, all is not hopeless. 'Though battered and bruised, we are not beaten, broken or bewildered.

Verily, the Negoes' deepest disappointments and direst defeats, their tragic trials and outrageous oppressions in these dreadful days of destruction and

disaster to democracy and freedom, and the rights of minority peoples, and the dignity and independence of the human spirit, is the Negroes' greatest opportunity to rise to the highest heights of struggle for freedom and justice in Government, in industry, in labor unions, education, social service, religion and culture.

With faith and confidence of the Negro people in their own power for self-liberation, Negroes can break down the barriers of discrimination against employment in Nation Defense. Negroes can kill the deadly serpent of race hatred in the Army, Navy, Air and Marine Corps, and smash through and blast the Government, business and labor-union red tape to win the right to equal opportunity in vocational training and re-training in defense employment.

Most important and vital of all, Negroes, by the mobilization and coordination of their mass power, can cause PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO ISSUE AN EXECUTIVE ORDER ABOLISHING DISCRIMINATION IN ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, ARMY, NAVY, AIR CORPS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE JOBS.

Of course, the task is not easy. In very truth, it is big, tremendous and difficult.

It will cost money.

It will require sacrifice.

It will tax the Negroes' courage, determination and will to struggle. But we can, must and will triumph.

The Negroes' stake in national defense is big. It consists of jobs, thousands of jobs. It may represent millions, yes, hundreds of millions of dollars in wages. It consists of new industrial opportunities and hope. This is worth fighting for.

But to win our stakes, it will require an "all-out," bold and total effort and demonstration of colossal proportions.

Negroes can build a mammoth machine of mass action with a terrific and tremendous driving and striking power that can shatter and crush the evil fortress of race prejudice and hate, if they will only resolve to do so and never stop until victory comes.

Dear Fellow Negro Americans, be not dismayed in these terrible times. You possess power, great power. Our problem is to harness and hitch it up for action on the broadest, daring and most gigantic scale.

In this period of power politics, nothing counts but pressure, more pressure, and still more pressure, through the tactic and strategy of broad, organized, aggressive mass action behind the vital and important issues of the Negro. To this end, we propose that ten thousand Negroes MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE AND EQUAL INTEGRATION IN THE FIGHTING FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

An "all-out" thundering march on Washington, ending in a monster and huge demonstration at Lincoln's Monument will shake up white America.

It will shake up official Washington.

It will give encouragement to our white friends to fight all the harder by our side, with us, for our righteous cause.

It will gain respect for the Negro people.

It will create a new sense of self respect among Negroes.

But what of national unity?

We believe in national unity which recognizes equal opportunity of black and white citizens to jobs in national defense and the armed forces, and in all other institutions and endeavors in America. We condemn all dictatorships, Fascist, Nazi and Communist. We are loyal, patriotic Americans, all.

But, if American democracy will not defend its defenders; if American democracy will not protect its protectors; if American democracy will not give jobs to its toilers because of race or color; if American democracy will not insure equality of opportunity, freedom and justice to its citizens, black and white, it is a hollow mockery and belies the principles for which it is supposed to stand.

To the hard, difficult and trying problem of securing equal participation in national defense, we summon all Negro Americans to march on Washington. We summon Negro Americans to form committees in various cities to recruit and register marchers and raise funds through the sale of buttons and other legitimate means for the expenses of marchers to Washington by buses, train, private automobiles, trucks and on foot.

We summon Negro Americans to stage marches on their City Halls and Councils in their respective cities and urge them to memorialize the President to issue an executive order to abolish discrimination in the Government and national defense.

However, we sternly counsel against violence and ill-considered and intemperate action and the abuse of power. Mass power, like physical power, when misdirected is more harmful than helpful.

We summon you to mass action that is orderly and lawful, but aggressive and militant, for justice, equality and freedom.

Crispus Attucks marched and died as a martyr for American independence. Nat Turner, Denmark Vesy Gabriel, Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglas fought, bled and died for the emancipation of Negro slaves and the preservation of American democracy.

Abraham Lincoln, in times of the grave emergency of the Civil War, issued the Proclamation of Emancipation for the freedom of Negro slaves and the preservation of American democracy.

Today, we call upon President Roosevelt, a great humanitarian and idealist, to follow in the footsteps of his noble and illustrious predecessor and take the second decisive step in this world and national emergency and free American Negro citizens of the stigma, humiliation and insult of discrimination and Jim-Crowism in Government departments and national defense.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1941

New York Amsterdam Star-News
May 24, 1941

50,000 TO HIT AT U.S. DEFENSE DISCRIMINATION

Muffled Drums Will Lead Dissenters In Silent Demonstration

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The spectacle of 50,000 Negroes silently marching through the streets of Washington, behind muffled drums, will become a reality says Eugene P. Davidson, speaking for the Washington branch of the committee being organized by A. Philip Randolph to stage such a protest against unfairness of the administration in not doing more to see that Negroes are given jobs in the national defense projects.

Two meetings, held in Washington recently, met with enthusiastic response and the leaders are planning an energetic drive to put over the program in the most effective manner.

It is planned to have the marchers parade through the main thoroughfares of the city to the famous Lincoln Memorial, where Marian Anderson sang at the feet of the great emancipator and call upon the President to speak to the group there assembled.

"We do not want any private meetings with committees," said Mr. Davidson. "We want the President to speak forthrightly on the problem and tell the world what this administration will and can do on behalf of the underprivileged minority groups in the city."

Thorough coverage of the country is going to be attempted and buttons will be placed on sale to cover the costs of the hegira to the nation's capital. Radios, newspapers, advertisements all will be used in a concerted drive to put over the program, says Davidson.

GROUP MAKING JULY 1 PLANS

Demonstration to Urge Mayor LaGuardia's Support Planned

Responding to an appeal made by A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, local citizens here have formed a greater New York Committee to aid in mobilizing 10,000 Negroes for a March on Washington July 1st as a protest against discrimination in National Defense, it was announced by Warren Brown, Executive Secretary of the Committee, 217 West 125th Street.

A. Philip Randolph

In addition to the New York Committee, groups have been organized in Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Trenton, N. J.; Jersey City and Newark, N. J.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga., and Chicago, Ill. Many other cities are in the process of developing a local committee, it was stated.

Part of the local committee's plan calls for a mass demonstration on City Hall to urge Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and the City Council to assist in the effort for banning discrimination in National defense. Such organizations as the church, fraternal orders, women's clubs, labor organizations, nonpartisan groups, civic clubs, youth groups, social service agencies and social clubs are being invited to participate.

Among the citizens who are actively supporting the movement are: Walter White, Executive Secretary, NAACP; Rev. William Lloyd Imes, St. James Presbyterian Church; Lester B. Granger, Assistant Executive Secretary National Urban League; Frank R. Crosswaith, Harlem Labor Center; Layle Lane, Vice-President, American Federation of Teachers; Richard Parrish, Pres., Federation of Colored College Students in New York; Henry K. Craft, Executive, West 135th St. Y.M.C.A.; J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of Elks.

Throughout Greater New York, the Negro March-on-Washington button campaign will be launched next week by Mrs. Louise McDonald and a large committee of women.

On July 1st, delegations from various cities of the country will participate in a mammoth demonstration in Washington, D. C. A scheduled parade is expected to end at the Lincoln Memorial Monument.

10,000 Protest March Slated For July 1

Philadelphia Gears Self To Join Mass Move To Nation's Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

the participants and to protest against racial discrimination in local defense industries.

Fount head of the movement is A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Randolph held a meeting with leading figures in the movement in Washington last week and outlined plans for joint action.

The steering committee which was formed to aid in the plans includes Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, noted Presbyterian pastor; Lester B. Granger, of the National Urban League; Frank R. Crosswaith, organizer, International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Henry K. Craft, of the Harlem branch YMCA; Dr. Rayford Logan, Howard University professor; Layle Lane and Richard Parrish. Office of the movement is 217 W. 125th street, New York City.

Local Rallies Planned

Demonstrations will be held prior to the grand march in each of the cities which will send groups. Buttons which will sell for ten cents will be on sale to help defray expenses. When the marchers arrive in Washington they will parade through the streets and assemble at Lincoln's monument where an open air protest meeting will be staged.

Keynote of the committee's call for action is "To fight for Jobs in national defense," "integration of Negroes in the armed forces, such as the Air Corps, Navy, Army and Marines of the Nation," and "the abolition of jim-crowism in all government departments and defense employment."

The sponsors hope that such a solid demonstration of pulling together by Negroes will cause President Roosevelt to issue an executive order abolishing discrimination in the various branches where prejudice is rampant.

Randolph Speaks

In the statement issued by Randolph, he said:

"Negroes can build a mammoth machine of mass action with a terrific and tremendous driving and striking power that can shelter and crush the evil fortress of prejudice and hate, if they will only resolve to do so and never stop until victory comes.

"We believe in national unity which recognizes equal opportunity of black and white citizens to jobs in national defense and the armed forces and in all other institutions and endeavors in America. We condemn all dictatorships, Fascist, Nazi and Communist. We are loyal, patriotic Americans, all," he continued.

A remonstrance against violence and ill-considered action was contained in the release and the demonstrators both in their own cities and in Washington are urged to be orderly and lawful.

Plans For March On Capital

WASHINGTON, May— (ANP) —The spectacle of 50,000 Negroes silently marching through the streets of Washington, behind muffled drums, will become a reality says Eugene P. Davidson speaking for the Washington branch of the committee being organized by A. Philip Randolph to stage such a protest against unfairness of the administration in not doing more to see that Negroes are given jobs in the national defense projects.

Two meetings, held in Washington recently, met with enthusiastic response and the leaders are planning an energetic drive to put over the program in the most effective manner.

It is planned to have the marchers parade through the main thoroughfares of the city to the famous Lincoln Memorial, where Marian Anderson sang at the feet of the great emancipator and call upon the President to speak to the group there assembled.

"We do not want any private meetings with committees," said Mr. Davidson. "We want the President to speak out forthrightly on the problem and tell the world what this administration will and can do on behalf of the underprivileged minority groups in the city."

Thorough coverage of the country is going to be attempted and buttons will be placed on sale to cover the costs of the hegira to the nation's capital. Radios, newspapers, advertisements all will be used in a concerted drive to put over the program, says Mr. Davidson.

Plans For D. C. March Progress

WASHINGTON.---(ANP) —The spectacle of 50,000 Negroes silently marching through the streets of Washington, behind muffled drums, will become a reality says Eugene P. Davidson, speaking for the Washington branch of the committee being organized by A. Philip Randolph to stage such a protest against unfairness of the administration in not doing more to see that Negroes are given jobs in the national defense projects.

Two meetings, held in Washington recently, met with enthusiastic response and the leaders are planning an energetic drive to put over the program in the most effective manner.

It is planned to have the marchers parade through the main thoroughfares of the city to the famous Lincoln Memorial, where Marian Anderson sang at the feet of the great emancipator and call upon the President to speak to the group there assembled.

"We do not want any private meetings with committees," said Mr. Davidson. "We want the President to speak out forthrightly on the problem and tell the world what this administration will and can do on behalf of the underprivileged minority groups in the city."

Thorough coverage of the country is going to be attempted and buttons will be placed on sale to cover the costs of the hegira to the nation's capital. Radios, newspapers, advertisements all will be used in a concerted drive to put over the program, says Mr. Davidson.

Plans to March On Capitol Progresses

WASHINGTON, May 15.—(ANP) —The spectacle of 50,000 Negroes silently marching through the streets of Washington, behind muffled drums, will become a reality, says Eugene P. Davidson, speaking for the Washington branch of the committee being organized by A. Philip Randolph to stage such a protest agains tunfairness of the administration in not doing more to see that Negroes are given jobs in the national defense projects.

The President's Executive Order

Honestly, we were not very much in favor of the "March on Washington." We were not in favor of cancelling the Sunday session of the N. A. A. C. P. in order that delegates to the N. A. A. C. P. might take part in that postponed adventure in mass pressure.

In answer to a telegram from Walter White just before the session, requesting our view on this subject, we said substantially what we have said here. Never at any time did we doubt the sincerity and good intentions of A. Philip Randolph. This individual won his spurs with the Black Dispatch when he resigned the presidency of the National Negro Congress. We thought he did right then, and in this instance it was solely the question of technique and method.

But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The declared intention of A. Philip Randolph to stage this parade has brought startling results. The President has issued an executive order outlawing Jim Crowism in defense production. Randolph and his colleagues asked for no more than Negro leadership all over America has been asking. The difference lith in the method by which Randolph went about making demands upon government.

As chairman of the resolutions committee of the N. A. A. C. P. during its Houston session, the executive order of the President was placed in our hands. We studied it carefully, searching for loopholes in that important document. We do not doubt the good intentions of the President, but we know that most of the loss in citizenship sustained by Negroes develops in administration. No law, after all, is much better than the individuals who administer it.

With this in mind we jumped on our typewriter and wrote the following lines which were incorporated in the N. A. A. C. P. resolutions:

"While we commend the spirit and good intentions expressed in the recent executive order issued by President Roosevelt, in connection with the right of Negro labor to be fully integrated into the national defense program, we wish to point out that there are certain statements in the language employed in the order which might constitute a loophole.

"For instance, if it is going to be a continued policy of the states to determine the qualifications of individuals meeting certain requirements, as has hitherto been the rule in WPA, NYA, and other governmental agencies, we fear that state minipulation, under this order, may still evade and make abortive the clear intention and desire of the President. Our suggestion is that drastic federal qualifications and rules should be adopted to make or effect a general qualification.

"We seriously object to that phase of the order which indicates that 'hereafter' government contracts shall be let to only such bidders as will sign agreements to provide employment, non-discrimination of individuals because of race, color or national origin. The President's order, in our judgment, should have decreed that all contractors holding existing contracts and those hereafter to be effected, shall be bound by the non-discriminatory decree of President Roosevelt.

"We suggest further than the committee of five to be attached to the Office of Production Management, as provided by the President's order, shall have in its personnel at least three Negroes.

We wrote that statement because we know that if "qualification" of Negroes is to be determined by state government, anything can happen, much of which will do violence to the President's intention. Anyone familiar with administration of the various relief agencies such as WPA, NYA and CCC, know what we are talking about. State influence, controlled by labor unions, prevents Negroes from getting defense training under NYA and other federal agencies. This phase of the order should be watched for violations of the presidential command.

Under the president's order the billions hitherto spent at Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, and other sections of America by the government, in developing the aircraft industry are exempt. "Hereafter," says the order. If we interpret this language and its meaning, it will not be necessary for these contractors already holding sixteen billions in defense contracts in the United States to bother about Negro employment, but "hereafter" any other contractors who secure government work must recognize the black toiler.

In addition, the Presidential decree fixes no penalties for violation of his edict. Before Negroes can be absolutely certain that Jim Crowism is abolished in defense industry and training, it will be necessary for Congress to pass some sort of act fixing penalties for those who disregard and ignore the President's executive order.

Someone may argue that the President's order cannot be retroactive, but we believe enough precedent was established in the recent action taken in defesne industry, in settling the West Coast strike, to dispose of such argument. The general welfare clauses in the constitution give broad powers to the Congress, and this should extend to the law of contract.

We do not believe the President intended to leave any such loophole, but it nevertheless is there, and this is why we point it out. American Negroes need not get busy preparing to work in the defense plants. If Negroes are employed, such opportunity will come according to the whim and caprice of the contractor. The order leaves all of the government contracts let prior to the order high and dry.

In the last paragraph, dealing with the personnel of the "complaint" committee, to be attached to the Office of Production Management, we believe the President intends that a portion of this committee shall be Negro

Cabaret Party Given By Utilitarians Civic Club

The Utilitarians Civic Club tendered a cabaret party Thursday evening at Smalls' Paradise when Henry Pope, chairman of the Harlem Division of "March To Washington" fight explained that the march on the nation's capital had not been called off but deferred for the time being awaiting the President's action on other issues of the organization.

After watching the Smalls' revue, this organization put on their own show with Jimmy Mordecai as master of ceremonies and Willie Bryant introducing one number. Those appearing were Eddie Green, comedian, of stage, screen and radio: Andy Razaf and Eubie Blake, songwriters; Edna Logan, pianist, and Alice Crawford, soprano.

The club members are Blanche Lee, president; Katherleen Davis, vice president; Hazel Hunt, secretary; Odell Mitchell, treasurer; Isabell Griffin and Scotia Henry and Vernetta Smith on the educational committee and Beatrice Nance, Marie Cuthbert and Edith Ransom, honorary members.

—30—

SMALLS' PARADISE presents
Utilitarians Civic Club
In
"MARCH-ON-WASH.-NITE", BENEFIT
Thurs. Eve., June 26th
At Smalls' Paradise
135th Street and 7th Avenue
Location Fee — 75 Cents
Blanche Lee, Pres.; Hazel Hunt, Sec.

* * * *

MARCH ON WASHINGTON CABARET PARTY

The Utilitarian's Civic Club will present a "March to Washington" cabaret party at Smalls' Paradise on Thursday, June 26 with famous theatre names among the invited artists, starting with Willie Bryant and Eddie Green and etc.

The club members are Blanche Lee, president; Katherleen Davis, vice-president; Hazel Hunt, secretary; Odell Mitchell, treasurer; Isabell Griffin, chairman of education committee; Scotia Henry Vernetta Smith also working on the education committee. Beatrice Nance, Marie Cuthbert and Edith Ransom, honorary members.

* * * *

The New York Amsterdam Star-News
July 5, 1941

It Means What It Says!

Rogers Says:- AGITATION AGAINST HITLER HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON NEGROES

BY J. A. ROGERS

WAS "The March On Washington" just another of "those things?" And will the President's Executive Order be heeded? And if it is heeded will that part of it dealing with "race" and "color," which caused the order to be issued in the first place, be given special consideration? These are some of the questions Negroes all over the country are asking.

This much is certain, however: The failure to march has come as a wet blanket to millions of Negroes and their true friends among the white people. It will be most difficult to get Negroes interested in a similar mass movement another time. Those who would keep Negroes down appreciate this only too well.

Mr. Rogers

MAKING THREATS

It is always bad to make a threat and not carry it out. A token delegation of at least a thousand should have gone with banners announcing that if the President's Order is not heeded, the full hundred thousand will be on the way.

I FEEL also that the publicity the Negro would have received from the newspapers and the newsreels would far outweigh anything the President might say. White America and indifferent Negroes will not be convinced that the Negro masses are serious about their rights until they see militant action. Besides, jobs in defense industries are not the only things Negroes are seeking.

RECENT ROUND-UP

Still another question Negroes are asking is: "Why was threatened mass pressure necessary to bring an Order from the White House to give jobs to loyal Americans when all that the enemies of the nation need to get such jobs is a white skin?"

IN THE recent round-up several spies were discovered working in these plants and key positions from which Aframericans are barred. And if some spies were found you can set it down that there are hundreds, perhaps, thousands, who are still there.

HOW THEY WORKED!

Hitler sent over his spies by the tens of thousands to this country and made them take out citizenship papers. These got jobs as stewards, waiters, etc., on the transAtlantic liners and clippers where they could carry or send information to him. Readers of this column will recall that I told in 1937 how the ships of the United States Lines between here and Europe were filled with German and Italian employes and that American Negroes were barred as religiously from them as colored women from a D.A.R. convention.

THERE IS NO doubt that some of these naturalized Germans and Italians are as loyal as native-born white Americans, and perhaps even more so than some, but the fact remains that the Negro is still the most dependably certain group in this crisis.

WHEN WE WERE USED!

This fact was finally recognized in the last war, but the present administration seems to be totally ignorant of it. The only thing that finally stopped the blowing-up of munition plants then was the presence of Negro guards. When white detectives failed to find these murderers it was Negro detectives like Herbert S. Boulin of New York and Sheridan Brusseaux of Chicago, who, posing as laborers, trapped them. It was Negroes who guarded the White House, the water reservoirs, and several other places where no chances could be taken with a white person. Now on top of all this, and not to mention the great services the Negroes have rendered to this country as far back as you can go in its history, an Executive Order is necessary to make those in power think about giving them jobs.

No wonder that this agitation against Hitler leaves most Negroes cold. American democracy can never fight Hitler seriously: it would be fighting itself.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1941

THAT OPM COMMITTEE

The President's recent executive order authorized the establishment of a five-member committee on fair employment practice in the Office of Production Management.

We believe that the purpose of this committee is primarily to stop discrimination against workers because of so-called race, color, religion or nationality.

Since the only persons likely to be discriminated against in defense industry are Negroes, Jews, Catholics and Americans of foreign extraction, we believe that the committee should consist of two Negroes, one Jew, one Catholic and a citizen of foreign origin.

Negro members should predominate on the committee because most of the discrimination in defense industry has been against Negroes.

There should be a Jewish member because there has been considerable discrimination against Jews, and there bids fair to be more.

There should be a Catholic member because of recent disclosures of discrimination against Irish Catholics.

And because of the growing anti-alien hysteria egged on by various newspapers and selfish interests, there is danger of injustice to citizens who were, or whose parents were, of foreign birth.

The Pittsburgh **Courier** is interested in doing away with **all** discrimination of an unfair nature against **all** workers, whether white or colored, Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, because it recognizes that only when **all** discrimination of this sort is ended can Negroes be safe.

The President would be doing a fine thing if he made this committee truly symbolic of national unity in the manner we have suggested.

TAMPA MORNING TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1941

THREE NEGROES FILE SUIT FOR RIGHT TO VOTE

Challenge White Municipal Party Rules

Three Negroes filed suit in circuit court yesterday demanding the right to vote in the city primary elections, now restricted to white persons.

Circuit Judge Sandler directed the city election board to answer the suit next Tuesday.

The suit, filed by E. L. Bryan as attorney for Eugene Norman Lacy, Dan H. Malloy and Mathew Gregory, contended the exclusion of Negroes from the primary election violates the equal right of franchise guaranteed by state and federal constitutions.

Denied Right to Register

"Many of their number have applied for permission to register but have been denied the right to register, and denied the right of suffrage and franchise to vote in said elections . . . for the reason that they belong to the colored or Negro race," the suit alleged.

The city election law, patterned after the state law, sets up a "white municipal party" which nominates candidates for all city offices by a primary election. Theoretically, the nominees run in the general election two months later, but practically the primary winners are the same as elected. Negroes may vote in the general election but not in the primary.

Upheld by Supreme Court

Assistant City Attorney Marsicano said the city election system had been upheld by the state supreme court against a previous attack which raised the question of the Negroes' right to participate in the primaries.

Bryan said the fight may be taken to the United States supreme court, if it is unsuccessful in the state courts, on the theory that the city law violates the federal constitution.

The New York Amsterdam Star-News
July 19, 1941

Saturday, July 19, 1941

Give Us At Least Two

President Roosevelt's five-man commission to prevent discrimination in National Defense production ought to include at least two Negroes. We are surprised that there is any thought that fewer than two are to be named.

When it became known that the President would name a commission to see that the provisions of his executive order aimed at prohibiting job bias are carried out, it was our candid opinion that a majority of the members would be Negroes. We still feel that way.

While the order specifies that there shall be no discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin, yet everyone knows the action was necessary only because of the plight of the Negro. It is he who is being denied jobs on account of his race and color, and Mr. Roosevelt acted only after Negroes had threatened to march on Washington 100,000 strong in a dramatic protest against the injustices.

When the President issued the order three weeks ago, we hastened to applaud his stand. We applauded because we believed he was sincere in his efforts to check discrimination and to make the way clear for Negroes to be integrated into our National Defense program. We don't want to see his efforts sabotaged by inaction and lack of interest. Few white men will be as eager to delve deeply into the problem as most Negroes. So, Mr. President, in order that your pronouncement will get the greatest possible result, we urgently insist that you name at least two Negroes on that commission.

The New York Amsterdam Star-News
July 12, 1941

Young Man, What Now?

The Pittsburgh Courier July 12, 1941

Pursuit Of Democracy

ROOSEVELT'S PROCEDURE TO ENFORCE NON-JIM CROW ORDER WILL NOT WORK

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

A DISPASSIONATE second reading of the President's Executive Order to end discrimination in National Defense, reveals that it is to be implemented by some obsolete machinery. Paragraph Three of the order recites that a Committee On Fair Employment Practice is to be established in the Office of Production Management. This committee is to be appointed by the President and is to have five members who will serve without compensation except for necessary expenses. Its function is: (1) "to receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the order"; (2) "to take appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid"; (3) "to recommend to the several departments and agencies of the Government and to the President all measures which may be deemed by it necessary and proper to effectuate the provisions of the order."

Miss McKenzie

WILL NOT WORK

There are three reasons why the procedure outlined will not work. The major fallacy is that the committee to be appointed will serve on a volunteer basis. It has been demonstrated effectively that non-paid advisory boards in technical and professional fields retard and complicate the job to be done. The committee or board member has other, paramount interests, including the one by which he earns his living, to which this added duty is supremely incidental.

THE PRESIDENT'S order does not empower the committee to employ any investigators. It is specifically provided that the committee will do its own traveling and reporting. Conceding that the President will make a painstaking choice of labor and personnel experts, one would be inclined to believe that such men are too engrossed in their own affairs to be making cross-country tours, gratis.

Secondly, it appears that the whole tone of the order is negative. The committee is going to sit back and "receive complaints." It is going to await further evidences of discrimination which it will "investigate." What about the myriad complaints already received of situations heretofore investigated by aroused and protesting citizens?

This committee needs to be given the authority to wade right in and set our national house in order without any further baffling and discouraging delay.

ORDER A SUBSTITUTE

In the third place, the order is a substitute for action rather than a prelude to action. And what we desperately need is affirmative, decisive action. The executive order has no teeth; it contains no punitive clauses for failure to comply. It does not describe what the appropriate steps of redress are. The remedy is by implication, in vague, indefintie language. After the abjectly tragic experience of the Negro worker in this emergency, a declaratory statement carrying no penalties will not suffice. It should not be a matter of guesswork and discretion what is to be done with the employer holding millions of dollars of government contracts who does not choose to fall into line. Will his contracts be rescinded? Will he be awarded future contracts? Who is to limit the number of Negroes to be employed or recommend the type of work they will be permitted to do?

IF THE COMMITTEE, which is to include two Negroes, really evolves a grasp of its function, it will soon work itself out of a job. In recommending "to the several departments and agencies of the Government and to the President, measures necessary to effectuate the provisions of the order," it should make as its primary recommendation that OPM does not need any Committee On Fair Employment Practice.

NEEDS TRAINED STAFF

This work seems properly to be the function of Dr. Robert Weaver, who is the Advisor on Negro Affairs to Messrs. Hillman and Knudsen. Undoubtedly, Dr. Weaver has received and investigated complaints. He has suggested to the co-directors of National Defense what action should be taken. Why doesn't the President give him authority to act? Dr. Weaver needs a staff of trained men and women to do the job assigned to a part-time, lay committee and the naked, unhampered power "to take appropriate steps to redress grievances."

AS FOR the advice the committee may submit in regard to the other departments and agencies of the Government, there are equally swift means of disposing with cumbersome detail. Discrimination in the War Department could be dealt a telling blow by removing Special Assistant William H. Hastie from his undeserved obscurity as Secretary Stimson's Negro Advisor and making him Assistant Secretary of War.

A NEGRO ADVISOR

The Navy Department and Secretary Knox (or should we say Fox?) have not required the services of a Negro Advisor, since there are no Negro sailors nor naval officers in the service of the United States. The Fair Practice Committee might convince Secretary Knox, as Mr. A. Philip Randolph was recently unable to do, that Negro and whtie men can endure to live together in the same ship or community or world.

THERE CAN be no permanent progress towards ending discrimination until Negroes are employed in all the administrative agencies and are given policy-making authority. Words of recommendation are soft blows. We must have the right to wield the hammer before we can write finis to the whole sorry predicament.

The Newspaper P. M. June 16, 1941

P.M.

FDR Demands Defense Industries Give Negroes Jobs

Knudsen and Hillman Told to Take 'Immediate Steps' To End Factories' Discrimination Against All Minorities . . . President Says We Must Refute Totalitarianism at Home

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16.—President Roosevelt last night called on OPM officials to "take immediate steps to facilitate the full use of our productive man power" by ending discrimination against Negro workers and other minority groups in defense industries.

In a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, directors of the OPM, the President said he had received repeated complaints that "available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin." He recognized that the situation was one of "grave national importance" and demanded effective and speedy steps to change it.

"No nation combating the threat of totalitarianism," FDR declared, "can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

Action Demanded

The President did not prescribe precisely what steps the OPM should take to prevent discrimination. He placed the full weight of his high office behind an OPM memorandum to holders of defense contracts, dated April 11, urging industry to make "full utilization of available and competent Negro workers." But the President also indicated that he held that insufficient, and expected more positive action from the OPM.

The National Negro Congress recently picketed the OPM offices in Washington, demanding that defense contracts be denied to firms which refused to hire Negroes

The President's Memo

The text of FDR's memorandum follows:

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effects in many localities. This situation is a matter of grave national importance, and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively.

"I note with satsfaction that the Office of Production Management has recognized the seriousness of this situation, and that on April 11, 1941, it addressed a letter on the subject to all holders of defense contracts. As Chief Executive of the nation I place the full support of my office behind your statement to the effect that all holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available and competent Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency.

more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Our government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color. American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much-needed employment of fellow workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries.

"In the present emergency, it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive man power."

The New York Post June 15, 1941

OPM to Check Race Bias In Defense

F. D. R. Says Arms Firms Must Not Discriminate Against Negroes or Others

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP). —President Roosevelt has ordered the OPM to see to it that defense industries fully utilize the nation's productive manpower without regard to race, religion or national origin.

In a memorandum addressed to Directors Knudsen and Hillman the President said many complaints had reached him that "fully qualified" Negroes and others were being turned away by industry on grounds "entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity."

The President said he had been told that discrimination against Negro workers has been nationwide and that other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect.

Solution Imperative

With "labor stringencies" appearing in many areas, he asserted that in the present emergency it was "imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem."

"No nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries," he added. "Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

PRESIDENT ASSAILS RACIAL JOB BARRIER

Reports Wide Complaints of Ban on Negroes in Defense Work, Asks OPM to Act

STRESSES NEED FOR LABOR

'Even More Important' Is Need to Refute Theories We Are Fighting Abroad, He Says

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15—Stating that he had received complaints of nation-wide discrimination against Negroes in defense industries, President Roosevelt called upon the Office of Production Management today to take immediate steps to deal effectively with this "grave" situation.

In a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors, Mr. Roosevelt said that "no nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries."

The text of the memorandum read as follows:

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities. This situation is a matter of grave national importance, and immediate steps must be taken to deal with its effectively

"I note with satisfaction that the Office of Production Management has recognized the seriousness of this situation, and that on April 11, 1941, it addressed a letter on the subject to all holders of defense contracts. As Chief Executive of the nation I place the full support of my office behind your statement to the effect that, 'all holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available and competent Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency.'

"No nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Our government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color. American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much-needed employment of fellow-workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries.

"In the present emergency, it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower."

The New York Times June 15, 1941

ROOSEVELT ORDERS THAT RACE BAR NONE FROM DEFENSE JOBS

Plants, Unions Told to Admit Qualified Among Negroes and Other Minorities

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—President Roosevelt further implemented his new "tough" labor policy on Sunday by serving notice on management and unions that they must eliminate employment discriminations against Negro and other minority group workers—a practice which has aroused vigorous complaints.

The move to open "the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color." was recognized not only as an effort to insure full use of the nation's productive capacity in the accelerating effort to speed and expand defense output, but as one intended to contribute to the development of a spirit of national unity in the emergency. It was made in the form of a memorandum to William S. Knudsen, director general, and Sidney Hillman, association director general of the Office of Production Management.

Asks for Quick Action

The memorandum emphasized that the barring of "available and much-needed workers" from defense production "solely because of race, religion or national origin," was "a matter of grave national importance."

As if answering the efforts to subversive groups that have been using racial and like discriminations in their efforts to disrupt production and foster class feeling and disunity, the President declared:

"No nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries."

The President did not indicate in his newest declaration of defense employment policy just how he expected the OPM directors general to carry it out, although he made it clear that he wanted quick action to solve the discrimination problem.

Hears of Discrimination

The text of President Roosevelt's memorandum follows:

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion, or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully-qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effects in many localities. This situation is a matter of grave national importance, and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively.

Every Source Must Be Tapped

"I note with satisfaction that the Office of Production Management has recognized the seriousness of this situation, and that on April 11, 1941, it addressed a letter on the subject to all holders of defense contracts. As chief executive of the nation I place the full support of my office behind your statement to the effect that all holders of defense contracts are urged to ex-

The Buffalo Evening News June 16, 1941

INDUSTRY TOLD TO USE NEGROES

Roosevelt Orders OPM Action on Complaints.

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has ordered the OPM to see that defense industries fully ultilize the nation's productive man power without regard to race, religion or national origin.

In a memorandum addressed to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, directors of the OPM, the President said last night that many complaints had reached him of fully qualified Negroes and others being turned away from the gates of industry on grounds entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity.

"This situation," he declared, "is a matter of grave national importance, and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively."

Mr. Roosevelt said he had been told that the discrimination against Negro workers has been nationwide and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities.

He Cites Labor Shortage.

With labor stringencies appearing in many areas, he asserted that in the present emergency it was imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem, and that he expected the OPM to take immediate steps.

Placing his full support behind an OPM letter to holders of defense contracts on April 11 last, urging full utilization of available and competent Negro workers, the President said:

"No nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production."

The New York Sun June 15, 1941

The Newspaper P. M. June 16, 1941

P.M.

FDR Demands Defense Industries Give Negroes Jobs

Knudsen and Hillman Told to Take 'Immediate Steps' To End Factories' Discrimination Against All Minorities . . . President Says We Must Refute Totalitarianism at Home

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16.—President Roosevelt last night called on OPM officials to "take immediate steps to facilitate the full use of our productive man power" by ending discrimination against Negro workers and other minority groups in defense industries.

In a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, directors of the OPM, the President said he had received repeated complaints that "available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin." He recognized that the situation was one of "grave national importance" and demanded effective and speedy steps to change it.

"No nation combating the threat of totalitarianism," FDR declared, "can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

Action Demanded

The President did not prescribe precisely what steps the OPM should take to prevent discrimination. He placed the full weight of his high office behind an OPM memorandum to holders of defense contracts, dated April 11, urging industry to make "full utilization of available and competent Negro workers." But the President also indicated that he held that insufficient, and expected more positive action from the OPM.

The National Negro Congress recently picketed the OPM offices in Washington, demanding that defense contracts be denied to firms which refused to hire Negroes

The President's Memo

The text of FDR's memorandum follows:

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effects in many localities. This situation is a matter of grave national importance, and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively.

"I note with satsfaction that the Office of Production Management has recognized the seriousness of this situation, and that on April 11, 1941, it addressed a letter on the subject to all holders of defense contracts. As Chief Executive of the nation I place the full support of my office behind your statement to the effect that all holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available and competent Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency.

more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Our government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color. American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much-needed employment of fellow workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries.

"In the present emergency, it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive man power."

The New York Post June 15, 1941

OPM to Check Race Bias In Defense

F. D. R. Says Arms Firms Must Not Discriminate Against Negroes or Others

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP). —President Roosevelt has ordered the OPM to see to it that defense industries fully utilize the nation's productive manpower without regard to race, religion or national origin.

In a memorandum addressed to Directors Knudsen and Hillman the President said many complaints had reached him that "fully qualified" Negroes and others were being turned away by industry on grounds "entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity."

The President said he had been told that discrimination against Negro workers has been nationwide and that other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect.

Solution Imperative

With "labor stringencies" appearing in many areas, he asserted that in the present emergency it was "imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem."

"No nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries," he added. "Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

amine their en. oyment and tra.. ing policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available and competent Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency.

"No nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclue large segments of its population from its defense industries.

Appeals to Workers

"Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color. American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much-needed employment of fellow workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries.

"In the present emergency, it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower."

The Pittsburgh Courier

THAT MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Nothing is going to be accomplished by the crackpot proposal of A. Philip Randolph and his associates to stage a march on Washington in protest against color discrimination in national defense.

Marches on Washington have always failed of their purpose because Congress has regarded them merely as nuisances organized by publicity hounds, job-hunters and addlepates, and consisting of the mob-minded and misguided. The attitude of the press has been the same.

Led by The Pittsburgh Courier, which has spent thousands of dollars during the past four years in enlightening public opinion about color discrimination in national defense, colored people have so flooded their Congressman, Senators and the President with protests that not a single official in Washington is unaware of the evil.

Can a parade tell them anything they do not already know?

Randolph's group is loudly claiming that they will have between 50,000 and 100,000 Negroes parading in Washington on July 1, 1941.

This will be a great boon to the railroad companies and to the oil and gas stations in Washington and vicinity, but it will certainly be a hardship on the marchers.

Everybody knows that 500 Negro visitors to Washington are sufficient to more than tax the eating and housing facilities available to colored people, while 1,000 visitors would swamp them, and 50,000 would cause a riot.

Visionaries who think up these crackpot schemes never completely visualize the difficulties and dangers, nor the discomforts and expense to others. We doubt if these people even have plans to handle 5,000 visiting Negroes, let alone 50,000.

The most effective way of influencing Congress and the Administration is by personal letters and telegrams from individuals, societies, church congregations, clubs and fraternities; by memorials and resolutions sent to both Houses, and by intelligent personal representations.

But in view of the usual temperature in Washington on July 1, we have a sneaking suspicion that there will be far less than the heralded 50,000 Negroes present on that date to pound the hot pavements and stand in the [illegible] listening [illegible] rounded phrases of Brother Randolph [illegible]

[illegible] parade through the main [illegible] the city to the [illegible] where Marian Anderson sang at the feet of the great emancipator, and to call upon the President to speak to the group there assembled.

"We do not want any private meetings with committees," said Davidson. "We want the President to speak out forthrightly on the problem and tell the world what this administration will, and can, do on behalf of the under-privileged minority groups in the city."

Thorough coverage of the country is going to be attempted and buttons will be placed on sale to cover the costs of the hegira to the nation's capital. Radios, newspapers, advertisements all will be used in a concerted drive to put over the program, says Davidson.

Say Plans for March on Nation's Capitol Progress

By The Associated Negro Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The spectacle of 50,000 Negroes silently marching through the streets of Washington, behind muffled drums, will become a reality, says Eugene P. Davidson, speaking for the Washington branch of the committee being organized by A. Philip Randolph to stage such a protest against unfairness of the administration in not doing more to see that Negroes are given jobs in the national defense projects.

Two meetings, held in Washington recently, met with enthusiastic response and the leaders are planning an energetic drive to put over the program in the most effective manner.

It is planned to have the march-

THE ST. LOUIS ARGUS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ST. LOUIS ARGUS PUBLISHING COMPANY

2312 MARKET ST. GARFIELD 0111 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

J. E. MITCHELL ..... Managing Editor
HERBERT T. MEADOWS ..... City Editor
RICHARD A. JACKSON ..... Associate Editor
WILLIAM MITCHELL ..... Business Manager
PASCAL TEMPLE ..... Assistant Manager

Entered as second class matter April 5, 1912, at the Post Office at Saint Louis, Missouri, under the Act of March 8, 1870.

REPUBLICANS BUSY

We are interested in a meeting of the members of the Republican National Committee which was held in Washington, D. C. recently. The purpose of the meeting, according to a statement of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., national chairman, was to "gird our loins and prepare for the battle to win the majority of members in the House of Representatives in the election in '42." And to this end study committees were appointed from all the states to study, devise plans and report to the national chairman. Among the committees named were: Organization, Negro Activities, Rural Votes, Southern States, Women's Activities, Large City Problems and Publicity.

We, of course, were interested in the Committee on Negro activities. We noted that Barak T. Mattingly, Republican National Committeeman, Missouri, was made chairman of Negro Activities. On this committee we also noted Perry W. Howard and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, committeeman and committeewoman, respectively of Mississippi, both of whom are colored. They are to help Mr. Mattingly corral the Negro vote throughout the country.

Viewing the situation from a distance it looks to us as though the Republican party of this country has renewed its efforts not only to hold the Negro vote which was gained in the election last November, but also to win over others sufficient to make the election of the G.O.P. candidates certain in 1942.

For this effort we have no complaint. If the Republican party is waking up to the fact that it was through its own neglect that the Negroes left the G.O.P., we can attribute that to political good sense. On the other hand, if the Democrats, who have won at least fifty per cent of the Negro vote, will stand idly by and allow that vote to be taken from them through the constant campaign by the Republicans, that of course, will be attributable to the lack of political ingenuity on the part of the Democrats.

Therefore, we think we can say without successful contradiction that the Negroes, Republicans and Democrats, are watching the actions of the leaders in the two major political parties to see what they are going to do for the welfare of the Negroes in this country.

NEGROES MARCH ON WASHINGTON

A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and director of the National Committee for the March On Washington, has issued a clarion call for the colored people, en masse, to set aside July 1st as the day to be in Washington, D. C. to march in a solid phalanx to the Abraham Lincoln Monument as a solemn protest against the injustices that are being constantly heaped upon us as a group in this country.

And while it is true that we have been slow to believe that such a demonstration will serve as a lever to pry loose the prejudices that have held us back, lo these many years, yet we approve of the effort because it is a new movement in our fight for the things we want and are entitled to.

In times like these we know of nothing which we, as a group, should leave undone which is legal and legitimate in our fight for full citizenship rights. A march on Washington by thousands of Negroes will, without doubt, dramatize our feelings; it will dramatize the seriousness of our purpose and dramatize our demand for our place in the scheme of things along with other American citizens.

We have stood by so long and looked upon the other fellow enjoying the things to which we were entitled (but denied), until we are becoming desperate. And as Mr.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1941

Plans for March On Washington Near Completion

JOURNAL AND GUIDE

PRESIDENT ASKS INDUSTRY HIRE NEGRO WORKERS

Buffalo Courier Express

Roosevelt charges discrimination, urges fulfillment of democratic ideals

Washington, D. C., June 15 (AP)—Asserting that he had received complaints of nationwide discrimination against Negroes in defense industries, President Roosevelt called upon the Office of Production Management today to take immediate steps to deal "effectively" with this "grave" situation.

In a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors, Roosevelt said that "no nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries." It is "even more important," he added, "for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

Needed Workers Barred

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention," he declared, "that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion, or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nationwide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities.

"Our government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color. American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much-needed employment of fellow workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries.

"In the present emergency it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower."

The Buffalo Courier Express June 15, 1941

MRS. ROOSEVELT OPPOSES WASHINGTON MARCH

The Pittsburgh Courier SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1941 PAGE FOUR

FIRST LADY SAYS GROUP WILL MAKE SERIOUS MISTAKE

NEW YORK, N.Y., June 19—In order to keep race citizens fully informed on all developments connected with the movement to mobilize 100,000 Negroes for the march on Washington, A. Philip Randolph, national director, has released a letter received from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt opposing the march as "engendering dangers" to the progress already made toward better opportunities and less segregation.

In making public the letter, Mr. Randolph said, "I am submitting the letter received from Mrs. Roosevelt on June 10 which expresses an important point of view from not only an influential person in American affairs but a strong and definite friend of the Negro. There is no question that can rise in the minds of the Negroes about the fact that she is a real and genuine friend of the race."

The letter was followed by a conference with Mrs. Roosevelt and Mayor LaGuardia on Friday morning in City Hall with Walter White and A. P. Randolph, where the Mayor and the First Lady expressed the same views in opposition to the march. The race leaders took definite exception to the stand taken and insisted that the march would produce beneficial results.

The letter of Mrs. Roosevelt follows:

"My dear Mr. Randolph:

I have talked over your letter with the President and I feel very strongly that your group is making a very grave mistake at the present time to allow this march to take place. I am afraid it will set back the progress which is being made, in the Army at least, towards better opportunities and less segregation.

I feel that if any incident occurs as a result of this, it may engender so much bitterness that it will create in Congress even more solid opposition from certain groups than we have had in the past.

I know that crusades are valuable and necessary sometimes, but undertaken when the temper is as tense as it is at present, it seems to me unfortunate, and to run the risk which a meeting such as this carries with it, is unwise. You know that I am deeply concerned about the rights of Negro people, but I think one must face situations as they are and not as one wishes them to be. I think this is a very serious decision for you to take.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt"

DAILY PAPERS BACK NEGRO'S BATTLE TO GET DEFENSE JOBS

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 19—Daily newspapers in all sections of the country have given unanimous editorial support to the drive for the integration of Negro workers into the National Defense program, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, reported this week.

Dr. Weaver's report was based on a survey of newspaper comment on the subject within recent weeks. Many of the editorials listed followed Mr. Hillman's action on April 11 in urging defense contract holders to utilize available Negro skilled and unskilled labor.

"Since an enlightened public opinion is of great aid in attacking a problem of this nature," the report said, "this widespread support of the daily press should be of much assistance in expediting the integration of qualified Negro workers into defense production."

Typical comments from daily newspapers in various States follow:

VERMONT FREE PRESS: "While we in America stoutly declare the equality of all races under this government of ours and teach our children the principle of Christian brotherhood, yet there persists a strong current of race prejudice which is a very tender subject in many areas of the United States . . . Negroes have a real contribution to make to national defense and they should be given every encouragement along that line."

MASSACHUSETTS STANDARD TIMES: "Certainly a nation that is arming to defend its democracy against forces that assert the superiority of one particular race above all others, should not display a similar attitude by denying any group of its citizens the privilege of contributing to that defense. If the OPM can impress that view on employers and white workers, and overcome the prejudice that now exists, it will have accomplished a just and a worthwhile thing."

INDIANA COURIER: 'Our Negroes are 100 per cent Americans. But also their efficiency is probably much higher, when they are given opportunity to develop it, than has been realized . . . As these facts are accepted, there may be many more Negroes taken off the charity rolls and the WPA and given useful jobs helping industry and Uncle Sam."

NEW YORK POST: "It is up to America to end discrimination against Negro participation in our national effort. We can prove to the Negro that his faith in the United States is well placed."

KANSAS CITY, KAS.: "No controversial 'social' issue is involved here. It is strictly the economic issue of giving all of equal skill equal chance at employment opportunity, regardless of any other consideration."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "A clear test of the quality of democracy in the United States will be its ability to use more fully the resource which exists in the services of an important minority."

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER: "It is particularly necessary that Negro youths be afforded equal opportunities for training in defense work. . . . There are employers and labor leaders who should take a more enlightened view of this question, both for their country's sake and that of common justice."

WASHINGTON (D. C.) POST: "The fact that skilled Negro craftsmen are being denied employment in industries handicapped by labor shortages has been frequently mentioned in official reports of the United States Employment Service. From the standpoint of those concerned only with speeding up the defense program, such exclusion must seem indefensible."

GREAT FALLS (MONT.) TRIBUNE: "Our leaders are telling us that the need is at hand to mobilize all our man-power, not only for military defense, but also for industrial production so essential to defense. The leaders of the Negro Americans are asking what their place is in that effort."

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) TRIBUNE: "If we are going to bring the blessings of democracy, in our time and generation, to all the people of the globe, we might as well begin to do a little homework, if only to get our hand in."

OREGON JOURNAL: "The United States, which fought a bloody civil war in order that the Negro might be free, and which is now engaged upon its greatest of all rearmament drives, in order that racial discrimination and oppression of minorities shall be ended forever, should be the last country on earth to draw the line against its own Negro citizens. . . . They are ready and willing and able to serve. They have every right to serve. They should be permitted to serve."

March

AN EDITORIAL

A Magna Charta for Negroes?

President Roosevelt's admonition to industry to end discrimination against workers of different color, race or religion will, if translated into appropriate action, be recognized years hence as the economic Magna Charta of the Negro people in America.

No sore on the body of America is more corrupt and corrupting than this sore: that we have deprived a tenth of our people of the opportunity to gain a decent livelihood, simply because they are a different color. We have hated Hitler because he has brutally persecuted Jews. Hitler's propagandists have sneered back at us, saying that we do exactly the same thing to our Negroes that Germany does to her Jews. The sneers hurt: how should we explain the difference between a sign in Berlin, *Juden Verboten*, and a sign in Birmingham, *White Only?* How argue that it was shameful that no Jew could be a doctor in Munich, but perfectly all right that no Negro could be an aircraft worker in Los Angeles?

When the defense emergency came upon us, the problem became too acute any longer to be ignored. It was so painfully obvious that the Negro people were being asked to fight for democracy but given no democracy; taxed to build war machines, but give no chance to share in the prosperity incidental to the building of these machines. Especially was this true in the most dramatic of all defense industries, aircraft, where a strict policy of excluding Negroes from the assembly line was universally followed—though there was a shortage of aircraft workers, and numbers of trained Negroes were applying for jobs.

Now the President has acted. He has told the nation that it was a matter of grave national importance to end such discrimination—against not only Negroes, but any other minority groups barred from jobs. The President's memorandum to Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman of OPM cannot be praised too highly.

But it must be translated into action. Many times in the past, a vigorous statement of national policy has come from the White House, only to be ignored by those individuals and corporations whose prejudices it did not suit. Mr. Roosevelt puts it squarely up to the OPM to get action. If the OPM directors proceed militantly to enforce the President's stated desires, the color bar in American industry can be broken down for all time. The Negro people will take their rightful place as economic equals; and with economic equality will come political equality. When the Negro people become a functioning part of economic and political democracy, the "Negro problem" will have disappeared.

If the directors of the OPM should now fail in their task, if defense industries should be permitted to continue to bar Negroes—or to obtain the appearance of virtue without its substance by hiring a few Negroes in menial jobs—then a tenth of America's population will be more than ever persuaded they have no stake in defending the American way of life.

The Negro people have heard promises before. No one can blame them if they can now be convinced by nothing but results. It would be a tragic blow to national unity and morale if President Roosevelt's wholly admirable action did not quickly bear fruit in terms of jobs for Negroes.—TOM O'CONNOR.

Reprinted from the June 17, 1941 issue of PM

Mrs. F.D.R. Confers With 'D.C. March' Leaders

THE CALL, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1941

KNOX AND STIMSON WANT TO CONFER WITH RANDOLPH BEFORE BIG JULY 1 DEMONSTRATION

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt again demonstrated her willingnes sto aid the cause of the Negro when she conferred Friday with A. Philip Randolph and Walter White who are planning a "March on Washington," July 1, to protest silently against the unfair treatment accorded Negroes under the present defense set-up.

It is understood that Mrs. Roosevelt discussed the consequences "good and bad" of the match, and also suggested how "the most effectiveness might be gotten out of the demonstration."

The whole of the Negro population of the country is aroused and the March on Washington takes on tremendous significance and momentum as the date set for the massing in the nation's capitol of thousands of Negroes draws nearer.

July 1 will see the calvacade parading through the steets of Washington carrying banners and signs protesting discrimination against Negroes in the national defense program.

The N.A.A.C.P. is wholeheartedly back of the movement, has contributed financially to it, and branches throughout the country have been urged to give it unqualified support and participation.

Last week, A. Phillip Randolph, director of the March, received telegrams from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, requesting that he come to Washington fo ra conference. Mr. Randolph consented that other members of the committee also be present.

At the conference Stimson, Knox, Sidney Hillman, William S. Knudsen of the OPM and others are expected to be present to hear the committee's demands that there be immediate cessation of discriminatory practices by the Army, Navy, defense industries and the air corps.

The March committee headquarters at 2289 Seventh avenue, New York City, is receiving scores of letters from persons who wish to register to go to Washington on July 1.

There will be a huge mass meeting before the Lincoln Memorial at which time marchers will be addressed by Mr. Randolph and Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, who will express the impatience of the Negro people with continued segregation and discrimination.

Roosevelt Orders OPM To Halt Discrimination In Industry Immediately

SEE OFFICIAL ATTEMPT TO CURB MARCH

By Ernest E. Johnson

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — In a weekend crowded with developments indicative of the tremendous pressure being exerted by the highest administration officials to curb if not completely kill the March on Washington, A. Philip Randolph, directing the nationwide mobilization, announced his scheduled conference with both Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of Navy Knox in Washington at noon on Wednesday, and a later conference with the President himself definitely probable.

Conference Unannounced

Evidencing the proportions and significance that the drive has taken on and the anxiety of the White House to present this "very grave mistake" from being made was the unannounced conference Mrs. Roosevelt held with Mr. Randolph and Walter White, NAACP secretary, in the office of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia here Friday morning. Earlier in the week the First Lady had written Mr. Randolph in an effort to persuade him to retreat.

From an unimpeachable source it was learned that, at the request of President Roosevelt, a larger conference will probably be held with the chief executive at an unspecified time and date but subsequent to the Wednesday session. Aubrey Williams, national director of the NYA, who was in New York Friday was said to have relayed the President's message.

LaGuardia at Meet

Everything points to the suddenness of the arrangements for Mrs. Roosevelt to meet with Randolph and White, for up to Thursday night it was not known at city hall that she would be with the mayor the next morning when he was scheduled to inspect the six newly-designed uniforms to be worn by women defense workers. She met the Negro leaders at 10 o'clock and together with Mayor LaGuardia they were closeted for one hour. A reliable attache at the hall said the two representatives were not summoned until Mrs. Roosevelt's arrival.

In the face of these mounting objections, the sponsoring committee met hurriedly Saturday morning at the YMCA to discuss the latest developments, and issued the following statement:

"The committee met this week and renewed its confidence in the leadership in this drive and registered its determination to redouble its efforts

(*Continued On Page Two*)

Memorandum to Hillman and Knudsen Says America Must Unite To Fight Foreign Theories

WASHINGTON. — Declaring that the situation is a matter of "grave national importance and that immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively," President Roosevelt ordered the Office of Production Management to see that defense industries fully utilize the nation's productive man power without regard to race, religion or national origin Sunday.

Observers believe that the order was given as an attempt to knock the edge off of the coming March-On-Washington directed by A. Philip Randolph. It is known that the coming demonstration has both the cabinet and the White House worried. It is also known that Negro leaders have been begging the President for many months to take the stand he did Sunday.

In a memorandum addressed to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, OPM directors, the Chief Executive said many complaints had reached him that "fully qualified" Negroes and others were being turned away from the gate of industry on grounds "entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity."

"This situation," he asserted, "must be dealt with effectively." The President said that he had been told that the "discrimination" effectively and speedily with this problem," declared the President as he stated that he expected the OPM to take "immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive man power."

Placing his full support behind an OPM letter to holders of defense contracts on April 11 last, urging full utilization of available and competent Negro workers, the President said: "No nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production."

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The text of President Roosevelt's statement follows:

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity; also that discrimination against Negro workers has been

RANDOLPH SAYS ORDER "INEFFECTIVE"

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Commenting Monday on President Roosevelt's memorandum to OPM on the hiring of Negroes in defense industries, A. Philip Randolph, director of the impending March on Washington, told the Associated Negro Press:

"The statement of the President is one which was expected over 10 months ago. It has no teeth in it and is not a proclamation or executive order which would give assurance of discontinuance of discrimination.

"Therefore, the mobilization effort for the March on Washington is being redoubled."

Defense Bias Must [redacted] Now—F.D.R.

ST. LOUIS [redacted]TS CALL[redacted]

A Better Newspaper

St. Louis, Missouri, Friday, June 20, 1941

5 CENTS

IN GREATER ST. LOUIS

RAY TUCKER'S LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

Our best military men do not share the economists' and diplomats' theories as to the reasons for Hitler's thrust into Russia. Experts who have made a thorough study of Der Fuehrer's campaign believe that it was born of supreme confidence rather than of desperation. They note also that victory would leave him poised for an Autumn attack on either Britain's home isles or her Empire in the Middle East.

Our General Staff's analyses show that Hitler never moves without careful calculation of the time, materiel and personnel required for his particular objective. In the present operation he had the advantage of information from German technicians employed by the Soviet to manage its factories, hydro-electric plants and mines. He probably has assembled more data on Russia's strength and weakness than on those of any other nation he has invaded. He chose exactly the right season for his blitz. The greenness of the crops makes it difficult for the Russians to destroy them before the German advance. The hard, flat terrain facilitates those lightning movements so essential to his panzer divisions.

Our observers expect the outcome to be evident within a few weeks. All depends upon the Russians' strategy. If they retreat in slow, orderly style, maintaining their armies while they wreck bridges and roads, they may cripple Hitler. In this manner they could prolong the conflict for several months to a time when blizzards and fierce cold would cut Nazi supply and communication lines. But if the Communists stand and fight in orthodox fashion, they may be annihilated as were the Poles, Belgians and French.

* * *

President Roosevelt's order forbidding discrimination against Negroes in defense factories was literally prodded out of him by threat of a "march on Washington" by members of that race. The prospect of such a demonstration at this time threw the Administration into panic. They manipulated every lever in sight to prevent the affair.

The director of the threatened march, A. Philip Randolph, wrote to the President several weeks ago, asking if he would address the group when it reached the Capital on July 1. There was no reply for two weeks. Then Mr. Randolph, who heads the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, received a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt. She said she had discussed the matter with her husband, and that he was sternly opposed to the idea. Last week Negro leaders were invited to New York by Mayor LaGuardia in his capacity as Civilian Defense Director. He begged them to call off the demonstration, but they refused. President Roosevelt subsequently summoned the sponsors to the White House, and personally asked them to leave the matter to him. Again, they declined.

Mr. LaGuardia and Aubrey Williams, NYA director, attended this session. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was at Campobello off New Brunswick, tried by telephone to persuade them to listen to her and her husband's arguments. Still the Negro representatives, supported by the most prominent members of their race, refused to abandon the scheme.

* * *

The climax came dramatically at a White House conference early this week. The dramatis personae reveal the President's intense desire to avert a spectacle which inevitably would have political, social and economic repercussions. Besides Mayor LaGuardia, Mr. Williams and Social Security Co-ordinator Anna Rosenberg, F. D. R. called in OPM-ers Knudsen, Knox, Stimson and Hillman.

The President opened the discussion by reiterating his firm opposition to the proposed "march." He declared that problems affecting

The Afro-American July 19, 1941

Inside Story Behind F. D. R.'s Order on Defense Jobs

WASHINGTON

The "inside story" of what went on behind the scenes before President Roosevelt issued his executive order banning discrimination in defense plants holding government contracts with the resultant calling off of the projected job-march on Washington, is revealed by Ray Tucker, Washington correspondent and columnist, in a recent issue of his syndicated column, "The National Whirligig."

A. Philip Randolph, director of the march, and Walter White of the NAACP had corresponded with the President and with Mrs. Roosevelt and had conferred with Mayor La Guardia of New York in his capacity of civilian defense director, but had still refused to abandon the march plans. They were then summoned to the White House for a conference.

Climax Came Dramatically

What happened there is best told by Mr. Tucker, who writes:

"The climax came dramatically at this conference. The dramatis personae reveal the President's intense desire to avert a spectacle which inevitably would have political, social and economic repercussions.

"Besides Mayor La Guardia, Mr. Williams and Social Security Co-ordinator Anna Rosenberg, F. D. R. called in OPM-ers Knudsen, Knox, Stimson and Hillman.

"The President opened the discussion by reiterating his firm opposition to the proposed 'march.' He declared that problems affecting the colored race cannot be settled in that manner.

"He asked: 'What would happen if the Irish and Jewish people staged a march on Washington? It would be resented by the American people because such a march would be considered as an effort to coerce the Government and make it do certain things.'

Roosevelt Quits Room

"Mr. Randolph replied that the Irish and Jewish people have no grievances, while the colored Americans do, and added that all other forms of protest have proved ineffective. When Mr. Roosevelt refused to address the group on the ground that he does not speak to such assemblages, he was reminded that he once spoke before the American Youth Congress, which booed him when he denounced the Communists. F. D. R. soon left the room.

"The practical Mayor La Guardia then suggested issuance of a Presidential order against discrimination on defense jobs. Both Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman opposed this because so many other factors are involved in the defense program. Both agreed, however, to use their 'influence' to insure the hiring of colored workers. Mr. Randolph and Mr. White replied that 'education' and "persuasion' have been tried and failed.

"Then it was that the President agreed to issue his mandate."

INDUSTRIALISTS ARE OBEYING EXECUTIVE ORDER, SAYS HILLMAN

Tells Newsmen He Sees No Need For Using Punitive Measures; OPM Getting Jobs for Negroes, Says

WASHINGTON, July 3—(ANP)—At Sidney Hillman's press conference Friday afternoon, the associate director of the OPM outlined for the 60 or more white newsmen attending, the purposes and conditions of the President's recent executive order, affecting the working conditions of Negroes in defense industries.

After Mr. Hillman had outlined the progress of the OPM in this direction, calling attention to the fact that the OPM had been successful in securing employment for Negroes in camp construction in some 20 camps; airplane plants; iron and steel industries; and ordnance plants he then went into a discussion of the executive order, which got very little space in the white papers when it was released here.

Mr. Hillman was asked regarding the punitive measures of the order and he replied that thus far, there had been no occasion to use such measures.

Again he was asked if any of the plants had refused to heed the first order of the President and Mr. Hillman stated that no plant they had been to in the past had been guilty of refusing the presidential order and had been highly cooperative in carrying out the principles of work involved.

THE MERIDIAN PROGRESS

Published every Saturday at Meridian, Mississippi, by the

PROGRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY

JAMES A. BURNS ..... Editor
D. TALMADGE WEBSTER..... Business Manager
D. A. BUCKINGHAM, M. D. ..... Ass't. Business Manager
E. L. HENDERSON .... Advertising and Circulation Manager
WILLIARD M. BRACEY
MRS. MARGUERITE OLIVER ..... Society Editor

RATES: 1 yr. $2.50; 6 mos. $1.25; 3 mos. 65c; The Copy 5c
Payable In Advance

Social and news articles must reach The Progress Office before Wednesday noon of each week to insure prompt publication. No manuscript will be returned unless accompanied with a fully-prepaid self-addressed envelope. All contributions must be signed with the full name and address of the writer as an evidence of good faith, but names will be withheld when requested.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ROYAL ORDER OF
SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF HAM

Let Us Have An All-Negro Hospital in Meridian

NOTICE

Until further notice all correspondence for The Meridian Progress may be addressed to 2513—5th Street, 2nd Floor, Meridian, Mississippi.

Mr. Green Awakens

FOR MANY YEARS since, indeed from the organization of the American Federation of Labor under Samuel Gompers, it has been the policy of the labor unions affiliated with that body to bar Negroes from their membership and even to prevent Negroes from working on the same job.

When this fact was brought to the attention of Mr. Green, he would almost always answer inquiries concerning his attitude on the Negro question by saying that he was powerless to direct the course of action of any of the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

To give substance to what would not otherwise stand close investigation an Executive Council was established within the organization which functioned at all times and with such plenary powers that none of its decisions could be questioned or overthrown by the delegates at any annual session, and it necessarily followed that the position of any unions regarding the rejection of Negroes could not be questoned by the delegates, since this council was bound to sustain the action of any of its affiliates when controlled by the constitution of that particular union.

Then, to still the din of the clamor which arose against the peculiar anomaly of a committee being of higher authority than the body which created it, there were created such peculiar bodies as federal and auxiliary unions for Negroes which had nothing to do except pay their dues to the A. F. of L. and enjoy the speeches at the annual meetings.

What is now disturbing Mr. Green's equanimity more than the fair and just position of the C. I. O. toward the Negro membership in its affiliates is the fact that Mr. Green is one of the Committee on Fair Labor Practices whose aim is to secure the rights of Negroes to work in defense projects, a large number of which are controlled by unions whose affiliation is with the A. F. of L. and who, hitherto, in peace times, have been bitter in their treatment of Negro workmen and have refused to affiliate with them.

Mr. Green now addresses a questionnaire to all labor unions to discover what they have already declared in their constitution to be their attitude toward associating with Negro workers either in membership or affiliation, ostensibly to break down this barrier of discrimination.

But, since the attitude of those same unions has been declared by their constitution and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has refused to take any stand against the action of any union when supported by that constitution, it is a matter susceptible of many conjectures to say what Mr. Green will do when all these laws and rulings of the A. F. of L. are recited to restore his memory.

VIEWS ON MANY QUESTIONS

From The Amsterdam News Readers

Letters must be accompanied by name and address, although we will withhold both on request. Please limit letter to 250 words.

Keep the Fight Up

Dear Sir:—The protest mass meeting to release W. A. Domingo, who is now languishing in a concentration camp in Jamaica, British West Indies, was, I believe, an encouraging success. The good work should be kept up, regardless of the outcome of the campaign.

I am in deep sympathy with the movement to get self-rule for Jamaica and the other West Indian colonies, and I have a great deal of respect and admiration for Mr. Domingo. His arrest and detention are without justification, even in war time.

We may pardon the extravagances of speech, the expression of fear of persecution by the so-called leaders and even their deliberate falsehoods as the campaign in behalf of Mr. Domingo is waged, but it would be a good thing if the fight were to be conducted on a high, honest and statesmanlike plane.

In supporting the drive to free Mr. Domingo, I do so as a patriotic duty, as Mr. Domingo intended when he left the United States. His mission was of the highest moral purpose and he should be freed without further argument.

JAMAICAN PATRIOT

Harlem.

A Swell Job, Sir

Dear Sir:—The recent issues of their efforts in building Brown Bomber will be shown by the entire organization.

For your information, I am also pleased to state that they are scheduled to speak in some of the largest churches in Jersey during the Fall and Summer months, through the courtesy of the president of the usher board of several churches.

DONALD N. YEARWOOD.

New York City.

Harlem's "Secret Service"

Dear Sir:—The arrest of W. A. Domingo has brought into the open the oft discussed secret service of Harlem. I have been unable to find out whether there is really such an organization. This I do know that when I was preparing to go to Jamaica in 1938, I was confidentially referred to one of the alleged members for his necessary O. K. I did not seek it, but nevertheless I went home and returned safely without it.

There are, however, certain happenings which seem to prove that there are Negroes in Harlem who keep the British Consulate informed of the activities and associations of certain men. It has been often stated that a Black List (or is it Red List?) of dangerous radicals is kept at 25 Broadway.

One thing seems certain to me, namely, that in so far as Domingo's arrest was based on his political activities in Harlem, information in regard to those activities must have been passed on to the British authorities in Jamaica by the British Consulate here, who in turn was posted by a member or members of the Harlem Secret Service.

Knowing Domingo as I do, as a friend and as a political coworker for 21 years, I am sure that any information which could justify his arrest and detention was false and malicious.

I have, therefore, ventured by letter to suggest to the Consul-General that if there are in Harlem a group of men who supply secret information in regard to men with progressive ideas, who speak and act differently from the reactionary and conservative mass, that, in view of the tragic error in the case of Domingo, these men should be immediately and carefully investigated as to their own political activities, and as to their character, especially as to their fitness to give reliable information without prejudices and without malice.

If it is necessary that honest and decent citizens, who act and speak like men, must live and move and have their being in an environment infested with investigating busy-bodies, then at least let them be assured that the investigators are honest and reliable

EDITORIAL

TORPEDOING THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

Rumors are rife in Washington that Sidney Hillman, OPM co-chief, is planning to sabotage the committee authorized by President Roosevelt in his recent order designed to end discrimination against Negroes in defense industries.

* * *

Hillman's reported plan is to load down the committee with subservient labor leaders, stooges of national insignificance, who will smother investigations and stall on remedial measures, thus perpetuating the OPM "do-nothing" policy on defense discrimination.

* * *

We warn the President and Mr. Hillman that unless a strong, courageous, active committe of nationally prominent and liberal persons in whom American Negroes have confidence is appointed, the high enthusiasm and morale engendered by the President's order will be destroyed.

* * *

The President's order will become a farce unless there is a committee with backbone and determination to enforce it.

* * *

American Negroes are in no mood to tolerate any more run-arounds.

* * *

We want a man of the calibre of Mayor LaGuardia of New York City as chairman of the committee; we want two or three nationally-known Negro members who will really function in running down and ending all cases of color discrimination in defense.

* * *

The traditional patriotism of the American Negro will be severely shaken if this committee turns out to be just another one of those things.

Cayton Doubts

NEW BIAS BOARD'S POWER TO ENFORCE FDR's ORDER—RAISES VITAL ISSUES

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

THERE has been a lot of loose talk lately about the possible effectiveness of the proposed Presidential board to enforce the integration of the Negro into the Defense Program. It is my opinion that a board whose power does not spring from a definite legislation and does not have the power to enforce penalties is pretty useless. At least that was the experience with the early labor boards during the NRA period.

But over and above that, I have a few questions to raise about the functioning of any board in this situation. The question of the use of Negroes on defense contracts has two aspects which must be taken into consideration. There is first the problem of enforcing the contractors on a particular job or the management of a particular industry to hire Negroes. The second problem is to make the unions accept Negroes as members in those industries which are organized. What usually happens is that either one or the other refuses or that they pass the buck back and forth until the poor Negro looking for a job gives up in despair.

Mr. Cayton

DOUBT ENFORCEMENT

What I would like to know is: are provisions made under this board to deal with both of these types of situations? Personally I think that the board is more or less a bunch of eye wash. It has no power and, further, I doubt that the administration would force recalcitrant employers to hire Negroes. The most certain way in which to force the employment of Negroes is to write it in the contract. But, my friends, that doesn't work, and I am going to give you an example.

RECENTLY while in St. Louis I had a long conversation with Arnold B. Walker, Industrial Secretary of the St. Louis Urban League. The St. Louis Housing Authority, under a grant from the United States Housing Authority, is building a large housing project for Negroes called the Carr Square Village. According to the contract, 3.2 per cent of the skilled mechanics were to be Negroes. Walker recruited a number of skilled mechanics and sent them to the contractor, J. E. Dunn Construction Company of Kansas City. A. J. Timms, superintendent of the construction, informed them and Mr. Walker that he needed the mechanics, especially the carpenters, and was willing to hire them, but as it was a union job he would have to get permission from the union. Walker then took up the matter with John L. Church, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council and local labor czar in the buildings trades. Church stated that all the men had to do was to register, even though both he and Walker knew that they had been turned down numerous times before.

GIVEN RUN-AROUND

In the meantime, Timms, who appeared to be quite friendly to Negro mechanics, wrote the following letter to Church:

"Our contract with the Housing Authority states that we are to employ 3.2 per cent Negro skilled mechanics on this project. At the present time we have no Negro mechanics in our employ. It is imperative that we live up to this part of our agreement. We can use this per cent of Negro labor at this time and would like to know if the Building Trades are in a position to furnish these men at this time."

Church did not answer Timm's letter, but stated over the phone that he did not have any union men available. Walker then organized a march of a number of Negro mechanics on the offices of the various unions to give concrete and visual evidence that many Negro mechanics were available and anxious to join the union. They were met with explanations. . the carpenters stated that their books were closed . . other excuses were given, but no Negroes were given cards or even work permits.

SOME members of the St. Louis Housing Authority stated that they were glad that the whole argument was between the contractor and the union, which, they felt, relieved them of the responsibility to see that the provisions of the contract were carried out. Work on the project continued and it is now nearly 20 per cent completed, and no skilled Negro mechanic is on the job.

RAISES PERTINENT ISSUES

Finally Walker and the League wired the United States Housing Authority on June 26 and received from them a perfunctory answer . . but no member of the Negro division of the Housing Authority has at this writing come to make any investigation of the matter in answer to this wire.

Well, here are the questions which I have to raise: If we cannot force the employment of Negroes in an instance where it is specified in the contract that they should be hired, how on earth can we expect a board without power to achieve this? When the entire attention of the Negro public opinion is on discrimintaions such as these, why does not the administration force their employment when they have a legal right to do so? If you can't get Negroes to work when it is written in the contract, there is no hope for this moral persuasion stuff.

As for my friend, Frank Horne of the United States Housing Authority, I would suggest that he catch a plane and get down to St. Louis and straighten that mess out right away.

What AFRO Readers Say

WANTS TO SHARE "VISION"

Dear AFRO: I have been viewing a new world since 1938, when a spiritual voice began revealing a complete freedom for the black race, as well as salvation from Hitler for the whites.

I hope soon to go South and write a book on this vision, if some one will think seriously enough about it to help me.

(Mrs.) BERTHA RUFF.
P.O. Box 826,
Logan, W.Va.

ON JOB MARCH SUPPORT

Dear AFRO: On behalf of the March-on-Washington Committee, permit me to express my deep appreciation and gratitude for the fine editorial and news space support your paper gave the movement for jobs and justice in national defense.

The executive order issued by the President has fully justified the nation-wide march-on-Washington movement.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
Committee Chairman.
New York.

ASHAMED OF GOVERNMENT

Dear AFRO: The article in last's AFRO, "U.S. Army Personnel Lopsided" shows that approximately .0005 per cent of the U.S. reserve officers are colored. This is ridiculous, and I am ashamed of my government.

I hope that through the continued effort on the part of your paper to expose these inequalities a fairer distribution will be effected. S. M. HUFFMAN
Columbus, Ohio.

WATCH THE 366TH

Dear AFRO: Colonel Hamilton, one of our highest ranking officers, made a speech in reply to the War Department's challenge, "Can the American Negro lead his own troops in modern combat warfare?"

This command is composed of colored men as varied as the American scene may vary. Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, lawyer, doctor, West Indian chief, are the backbone of the 366th Infantry. Approximately 98 per cent of the officer personnel are college graduates. Never before has such an educated group been assembled in any army unit nor any colored organization. The typist now working on this letter has been a candidate for both Annapolis and West Point.

We want the people to watch closely our progress for, as the 366th goes so goes the destiny of the colored soldier. We intend to meet that challenge. We intend to produce a combat unit that will be the equal, if not the better, of any organization throughout our land. Watch the 366th Infantry!

THOMAS KENDRICK, Jr.
Fort Devens, Mass.

F.D.R. A PARALOGIST

Dear AFRO: If A. Philip Randolph were right in organizing the march to Washington, he was certainly wrong for calling it off. Your editorial on Randolph was exceptionally good. Mr. Randolph doesn't know that the President is a paralogist and is a believer in paralogism; therefore, his statement that colored people should have jobs does not amount to very much and I am afraid that the President does not reason from what I would call syllogism. He is never logical. He is always emotional.

L. F. COLES
New York City.

How Long, Dixie?

By J. FARLEY RAGLAND

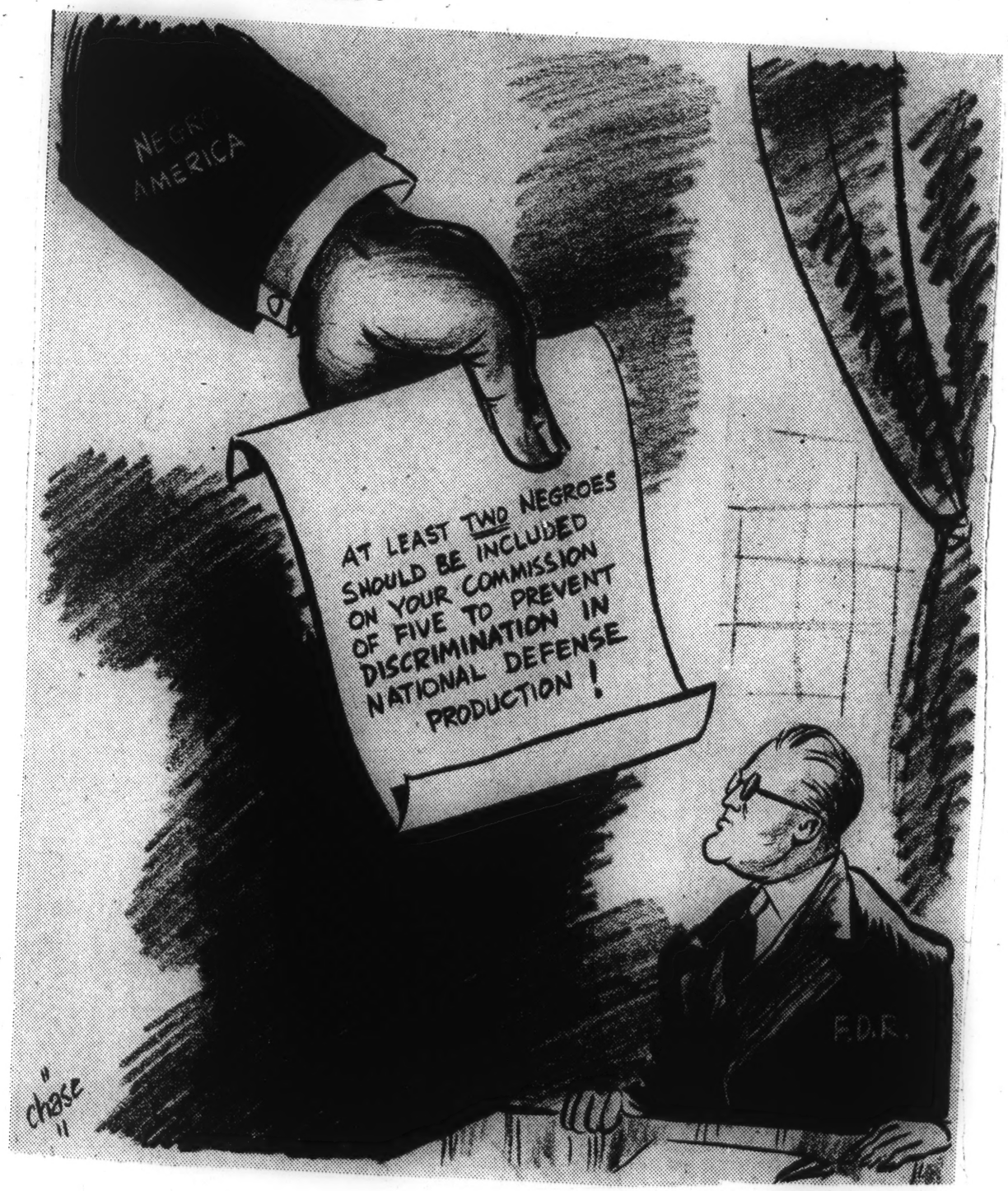
"For only white," I saw the sign,
All written there in bold design—
And colored folk, if they would dine,
Must seek the kitchen back behind.
Negroes here are told so clear,
To make their entrance from the rear,
It seems back doors were made for me,
Within this land so grand and free.

A drinking fountain once I saw
That filled me with disgusted awe,
For side by side, the silly sight,
One said colored, one said white.
Back doors, and segregation stuff,
Just when will Dixie have enough?
With Blatant tongue I make my plea,
For just how long will all this be?

Lawrenceville, Va.

The New York Amsterdam Star-News
July 19, 1941

Two At Least



Daily News

End Race Inequality on Jobs—F.D.R.

By DORIS FLEESON.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—With the stern reminder that the United States "must refute at home the theories we are fighting abroad," President Roosevelt today commanded both capital and labor to cease discrimination against any American worker "because of race, religion or national origin."

In a broad magna charta for the toiler—the colored, the Jews and those of German and Italian racial stock who complain they are now held suspect—the President declared:

"Our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production.

Initiative Is Industries.

"Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color.

"American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much needed employment of fellow-workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries."

As defense industry has expanded, complaints have poured into Washington in increasing volume that job preference was going to the so-called "white Christian Americans." Powerful, intrenched unions were also blamed for reportedly exclusive policies which set up a "ruling labor class" over the rank and file of workers.

The colored particularly have felt aggrieved and their wrongs have been exploited by the Communists. Recognizing the danger inherent in the situation, able leaders of their race and white associates have pleaded with the White House to take action.

Axis Takes Advantage.

Typical of their efforts was a booklet, "The Negro and Defense," widely circulated last week in the capital by the Council for Democracy. It backed up the colored charge of discrimination, insisted that "the job of defending America is a job for all Americans."

Some colored newspapers threat-

(Continued on page 16, col. 2)

F.D.R. Orders End of Race Discrimination

(Continued from page 2)

ened a job march on Washington on July 1.

At the same time, Axis agents and their sympathizers have made the most of charges by those of German and Italian blood that they were being automatically excluded from jobs and their loyalty questioned, no matter how fine their records as American citizens.

Today, the President dealt strongly with the situation in an all-inclusive memorandum to the heads of defense production, William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman.

The President acknowledged bluntly that "discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide and other minority, racial and religious groups have felt its effects in many localities."

He recalled approvingly that April 11 last, OPM wrote all holders of defense contracts as follows:

"All holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available and competent Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency."

"As Chief Executive I place the full support of my office behind your statement," said Roosevelt.

Situation Must Be Met.

Patriotism and defense both require that the situation be met, Roosevelt continued, saying:

"No nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

He then called on labor also to do its part with industry and concluded with the curt admonition:

"I shall expect the office of production management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower."

PRESIDENT MOVES TO LIFT JOB BARS

Discrimination Against Negroes Results in Order Covering Contracts for Defense

NEW UNIT SET UP IN OPM

Committee on Fair Employment Practice Is to Take Steps to Redress Valid Grievances

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 25—President Roosevelt took action today to prevent discrimination of defense jobs because of race, creed, color or national origin, asserting that "the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups."

The President issued an Executive order instructing official agencies to play their part in eliminating discrimination against Negroes, and members of other minority groups, and establishing a Committee on Fair Employment Practice in the Office of Production Management to deal with violations.

The Executive gave these intructions:

"All departments and agencies of the government of the United States concerned with vocational and trining programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination.

"All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any workers.

"There is established in the Office of Production Management a Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President."

The order was issued principally because the government's attention had been called to cases of discrimination against Negroes in some defense industries and labor unions.

"There is evidence available that needed workers have been barred from industries engaged in defense production solely because of considerations of race, creed, color or national origin to the detriment of workers' morale and of national unity, the President revealed. "It is the duty of employers and of labor organizations to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in the defense industries without discrimination."

The new unit of the OPM created to deal with the situation was instructed "to receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the provisions of this order" and to take "appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid."

"The committee shall also recommend to the several departments and agencies of the government and to the President all measures which may be deemed necessary or proper to effectuate the provisions of this order," the President said.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1941

Pres. Roosevelt Declares Right of Negroes On Defense Projects

Government Cannot Approve Continual Discrimination

WASHINGTON, June 15—(AP) Asserting that he had received complaints of nation-wide discrimination agains Negroes in defense industries, President Roosevelt called upon the Office of Production Management today to take immediate steps to deal "effect tively" with this "grave" situation.

In a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors, Mr. Roosevelt said that "no nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries." It is "even more important," he added "for us to strengthen our unity and morals by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

COMPLAINTS INCREASE

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention," he declared, "that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion, or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned form the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities."

"Our government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color. American workers, both or-

(Continued on Page 8)

National Committee Is Organized

Sale of Buttons, Certificates To Finance Venture

NEW YORK — The national committee for the mobilization of 100,000 Negro Americans to march on Washington for jobs in national defense was set up in New York recently under the direction of A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Members of this committee are Walter White, secretary of the NAACP; Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League; Richard Parrish, president of the Association of Negro College Students of New York; Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor, St. James Presbyterian Church; Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University; J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order, Elks of the World; Noah A. Walters, Laundry Workers' Joint Board; E. E. Williams of the Blasters and Drillers Union; Frank R. Crosswaith of the National Negro Labor Committee; Layle Lane, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers; and the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., pastor, Abyssinian Baptist Church.

LOCAL COMMITTEE FORMED

Local march-on-Washington committees have been established in Kansas City, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.; Asbury Park, N. J.; Westchester, N. Y.; New York City, Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Richmond, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla.

"We consider this march an effective method of getting the issue of Negro jobs in defense and the right for participation and integration on a basis of equality with other citizens into the armed forces of the nation, into the main stream of public opinion and before the American people," asserted Mr. Randolph.

Means for financing the march are the sale of buttons and certificates to persons who are willing to make a contribution to support the venture with a dollar or more.

Headquarters in New York have been established at 2289 Seventh Avenue under the supervision of Warren Brown, who recently received his Ph. D. degree from the graduate faculty of political and social sciences at the New School for Social Research.

RALLY AT LINCOLN MONUMENT

Following the march on Washington, a rally will be held at the monument of Abraham Lincoln. At this rally, President Roosevelt and other representatives of the government have been invited to speak, together with Negro leaders.

In Washington, a promotional office has been established under the management of Captain Eugene P. Davidson, who is assistant national director to Mr. Randolph.

One week before the march on Washington, plans have been developed for marches in various cities on the city halls for the purpose of urging the mayors and the city councils to memorialize President Roosevelt to abolish discriminations on account of race or color in government departments and national defense, observed Mr. Randolph.

In New York, he said, the march to the City Hall is to be staged June 27, and is to be combined with Negro Day. Mayor LaGuardia has already been advised of the demonstration.

NO EXPRESSION OF OPPOSITION

"This march on Washington by Negroes is no expression of opposition to the appeal of President Roosevelt for national unity and national defense, and the preservation of American democracy," declared Mr. Randolph. "Sensible, sane, and sober-minded Negroes are for national unity and national defense and for the maintenance of our democratic institutions and way of life.

"The purpose of this march is to impress upon white America that Negroes want to share, and are determined to fight to share, in national unity and national defense and in American democracy as other American citizens share in it.

"We want no part of Hitlerism, Nazism, Fascism, or Communism. We are Americans too, and we shall not rest content until America gives the Negro his full constitutional stature of American citizenship."

NEGRO, JOBLESS MARCH PERTURBS POLICE HEADS OF NATION'S CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June (ANP).—Police officials here are greatly perturbed over the prospect of the arrival of 50,000 additional Negroes, whereas they have difficulty in coping with problems of handling 170,000 who reside in the district. Major Brown, police commissioner, has been approached on the matter of permits for a parade and when told it would be advisable to grant the permit so there would be some order and organization he is believed to have agreed to the suggestion granting a full police escort to the group.

That the official family of the President is taking an active interest in the affair is indicative of the fact that the whites do not [illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible]ch Disturbs D.C. Police

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Police officials here are greatly perturbed over the prospect of the arrival of 10,000 additional Negroes, whereas they have difficulty in coping with problems of handling 170,000 who reside in the district. Major Brown, police commissioner, has been approached on the matter of permits for a parade and when told it would be advisable to grant the permit so there would be some order and organization he is believed to have agreed to the suggestion granting a full police escort to the group. [illegible]

D. C. Police Officials Perturbed Over March

WASHINGTON, June 26—(ANP)—Police officials here are greatly perturbed over the prospect of the arrival of 50,000 additional Negroes, whereas they have difficulty in coping with problems of handling 170,000 who reside in the district. Major Brown, police commissioner, has been approached on the matter of permits for a parade and when told it would be advisable to grant the permit so there would be some order and organization, he is believed to have agreed to the suggestion, granting a full police escort to the group.

That the official family of the President is taking an active part in the affair is indicative of the fact that the whites do not want such a thing to happen in Washington at this critical time.

Chicago Daily News June 14, 1941

U. S. MUST CALL NEGRO WORKERS, STOWE ASSERTS

Lack of Manpower Will Compel Training for Defense Industries.

BY LELAND STOWE.

Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.

New York, June 14.—After nearly two weeks inspecting a wide variety of defense industries from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi Valley, you get an extremely encouraging picture of America's gigantic defense production machine as it is about to shift into high gear.

Simultaneously you get a clearer understanding of those elements that are preventing or will prevent American industries from turning out their maximum quotas of airplanes, tanks, guns and other military equipment while billions of dollars worth of appropriations pile up and up.

Four Vital Obstacles.

The returned American war correspondents who have made this tour have been greatly impressed by the extraordinary progress made by all manner of American industrial enterprises in the last 12 months. Nevertheless "ball-and-chain" elements inevitably exist. They knock costly holes in the efficiency and speed of mass production, and chief among such retarding elements are the following:

1. The insatiable demand for machine tools and gauges, which alone provide the basis for ever-enlarging defense production.
2. Labor disputes and strikes that slow down or paralyze whole sections of vital industrial processes.
3. Near shortages or threatened shortages of raw materials, such as magnesium, aluminum or structural steel.
4. Shortage of trained manpower.

Manpower Is Greatest Hazard.

Of these four elements, oddly enough, the one that attracts the least attention today, yet may well prove to be the most detrimental in the long run, is No. 4—the coming shortage of manpower throughout hundreds of key plants and factories from coast to coast.

The first big "tooling up" crisis has been weathered successfully by the machine-tool industry, even though it must encounter future cycles of strain and crisis. Firm and uncompromising governmental action seems at last to promise a sharp reduction of strike obstructionism. Most industrial leaders admit that shortages of certain raw materials are bound to occur, yet they count upon increased production of such metals as magnesium and aluminum, together with their careful allocation under the priority system, to ease such shortages.

American industrial leaders seem to be keenly awake to all these problems, but most of those with whom we have talked appear to be dodging the disagreeable outlook in regard to the coming and unavoidable shortage of manpower.

Reservoirs Being Drained.

This is probably due to the fact that defense industries, from the beginning of their mobilization, have been profiting by the vast reservoir of unemployed upon which they could draw [illegible]

an opportunity to operate machines as well as sweep floors in our defense plants.

Leaders Shirk Question.

In Hartford, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and other cities we asked chief executives of some of our largest airplane, automotive and similar defense industries if they had plans for employing women to speed up the nation's war effort.

K. T. Keller, president of the Chrysler Corporation, replied for most of them when he declared, "We've got enough problems already. Don't load that one on us right now."

In Buffalo, Burdette Wright, vice-president of Curtiss-Wright, said, "It's an awfully debatable question as to when we shall need to put women on machines. Of course there are many operations which women could do, such as work on light and repetitive machines, inspection and the like. In England they are using a great many women and very successfully."

Sees Women as Success.

The only industrial leader who was outspoken about women's coming role in defense manufacturing was Lawrence D. Bell, president of Buffalo's Bell Aircraft Coropration. He declared:

"I think we'll be employing women on a large scale before very long in American industry. There is no reason why about 40 per cent of the work can't be done, and done very satisfactorily, by women."

All that we have seen during this defense survey under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers has fortified this reporter's conviction that American rearmament can only hit its ultimate [illegible]

Support Increases For March On Washington

WASHINGTON, June (ANP)—Plans for the March on Washington to protest discrimination against Negroes in industry go ahead with speed, according to Capt. Eugene P. Davidson, chairman of the local branch. With his committee meeting every Wednesday in the local Y, Capt Davidson sees nothing but success for the program adopted to register a protest against the unfair treatment accorded Negroes under the present administration. And the fact that the group is bringing this vividly before the very eyes of the President adds to the effectiveness of the demonstration.

According to Capt. Davidson, there will be no unseemly demonstration in the parade nor along the line of march, only the slow beating of muffled drums in cadence with the marchers, who will have every appearance of bemoaning their fate in the economic pattern of the great democracy.

From other cities there has been an enthusiastic response to the call for marchers and when on July 1 the solemn procession wends its way along Pennsylvania avenue, Washington's favorite parade grounds, to the Lincoln memorial, where the group will wait word from the White House.

A third emancipation is anticipated here, for it is hoped that the dramatic effort will move the President to action against the barriers which keep Negroes out of employment.

One hundred thousand Negroes from all parts of the country are expected to participate in the demonstration headed by A. Philip Randolph and the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Supporting the organization in this effort will be a group of other well known groups which have sought to break down these barriers in other ways over a period of years.

Associated with Capt. Davidson here in Washington are a number of well known persons and organizations.

New York has also joined wholeheartedly in the movement and a wave of contagious enthusiasm has swept the eastern seaboad at least, calling on everyone to make the event a success. Buttons are being sold to finance the propisition.

THE NEGRO LABOR NEWS

419 1-2 Milam Street Phone Pre

C. W. RICE, Editor-Publisher

HOUSTON, TEXAS, JULY 26, 1941

An Editorial

ROOSEVELT'S LABOR COMMITTEE

President Roosevelt has named a Committee on Fair Labor Practice. The duty of the committee is to investigate complaints of discrimination against Negroes seeking employment in defense industries and to take whatever steps necessary to correct the practice.

Two Negroes were named on the six man board, a labor leader and a lawyer.

The President's set us is the first Executive Order in the interest of Negroes since the immortal Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

We doubt the committee will be able to remedy discrimination against Negroes in defense industries.

The basic cause of non-employment of Negroes in defense industries is due largely to the discriminatory policies and practices of labor unions which hold labor contracts with the industries. Some of the contracts run as long as for two and three years.

In order to get Negroes on these jobs, the unions themselves must meet in convention assembled and change their by-laws and constitutions so as to admit Negro memberships. The unions may not hold such meetings until probably the next two years.

When the color bar is broken down in the unions, there comes a question of union seniority which would give all white union members preference on the jobs before Negroes could be considered. That's union rule.

Regardless of what the President's committee decides, as long as defense industries operate on a closed shop basis, there is but little hope for the Negro worker, and they will be kept going in a vicious circle.

We don't believe William Green, A. F. of L. president and member of the committee, is going to upset the discriminatory practices and policies of his 30 or more affiliates of the International A.F.L. union, for the benefit of the Negro workers because the President has issued an Executive Order.

We doubt that Phillip Murray, C.I.O. president and another member of the committee, will disrupt the C.I.O.'s contracts and agreements with industries to hire Negroes. If he does, it will be more than has been done with the General Motors Corporation where the C.I.O. holds contract. Negroes employed with that company are still classed as janitors, porters and other unskilled workers.

We agree with the opinion of some that the Executive Order was a clever act on the part of New Deal politicos to avert the MARCH ON WASHINGTON which would have brought much embarrassment to the administration at a time when it could least afford it. It was obvious that the Communists and their sympathizers were ready to join the March to make a nasty mess at the capitol.

A. Phillips Randolph, who had been embarrassed with the "Reds" in the National Negro Congress, and Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, were just about as anxious to avert the March as the President. Randolph gave birth to the idea of the March as he did the Negro Congress.

It is our hope that the President's Committee or some group will be able to formulate a movement by which all free men will be able to follow their trade not only in defense industries but all industries, without regard to race, creed or union affiliation. Democracy will in no way reach perfection until all men have equal opportunity under the law, to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. We cannot have these without a chance to WORK.

It Is Up to Us

Several weeks ago, President Roosevelt issued an executive order prohibiting discrimination on defense jobs in a dramatic move to force manufacturers to provide employment for Negroes. At the time, Mr. Roosevelt announced that he would name a commission to see to it that the terms of the order are carried out. That commission has been named.

The Amsterdam Star-News urged the President to put at least two Negroes on the commission, after it was freely discussed that only one Negro was to be appointed. There are two Negroes on the commission.

We don't have any quarrel with Mr. Roosevelt over his selection. In fact we believe the men chosen are amply fitted for the work, and that if White House cooperation is what the President has led us to believe it will be, the next few weeks ought to witness a steady dwindling of names from the list of the unemployed Negroes.

In appointing Philip Murray and William Green, President of the C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor, respectively, President Roosevelt, we think, made a strategic move. Labor unions play an extremely important part in determining the personnel of industrial plants and they can accept or reject Negroes as they see fit. The history of their programs and policies undeniably substantiate this fact. Messers Green and Murray can bring pressure to bear on the various locals to force down the barriers.

David Sarnoff, President of powerful R. C. A. is in a key position as head of the vast Rockefeller interests to secure the cooperation of big business, while Mark Ethridge, Vice President and General Manager of the usually liberal Louisville-Courier Journal, ought to be able to garner support from the press, especially in the South.

Much of the success of the commission is going to rest on the shoulders of Milton P. Webster, International Vice President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Earl B. Dickerson, Alderman of the City of Chicago, the two Negro members. It will be largely up to them to see that information and incidents regarding discrimination that reach the commission are thoroughly investigated and that plants violating the letter and spirit of the order are exposed and punished.

But behind the entire six men on the commission stands an alert citizenry, backed by an aggressive press. Now that the President has set up the machinery and outlined the course of action, it is up to us . . . both public and press who are interested in seeing justice done. This newspaper, which has supported the "March to Washington" movement since its inception, will give the new commission all the support it possibly can, and at the same time, we intend to take a definite and vigorous stand against the commission if it attempts to soft-soap the issue and fails to translate the President's executive order into practical operation. We don't expect to be fooled this time. If Democracy is what they say it is, we intend to see it really at work.

THE BLACK WORKER

(OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS)

(AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR)

"Know Ye the Truth and the Truth Shall Make You Free"

Vol. VII. No. 7 NEW YORK, JULY, 1941 440 Price 5c

M. P. WEBSTER APPOINTED TO FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE

The Brotherhood was singly honored when President Roosevelt appointed Brother M. P. Webster, First International Vice-President on the Fair Employment Practice Committee to hear and investigate cases of discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

Brother Webster is eminently fitted for this place. In fact, he is undoubtedly the best qualified Negro in the country to serve on this Committee.

He brings this committee a long and fruitful experience as a trade unionist who has organized Pullman Porters, Train Porters, Dining Car employees, Chair Car Attendants, Locomotive Firemen and Hotel Waiters.

Brother Webster has had a most valuable experience as head grievance man of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who is responsible for compiling and presenting submissions involving grievances and claims relating to Pullman Porters, Train Porters, Chair Car Attendants and Porters to the National Railroad Adjustment Board. He enjoys a reputation of having won more cases before this Board than any other person practicing before this body for a trade union.

M. P. WEBSTER

The Fair Employment Practice Committee will deal principally with labor problems. All of the members of the Committee come from significant institutions.

William Green is President of the A. F. of L.

Philip Murray is President of the C. I. O.

David Sarnoff is President of the Radio Corporation of America and a representative of the Rockefeller interests.

Mark Ethridge is Vice-President and Manager of the Louisville Courier Journal.

Mr. Earl B. Dickerson is an attorney and member of the Chicago Board of Aldermen.

The President showed splendid judgment in the selection of Brother Webster for this post. Without Brother Webster on this Board it would have been utterly impossible for Negroes to have had a point of view of Negro workers heard by a man of unusual ability, courage and honesty. Brother Webster has been tried and tested in the fires of a struggle to organize the Pullman Porters and the building of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. No other Negro in America except those in the Brotherhood has had such a rich, important and single experience and training; therefore, the Negroes of America are safe with respect to the work of this Committee in as much as Brother Webster will exercise great influence on its policy.

The first meeting of the Committee was held in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, July 23rd.

—A. Philip Randolph.

could draw month after month. Already, however, this reservoir of jobless men is being drained low.

Plant expansions, to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars in construction, still lie ahead, and when American industry has grown to that extent labor is bound to become increasingly scarce.

Within a year another 1,000,000 men undoubtedly will be called to the colors also, thereby greatly intensifying the shortage of civilian labor.

Thus the question will soon be posed in terms that can no longer be ignored—where will American industry get the manpower that will be absolutely essential, 10 or 12 months from now, for a productive task of simply colossal dimensions?

Must Find New Sources.

If America's defense program is to be fulfilled on anything like the scale that war-time developments dictate—indeed, if it is to be achieved at all—it seems certain that a labor shortage must be avoided. To do that hundreds of thousands of new workers must be found. In the opinion of some best-qualified observers they can be found only among two classes of America's population, among women and among the American Negroes.

These two groups represent the only untapped reservoirs for our industrial production, but most American industrialists are extremely reluctant to face the fact that they will shortly be compelled to train women or Negroes, or both, to operate their machines.

Man Power is Only Limit.

In Cleveland, Tell Verna, general manager of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, is in a position to understand thoroughly the "tight spots" that threaten American defense production. After considering all of them, he says, "the only real limit on our defense program is the limit imposed by human beings. We can get machines of all kinds, but we can't improvise trained men to operate these new machines.

Take the billions of dollars which Washington has appropriated for defense and turn them into man hours. You reach a simply impossible figure. But we've got to meet that figure. How can we meet it? The only possible way is to employ women and Negroes, employ them and train them to operate the machines which produce weapons and munitions."

Mr. Verna declares that most of the labor slack will be taken up by the end of this year or early in 1942. After that he predicts that the nation's factory doors will be opened to women with a bang. But even that radical innovation, in his opinion, won't be sufficient for the stupendous manufacturing task ahead of us in the next several years. Consequently he is confident that Negroes must be given supreme stride if both women and Negroes are employed on a very large scale within another year or 18 months—yet most American industrialists seem blind to this inevitable development.

Negroes See Discrimination.

The case of the American Negro is particularly important, and is likely to provoke a great deal of trouble if it is neglected too long. For Negroes have been discriminated against in the wholesale reemployment that has been going on for the past year, and they are perfectly aware of that fact.

In recent weeks I have talked with Negroes in New York, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago. In each of these centers testimony is identical. Negroes say that their people overwhelmingly are indifferent to the war crisis.

"Why should we go and fight when American whites never take any interest in us until a war comes along?" they ask. "Our boys don't want to go in the Army. Even the Army has a color line. There are plenty of defense jobs? Yes—for everybody but Negroes."

When you consider that America's Negro citizens amount to nearly one-tenth of the total population, it is clear that the Negroes' attitude toward the national crisis can become an exceedingly grave problem unless government leaders swiftly gain some comprehension of the situation.

Negro Pushed in Background.

In our national defense program the last place has thus far been relegated to the Negro, to the peril of the nation. The truth of this fact can be ascertained by any newspaper that undertakes to report on the American Negroes' frame of mind today.

It is also demonstrated when you look for Negro labor in our defense industries. With very rare exceptions the Negro has been barred from employment or training for employment on machines. The excuse is offered that plenty of white labor is available (that won't be true much longer), or that Negroes are not qualified to handle machines, or that white and Negro labor should not be mixed.

In any case and in general, Negroes are being kept on relief while white workers are rapidly being absorbed—and this threatens to create a war-time social problem of unpredictable possibilities.

In the Curtiss-Wright plant in Buffalo I saw a Negro working on a machine for the first time in any defense factory we have visited. It was his third day at work there and he was one of five young Negroes who had just completed a short course of training, although several others were undergoing instruction.

The Negro worker greeted me with a big smile. "I like it here," he said. "The fellows all treat you fine." He had a quick, intelligent face and was a graduate of a Buffalo vocational training school.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1941

THE OPM COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

In appointing members to the recently authorized committee to investigate discrimination against Negroes seeking work in national defense, President Roosevelt has made some excellent choices.

Since the President seemed to think a white man should head a committee primarily concerned with discrimination against Negroes, he could have made few better choices than Mark F. Ethridge of Louisville, Ky.

Negroes can feel no enthusiasm over the choice of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has on every occasion ducked and evaded the issue of color discrimination in the organization he heads, and thus can with poor grace pass upon discrimination practiced by employers.

However, the choice of Philip Murray, CIO head, and a labor leader of proved friendliness to Negro workers, will offset the appointment of the bumbling and timorous Green.

We commend the choice of Attorney Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago as one of the Negro members. He is a man of courage, integrity and repute who will add lustre and judicial balance to the committee, and can be depended upon to be watchful of Negro's interests.

Milton P. Webster, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is not known nationally except in narrow circles, but he is a plain, outspoken man who can be depended upon, we believe, to speak up for Negroes.

Of David Sarnoff much that is commendable can be said but what we can expect from him on this committee is problematical. There is little or nothing in the employment record of the Radio Corporation of America, which he heads, to indicate any especial friendliness to Negroes.

It is ironical that those heading the agitation over a period of years for fairplay in national defense had nothing to say about these appointments and were in no instance asked to join this committee.

The Negro recommendations were made by Walter White and A. Philip Randolph, and it is believed that they also recommended Mark F. Ethridge of Louisville, Ky., as chairman.

Although this fight could not have been waged at all without the Negro press which, led by the Kansas City Call, the Black Dispatch and The Pittsburgh Courier, mobilized national opinion, it is significant that no Negro editor was asked to serve or suggested for membership, although a white editor was.

Also ignored were members of the Committee for Participation of Negroes in National Defense, which includes such nationally known figures as Dr. Rayford W. Logan and Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Washington, D.C.

As a result we have a committee, the majority handpicked by Messrs. White and Randolph which, while good, is not truly representative, what with no Negro from the East, South or Far West upon it.

Therein always lies the danger of two or three individuals being accepted by the Administration as spokesmen for 13,000,000 people without any mandate from these people.

What AFRO Readers Say

ON "WOODPILE" LETTER

Dear AFRO: The "woodpile" letter was a very unfortunate, tactless occurrence, and since the first criticism by the National Negro Congress has been entirely discontinued. We sincerely regret that this letter was ever used and we assure you that no similar occurrence will arise again.

There should be no place in these United States for race or class hatred or misunderstanding and our company will carefully avoid any action that would in any way contribute thereto.

GEORGE LLOYD BUNTING,
Vice President,
Noxzema Chemical Company,
Baltimore.

INDIANA DEFENSE

Dear AFRO: Our defense program in the Crispus Attucks High School is booming—still running day and night. We are building an addition to our new wing this summer. It will be a large foundry.

This was brought about through our defense set-up and the need for a foundry. It will be ready in September.

RUSSELL LANE
Principal,
Attucks High School
Indianapolis.

AID TO ALUMINUM DRIVE

Dear AFRO: The support your paper has given the aluminum-scrap-collection campaign is appreciated. All this tends to make the job much easier. Thank you.

W. R. McCLAYTON,
Baltimore.

NO COMMUNIST

Dear AFRO: Regarding report on Congressional hearings on the Marcantonio Anti-Discrimination Bill (H.R. 3994) appearing in the AFRO, no representative of the United Federal Workers of America appeared during the hearing.

U. S. Tate presented "A Statement on Racial Discrimination in the Federal Service" in his capacity as treasurer of the National Negro Congress and chairman of the committee on labor and industry of the D. C. branch of the NAACP.

Congressman Marcantonio is listed in the Congressional Directory as elected on the American Labor Party ticket. The reference to him as a Communist is incorrect.

(Miss) GERTRUDE B. STONE,
chairman, press and publicity committee, D. C. Branch NAACP,
Washington.

EMPLOYMENT DODGE

Dear AFRO: There is still no work for our group here. When you apply for a job they ask you why you were born.

PETER L. JACKSON,
New York City.

AWARD OF PRAISE

Dear AFRO: Truly heart-warming and soul-inspiring were the actions of the colored populace here, following the "soldier-beating" affair here on July 4. Wholly commendable were the indications of general interest, mutual co-operation, and unity of effort in this case.

J. FARLEY RAGLAND
Lawrenceville, Va.

WANTED MARCH TO GO ON

Dear AFRO: I feel that the cancellation of the projected march on Washington was a serious blunder on the part of officials directing the move.

The Presidential order was a step in the right direction and it was perfectly proper for leaders of the march to laud the President for his action, but I think they should have picked a better name for their so-called "Victory Meeting." That name was a misnomer.

LLEWELLYN E. LEWIS
Chicago.

REAL DETERMINATION

Dear AFRO: For the past six years, I have been striving to write editorials and short stories, but with little success. I have acquired a large stack of rejection slips, but I cannot be discouraged.

Regardless of how hard the task might be, I shall see it to the end, and some day I shall write something that will be a credit to my race and country.

MURIE DUNHAM
512 Perry Street
Elmira, N.Y.

ON SOCIETY NEWS

Dear AFRO: The Richmond AFRO should soft-pedal the society news. Only a few people are in the so-called society. After all, most of us are workers (hence middle class).

Why not print the paper for the masses? including a little society news that would interest the servant girl, the laborer, etc.

RANNY MAYO,
1319 W. Clay Street,
Richmond, Va.

NASHVILLE GLOBE
PROGRESSIVE ★ JOURNAL ★ INDEPENDENT ★ NEW ★ SOUTH ★
SIXTEEN PAGES
NASHVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1941

READY FOR MARCH ON CAPITAL!

Phillip Randolph Not Deterred By Mitchell Blast

Say 50,000 Workers And Professionals Will Put On Protest Parade In Washington July 1

WASHINGTON, June 25 (ANP)—"THE Most Dangerous Negro in America," who is according to Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, A. Philip Randolph will attempt to refute Mr. Mitchell's statements in a mass meeting here this week which is also being sponsored to assist the Job March scheduled for July 1.

The title was accorded Mr. Randolph on the occasion of the Howard university commencement exercises.

The 50,000 Negroes expected here on the first of July are still coming, despite the recent manifesto of the President.

"The march of 50,000 Negroes from the Capitol down Constitution avenue, past the White House and the war department to the Lincoln memorial, will be a silent, dignified, determined challenge to the democracy for which we have fought through the centuries," said Eugene Davidson, assistant national director in chrage of arrangements, from local headquarters.

"All Negroes, laborers, domestics, mechanics, professionals—will join this march that America and the world may know and heed a solemn and determined fight for real democracy."

According to Mr. Davidson, arrangements for this gigantic display of unity are nearing completion with the announcement of the parade's composition. Each state will comprise a brigade of from three to five divisions of women, men girls and boys. They will be headed by World war veterans, high school cadets and Boy Scouts. Vast numbers of undisciplined citizens require experienced veterans to help keep the march orderly and dignified. A strong appeal has gone out from local headquarters to all units

The New York Labor News June, 1941

NAACP SHORTENS MEET FOR "MARCH ON WASHINGTON"

N. Y. Labor News,

NEW YORK CITY—The board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has just agreed to cut short the annual conference of the association at Houston, June 24 to 29 by one day.

The final Sunday meeting of the conference has been canceled in order to give delegates time to reach Washington, D. C. for the March for Jobs to take place there Tuesday, July 1. All conference business will be completed Saturday, June 28. This will leave delegates who wish to participate in the March on Washington free to get to the nation's capitol by July 1.

The action was taken also, to indicate the NAACP's full support of the demonstration in Washington and to make plain to heads of the government the untiy of colored people in this protest against the exclusion of the race from the national defense program.

Washington Mass Meeting Will Hear Jobs' March Head

RANDOLPH TO SPEAK AT MASS MEETING AS JOB MARCH DATE NEARS

WASHINGTON, June (ANP)—"The Most Dangerous Negro in America" who is, according to Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, A. Philip Randolph, will attempt to refute Mr. Mitchell's statements in a mass meeting here his week, which is also being sponsored to assist the Job March scheduled for July 1.

The title was accorded Mr. Randolph on the occasion of the Howard university commencement exercises.

The 50,000 Negroes expected here on the first of July are still coming, despite the recent manifesto of the President.

"The march of 50,000 Negroes from the Capitol down Constitution avenue, past the White House and the war department to the Lincoln memorial will be a silent, dignified, determined challenge to the democracy for which we have fought through the centuries," said Eugene Davidson, assistant national director in charge of arrangements, from local headquarters.

"All Negroes—laborers, domestics, mechanics, professionals—will join this march that America and the world may know and heed a solemn and determined fight for

Washington Mass Meeting Will Hear Jobs' March Head

| CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE |

real democracy."

As the date for the march draws near, interest is becoming feverish. Lichtman Theater corporation is allowing its distributors to hand out 100,000 pieces of literature to the citizens of Washington with the plea that they join the march. Dr. Robert M. Williams, president of the Methodist Ministers conference, composed of all Methodists in the city, has pledged 100 per cent cooperation of both ministers and congregations; Dr. Hampton Gaskins, president of the Baptist Ministerial alliance, announced the passing of a resolution at their weekly meeting in which all Baptist churches of Washington and vicinity have pledged their united support. Thurman Dodson, president of the local committee, when asked about the status of affairs after it was stated that Secretary of Navy Frank Knox had tried to intervene by appealing to A. Philip Randolph, said "Negroes will not be denied their rightful place in America. The march is on. Nobody can stop us now. We want jobs and justice, we'll get both or know the reason why."

'March On Washington' Takes Upward Spirit ---Endorsed By Churches

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—The 50,000 Negroes expected here on the first of July are still coming despite the recent manifesto of the President, according to the March-on-Washington main office.

"The march of 50,000 Negroes from the Capitol down Constitution avenue past the White House and the war department to the Lincoln memorial will be a silent dignified, determined challenge to the democracy for which we have fought through the centuries,' said Eugene Davidson, assistant national director in charge of arrangements.

FOR REAL DEMOCRACY

"All Negro laborers, domestics, me-

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 5)

HEADQUARTERS OF JOBLESS MARCH SET-UP

WASHINGTON, June (ANP).—Elaborate preparations are being made for the "Jobless March on Washington" with the local organization setting up its headquarters in a loft at 7th and S Streets, N. W., where meetings are being held regularly.

Interest in the march is increasing daily and there seems to be a great public response to the plan for 100,000 Negroes to march through the main streets of the capital and on to the Lincoln Memorial where the President is requested to address the marchers and tell them just what the Negro's position is in the United States.

'Most Dangerous Negro In America' To Blast Charges By Rep. Mitchell

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — "The Most Dangerous Negro in America" who is, according to Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, A. Philip Randolph, will attempt to refute Mitchell's statements in a mass meeting here this week, which is also being sponsored to assist the Job March scheduled for July 1.

The title was accorded Randolph on the occasion of the Howard university commencement exercises at which the Illinois congressman was principal speaker.

The 50,000 Negroes expected here on the first of July are still coming, despite the recent manifesto of the President, Randolph declared this week.

"The march of 50,000 Negroes from the Capitol down Constitution avenue, past the White House and the war department to the Lincoln memorial will be a silent, dignified, determined challenge to the democracy for which we have fought through the centuries," said Eugene Davidson, assistant national director in charge of arrangements, from local headquarters.

"All Negroes laborers, domestics, mechanics, professionals—will join this march that America and the world may know and heed a solemn and determined fight for real democracy."

According to Davidson, arrangements for this gigantic display of unity are nearing completion with the announcement of the parade's composition. Each state will comprise a brigade of from three to five divisions of women, men, girls and boys. They will be headed by World war veterans, high school cadets and Boy Scouts.

Vast numbers of undisciplined citizens require experienced veterans to help keep the march orderly and dignified. A strong appeal has gone out from local headquarters to all units of cadets and veterans to report to Davidson for assignment.

As the date for the march draws near, interest is becoming feverish. Litchman theatre corporation is allowing its distributors to hand out 100,000 pieces of literature to the citizens in Washington with the plea that they join the march.

Dr. Robert M. Williams, president of the Methodist Ministers conference, composed of all Methodists in the city, has pledged cooperation of both ministers and congregations.

Dr. Hampton Gaskins, president of the Baptist Ministerial alliance, announced the passing of a resolution at their weekly meeting in which all Baptist churches of Washington and vicinity have pledged their united support.

Thurman Dodson, president of the local committee, when asked about the status of affairs after it was stated that Secretary of Navy Frank Knox had tried to intervene by appealing to A. Philip Randolph, said, "Negroes will not be denied their rightful place in America. The march is on. Nobody can stop us now. We want jobs and justice, we'll get both or know the reason why."

Davidson issued the following statement on Wednesday:

"Although the statement of President Roosevelt relative to his desire and will that something be done immediately in the matter of discrimination against Negroes in national defense industries, and in spite of the statesmanlike gesture in the interest of national unity, the Negro march on Washington will take place July 1, as planned."

Randolph, New York, chairman of the national committee for the March on Washington, was given an ovation in Chicago, Sunday at Metropolitan Community church, following an impressive address.

Randolph in his one hour address recounted point by pfoint the experiences suffered across the many months in an effort to get "equal and exact justice in employment in the national defense program."

Randolph declared: "We have had conferences and meetings with the President and heads of various government departments only to be given the run-around. In our White House meeting Wednesday with the President, members of his cabinet, including Secretaries Stimson and Knok, Knudsen, Hillman and others the officials were told: "Nothing can stop our march on Washington July 1. The people who will be there from all over America are not hoodlums and ruffians. They represent the finest citizens of the nation, sincere in their desire to have justice."

Randolph announced that a large group of Negroes from New York City are going to Gettysburg, Pa., where Lincoln made his immortal address, and will march silently from there to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. Randolph declared that "Mass action at this time is far more impressive than petitions and conferences immediately forgotten."

Set Up "Jobless March On Washington" Headquarters; 100,000 Negroes Is Goal

Expects President Roosevelt to Address Marchers On Position of Negro in United States

Meetings Held Regularly

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Elaborate preparations are being made for the "Jobless March on Washington" with the local organization setting up its headquarters in a loft at 7th and S streets, N. W., where meetings are being held regularly.

Interest in the march is increasing daily and there seems to be a great public response to the plan for 100,000 Negroes to march through the main streets of the capital and on to the Lincoln memorial where he President is requested to address the marchers and tell them just what the Negro's position is in the United States.

Feeling that this is the most effective protest possible, the sponsors are selling buttons and tags and asking the public in general to take part in backing the movement and also to take part in the general demonstration which will focus the attention of the entire world on the plight of the Negro in the land of the free.

Spectacle of Negro March on Nation's Capital Nears Reality

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The spectacle of 50,000 Negroes silently marching through the streets of Washington, behind muffled drums, will become a reality says Eugene P. Davidson, speaking for the Washington branch of the committee being organized by A. Philip Randolph to stage such a protest against unfairness of the administration in not doing more to see that Negroes are given jobs in the national defense projects.

Two meetings, held in Washington recently, met with enthusiastic response and the leaders are planning an energetic drive to put over the program in the most effective manner.

It is planned to have the marchers parade through the main thoroughfares of the city to the famous Lincoln Memorial, where Marian Anderson sang at the feet of the great emancipator and call upon the President to speak to the group there assembled.

"We do not want any private meetings with committees", said Mr. Davidson. "We want the President to speak out forthrightly on the problem and tell the world what this administration will and can do on behalf of the underprivileged minority groups in the city."

Thorough coverage of the country is going to be attempted and buttons will be placed on sale to cover the costs of the hegira to the nation's capital. Radios, newspapers, advertisements all will be used in a concerted drive to put over the programs, says Mr. Davidson.

ARTHUR MITCHELL BRANDS RANDOLPH 'MOST DANGEROUS'

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— "The Most Dangerous Negro in America" who is, according to Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, A. Philip Randolph, will attempt to refute Mr. Mitchell's statement in a mass meeting here this week, which is also being sponsored to assist the Job March scheduled for July 1.

The title was accorded Mr. Randolph on the occasion of the Howard University commencement exercises.

The 50,000 Negroes expected here on the first of July are still coming, despite the recent manifesto of the president.

"The march of 50,000 Negroes from the Capitol down Constitution Avenue, past the White House and the war department to the Lincoln merorial will be a silent, dignified, determined challenge to the democracy for which we have fought through the centuries," said Eugene Davidson, assistant national director in charge of arrangements, from local headquarters.

"All Negroes, laborers, domestics, mechanics. professionals—will join this march that America and the world may know and heed a solemn and determined fight for real democracy."

According to Mr. Davidson, arrangements for this gigantic display of unity are nearing completion with the announcement of the parades' composition. Each state will comprise a brigade of from three to five divisions of women, men, girls and boys. They will be headed by World war veterans, high school cadets and Boy Scouts. Vast numbers of undisciplined citizens require experienced veterans to help keep the march orderly and dignified. A strong appeal has gone out from local headquarters to all units of cadets and veterans to report to Mr. Davidson for assignment.

As the date for the march draws near, interest is becoming feverish. Lichtman Theater corporation is allowing its distributors to hand out 100,000 pieces of literature to the citizens of Washington with the plea that they join the march. Dr. Robert M. Williams, president of the Methodist Ministers Conference, composed of all Methodists in the city, has pledged 100 percent cooperation of both ministers and congregations; Dr. Hampton Gaskins, president of the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, announced the passing of a resolution at their weekly meeting in which all Baptist churches of Washington and vicinity have pledged their united support. Thurman Dodson, president of the local committee, when asked about the status of affairs after it was stated that Secretary of Navy Frank Knox had tried to intervene by appealing to A. Philip Randolph, said "Negroes will not be denied their rightul place in America. The march is on. Nobody can stop us now. We want jobs and justice, we'll get both or know the reason why."

Davidson issued the following statement this week.

"Although the statement of President Roosevelt relative to his desire and will that something be done immediately in the matter of discrimination against Negroes in national defense industries, and in spite of the statesmanlike gesture in the interest of national unity, the Negro march on Washington will take place Julv 1, as planned.

"The statement of President Roosevelt indicates that the technique of making known in uncertain terms the dissatisfaction of loyal Americans with vicious race discrimination is a proper one. Without a doubt it was the advance publicity on the Negro march and the enthusiasm with which Negroes received it, that caused this statement of the chief executive. But he has not gone far enough. This is an all out fight for democracy, and private industries can well ask why the chief executive does not practise what he preaches.

"Why does he not with a stroke of the pen eradicate entirely discrimination, segregation and exclusion in the government which he heads? When this is done the March on Washington can be a celebration of a second emancipation.

"The slogans to be carried in the march have not yet been printed. By his executive orders he can indicate the nature of these slogans. A serious problem affecting national unity can be solved now by the executive."

LABOR SHORTAGE MAJOR PROBLEM IN DEFENSE WORK

6/14/44

Women and Negroes Must Be Hired to Fill Big Need, Stowe Says; Most Leaders of Industry Ignore Issue

By LELAND STOWE
Special to the BUFFALO EVENING NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 14.—After nearly two weeks inspecting a wide variety of defense industries from the Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley you get an extremely encouraging picture of America's gigantic defense-production machine as it is about to shift into high gear. Simultaneously you get a clearer understanding of those elements which are preventing or will prevent American industries from turning out their maximum quotas of airplanes, tanks, guns and other military equipment while billions of dollars' worth of appropriations pile up and up.

The returned American war correspondents who have made this tour, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, have been greatly impressed by the extraordinary progress made by all manner of American industrial enterprises in the last 12 months. Nevertheless "ball-and-chain" elements inevitably exist, chief among them being:

First Crisis Weathered

1—The insatiable demand for machine tools and gauges.

2—Labor disputes and strikes.

3—Near-shortages or threatened shortages of raw materials.

4—Shortage of trained man power.

Of these four, the one which attracts least attention today yet may well prove to be most detrimental is No. 4—the coming shortage of man power throughout hundreds of key factories.

The first big "tooling-up" crisis has been weathered successfully by the machine-tool industry, even though it must encounter future cycles of strain and crisis in the future. Firm governmental action seems at last to promise a sharp reduction of strike obstructionism.

Most industrial leaders admit that shortages of certain raw materials are bound to occur, yet they count upon increased production of such metals as magnesium and aluminum, together with their careful allocation under the priority system, to ease such shortages.

Leaders Dodge Outlook

American industrial leaders seem to be keenly awake to all these problems, but most with whom we talked appear to be dodging the disagreeable outlook in regard to the coming and unavoidable shortage of man power.

Hundreds of thousands of new workers must be found. In the opinion of some best-qualified observers they can be found only among two classes of America's population—women and American Negroes, the only untapped reservoirs for our industrial production. But most American industrialists are extremely reluctant to face the fact they will shortly be compelled to train women or Negroes, or both.

In Cleveland, General Manager Tell Verna of the National Tool Builders' Association said: "We can get machines of all kinds, but we can't

"Take ... which Wash ... ed for defen ... man hours. ... impossible f ... to meet th ... ngt... ... e and turn them ... You reach a simply ... igure. But we've got ... at figure.

possible way is to employ women and Negroes, employ them and train them to operate the machines which produce weapons and munitions."

In Hartford, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and other cities we asked chief executives of some of our largest airplane, automotive and similar defense industries if they had plans for employing women to speed up the nation's war effort. K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler Corporation, replied for most of them when he declared, "We've got enough problems already. Don't load that one on us right now."

Bell Foresees R

(Continued fr

In Buffalo, Burdette Wright, vice president of Curtiss-Wright, said, "It's an awfully debatable question as to when we shall need to put women on machines. Of course there are many operations which women could do, such as work on light and repetitive machines, inspection and the like. In England they are using a great many women and very successfully."

The only industrial leader who was outspoken about women's coming role in defense manufacturing was Lawrence D. Bell, president of Buffalo's Bell Aircraft Corporation.

He declared: "I think we'll be employing women on a large scale before very long in American industry. There is no reason why about 40 per cent of the work can't be done and done very satisfactorily by women."

Negroes Discriminated Against

The case of the American Negro is likely to provoke a great deal of trouble if it is neglected too long. For Negroes have been discriminated against in the wholesale reemployment which has been going on for the past year, and they are perfectly aware of that fact.

With very rare exceptions the Negro has been barred from employment or training for employment on machines. The excuse is offered that plenty of white labor is available (that won't be true much longer), or that Negroes are not qualified to handle machines,

The Louisiana Weekly

ROOSEVELT'S RAPPING OF NAT'L DEFENSE BIAS SEEN AS MOVE TO HALT RANDOLPH'S MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Administration Seeks To Curb March On Capitol

(By Ernest E. Johnson for ANP)

New York, June 19.—In a weekend crowded with developments indicative of the tremendous pressure being exerted by the highest adminsitration officials to curb, if not completely kill, the March on Washington, A. Philip Randolph, directing the nationwide mobilization, announced his scheduled conference with both Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox in Washington at noon

FDR FINALLY SPEAKS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, June 19.—In what observers believe is an attempt to knock the edge off the coming March on Washington, directed by A. Philip Randolph, President Roosevelt called on the Office of Production Management Sunday night to take immediate steps to deal effectively with nation-wide discrimination against Negroes in defense industries.

It is known that the coming demonstration has both the cabinet and the White House worried. Both Stimson and Knox have wired Randolph in New York asking that he come here for a conference.

Observers also declare that Negro leaders have been begging the President for many months to take the stand he did Sunday, but the nation's chief executive ignored such pleas until it became obvious that the coming March on Washington was not to be sidetracked and would likely become very embarrassing, at least, to official Washington.

In his memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, the co-directors of OPM, the President said that "no nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries." It is "even more important for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home

'DR TELLS OPM TO GET NEGROES HIRED IN ARMS PLANTS

THE TAMPA BULLETIN, Saturday, June 28, 1941.

PRESIDENT ACTS BEFORE MARCH ON JULY 1ST

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—In what observers believe is an attempt to knock the edge off the coming March on Washington directed by A. Philip Randolph, President Roosevelt called on the Office of Production Management Sunday night to take immediate steps to deal effectively with nation-wide discrimination against Negroes in defense industries.

It is known that the coming demonstration has both the cabinet and the White House worried. Both Stimson and Knox have wired Randolph in New York asking that he come here for a conference. Mrs. Roosevelt not only wrote a letter to Randolph against the march but made a special trip to New York where she talked with him and Walter White in a closed conference at Mayor La Guardia's office. Nevertheless Randolph has refused to call off the march.

Observers also declare that Negro leaders have been begging the President for many months to take the stand he did Sunday, but the nation's chief executive ignored such pleas until it became obvious that the coming March on Washington was not to be sidetracked and would likely become very embarrasing, at least, to official Washington.

In his memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, the co-directors of OPM, the President said that "no nation combatting the increasing threat of totaliarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries." It is "even more important for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention," he declared, 'that available and much needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, re igion, or national origin. It is said that at time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national, and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities.

"Our government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color. American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much needed employment of fellow workers of all racial and nationality origins in defense industries.

"In the present emergency it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive man power."

Eleanor Roosevelt Confers With March On Washington Leaders

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt again demonstrated her willingness to aid the cause of the Negro when she conferred Friday with A. Philip Randolph and Walter White who are planning a "March on Washington," July 1, to protest silently against the unfair treatment accorded Negroes under the present defense set-up.

It is understood that Mrs. Roosevelt discussed the consequences "good and bad" of the match, and also suggested how "the most effectiveness might be gotten out of the demonstration." Randolph is said to have received two telegrams to date from Secretary of the Navy Knox, but the contents have not been disclosed.

First Lady Confers With March On Washington Leaders

WASHINGTON, June —(ANP) Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt again demonstrated her willingness to aid the cause of the Negro when she conferred Friday with A. Phillip Randolph and Walter White who are planning a "March on Washington," July 1, to protest silently against the unfair treatment accorded Negroes under the present defense set-up.

It is understood that Mrs. Roosevelt discussed the consequences "good and bad" of the match, and also suggested how "the most effectiveness might be gotten out of the demonstration." Randolph is said to have received two telegrams to date from Secretary of the Navy Knox, but the contents have not been disclosed.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TALKS 'MARCH'

WASHINGTON, June 20. (ANP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt again demonstrated her willingness to aid the cause of the Negro when she conferred Friday with A. Philip Randolph and Walter White who are planning a "March on Washington," July 1, to protest silently against the unfair treatment accorded Negroes under the present defense set-up.

It is understood that Mrs. Roosevelt discussed the consequences, "good and bad" of the march, and also suggested how "the most effectiveness might be gotten out of the demonstration." Randolph is said to have received two telegrams to date from Secretary of Navy Knox, but the contents have not been disclosed.

NEGRO LEADERS IN CONFERENCE WITH DEFENSE HEADS

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— An important conference at the White House Wednesday, attended by A. Philip Randolph and Walter White as a result of the proposed job march on Washington scheduled for July 1, heard these two men lay the claims of the Negro people before the president, Mayor LaGuardia and a group of ranking officials of the government.

Present beside those mentioned were Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of Navy Knox. Production Directors Knudsen and Hillman.

Mayor La Guardia acted as spokesman for the government chiefs and said that there "has been some discrimination in the employment of Negroes" on defense jobs and he said that the official group that discussed the situation Wednesday would be able to find a solution.

The mayor did not indicate what steps would be taken to instrument the president's order of last Sunday that more defense jobs be opened to the members of the colored race.

The mayor further praised the condition which saw the colored representatives sit at the table with government officials to discuss the problems which face the group in America.

Complete silence surrounds the meeting as far as any definite plans are concerned and calls at the White House fail to illuminate the situation beyond the briefest mention of the meeting. Mr. Randolph together with Frank Crosswaithe, noted orator and Socialist from New York, were seen together in Washington on Wednesday, but they had little to say concerning the meeting. It is reported that some sort of plan is being drafted whereby industry, especially the defense program, will begin to absorb more Negroes according to the president's mandate.

Leaders See Gov. Officials On Jobs; Silent On Results

WASHINGTON, June—(ANP) —An important conference at the White House Wednesday, attended by A. Philip Randolph and Walter White as a result of the proposed job march on Washington scheduled for July 1, heard these two men lay the claims of the Negro people before the President, Mayor LaGuardia and a group of ranking officials of the government.

Present beside those mentioned were Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of Navy Knox, Production Directors Knudson and Hillman.

Mayor LaGuardia acted as spokesman for the government chiefs and said that there "has been some discrimination in the employment of Negroes" on defense jobs and he said that the official group that discussed the situation Wednesday would be able to find a solution.

The mayor did not indicate what steps would be taken to instrument the President's order of last Sunday that more defense jobs be opened to the members of the colored race.

The mayor further praised the condition which saw the colored representatives sit at the table with government officials to discuss the problems which face the group in America.

Complete silence surrounds the meeting as far as any definite plans are concerned and calls at the White House fail to illuminate the situation beyond the briefest mention of the meeting. Mr. Randolph together with Frank Crosswaithe, noted orator and socialist from New York, were seen together in Washington on Wednesday, but they had little to say concerning the meeting. It is reported that some sort of plan is being drafted whereby industry, especially the defense program, will be gin to absorb more Negroes according to the President's mandate.

Jobless March Headquarters Set Up In Washington

WASHINGTON, June —(ANP) —Elaborate preparations are being made for the "Jobless March on Washington"' with the local organization setting up its headquarters in a loft at 7th and S streets, N. W., where meetings are being held regularly.

Interest in the march is increasing daily and there seems to be a great public response to the plan for 100,000 Negroes to march through the main streets of the capital and on to the Lincoln memorial where the President is requested to address the marchers and tell them just what the Negro's position is in the United States.

Feeling that this is the most effective protest possible, the sponsors are selling buttons and tags and asking the public in general to take part in backing the movement and also to take part in the general demonstration which will focus the attention of the entire world on the plight of the Negro in the land of the free.

Belated Gesture On Defense Jobs Is Voiced By FDR

FDR's Action Viewed As Sequel to "Jobless March on Capital," 100,000 Strong

WASHINGTON, June (ANP).— In what observer's believe is an attempt to knock the edge off the coming "March on Washington" directed by A. Philip Randolph, President Roosevelt called on the Office of Production Management Sunday night to take immediate steps to deal effectively with nation-wide discrimination against Negroes in defense industries.

It is known that the coming demonstration has both the cabinet and the White House worried. Both Stimson and Knox have wired Randolph in New York asking that he come here for a conference. Mrs. Roosevelt not only wrote a letter to Randolph against the march but made a special trip to New York where she talked with him and Walter White in a closed conference at Mayor LaGuardia's office. Nevertheless Randolph has refused to call off the march.

Observers also declare that Negro leaders have been bogging the President for many months to take the stand he did Sunday, but the nation's chief executive ignored such pleas until it became obvious that the coming "March on Washington" was not to be sidetracked and would likely become very embarrassing, at least, to official Washington.

THE BLACK DISPATCH, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1941

Randolph to Speak at Capitol Meet as March Date Nears

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—"The Most Danferous Negro in America," who is, according to Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, A. Philip Randolph, will attempt to refute Mr. Mitchell's statements in a mass meeting here this week, which is also being sponsored to assist the March scheduled for July 1.

The title was accorded Mr. Randolph on the occasion of the Howard university commencement exercises.

The 50,000 Negroes expected here on the first of July are still coming, despite the recent manifesto of the President.

"The march of 50,000 Negroes from the Capitol down Constitution avenue, past the White House and the war department to the Lincoln memorial will be silent, dignified, determined challenge to the democracy for which we have fought through the centuries," said Eugene Davidson, assistant national director in charge of arrangements, from local head quarters.

"All Negroes laborers, domestics, mechanics, professionals—will join this march that America and the world may know and heed a solemn and determined fight for real democracy."

According to Mr. Davidson, arrangements for this gigantic display of unity are nearing completion with the announcement of the parades' composition. Each state will comprise a bridage of from three to five divisions of women, men, girls and boys. They will be headed by World war veterans, high school cadets and Boy Scouts. Vast numbers of undisciplined citizens require experienced veterans to help keep the march orderly and dignified. A strong appeal has gone out from local headquarters to all units of cadets and veterans to report to Mr. Davidson for assignment.

As the date for the march draws near, interest is becoming feverish. Lichtman Theater corporation is allowing its distributors to hand out 100,000 pieces of literature to the citizens of Washington with the plea that they join the march. Dr. Robert M. Williams, president of the Methodist Ministers conference, composed of all Methodists in the city, has pledged 100% cooperation of both ministers and congregations; Dr. Hampton Gaskins, president of the Baptist Ministerial alliance, announced the passing of a resolution at their weekly meeting in which all Baptist of Washington and vicinity have pledged their united support. Thurman Dodson, president of the local committee, when asked about the status of affairs after it was stated that Secretary of Navy Frank Knox had tried to intervene by appealing to A. Philip Randolps, said "Negroes will not be denied their rightful place in America. The march is on. Nobody can stop us now. We want jobs

President's Memo Fails To Halt March On Washington

President Requests Industry To Use All Available Manpower

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The precedent-shattering Chief Executive of a nation whose every resource is bent toward the restoration of democracy to a war-torn world, threw the strength of his own endorsement behind the demands for that democracy of an underprivileged tenth of his own nation last week.

As prominent Negroes throughout the country were marshalling their forces for a history-making march on the nation's capital for the staging of a dramatic protest against jim crow, segregation and discrimination in defense industry, President Roosevelt spoke out in condemnation of such injustices.

Mr. Roosevelt's denunciation of a system which excludes Negroes from integration in defense work was contained in a memorandum to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, Office Of Production Management heads, on Thursday and released to the press by White House Secretary Stephen Early on Sunday.

"Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion, or national origin," the memorandum read. "It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. Also that discrimination against Negro workers has been nation-wide, and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effects in many localities. This situation is a matter of grave national importance, and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively."

Recalling a recent pronouncement by the OPM to all defense contract holders, Roosevelt declared "as Chief Executive of the nation, I place the full support of my office behind your statement to the effect that all holders of defense are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available and competent Negro workers.

"No nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries." The Executive memorandum continued. "Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

The Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production, Roosevelt's edict

A. Philip Randolph Calls President's Statement Too Late

Statements from the lips of the President of the United States recommending that industry play fair with the Negroes of America are "commendable" according to the observation of A. Philip Randolph, militant national leader of the growing "March to Washington" forces.

Statements, however, are not enough and the Negroes of the nation will not receive their just due in defense production and industrial employment until that President issues Executive Orders—statements with teeth in them and punishment for disobedience.

That is the position taken by Randolph who announced to the country on Monday that in spite of the denunciation from the White House of discrimination in defense, the organized protest against injustice and the "March To Washington" must go forward.

Randolph's determination to see through the dramatic protest against barriers set up against Negroes, was emphasized with the revelation that the strongest pressure was at work to dissuade him and his committee from making the unique demonstration.

Exemplary of this pressure was a letter from the First Lady of the Land, who has often publicly endorsed the fighting head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in which Mrs. Roosevelt stated "I feel very strongly that your group is making a very grave mistake at the present time to allow this march to take place. I am afraid it will set back the progress which is being made, in the Army at least, toward better opportunities and less segregation."

Any "incident' which might occur as a result of the march "may engender so much bitterness that it will create in Congress even more solid opposition from certain groups that we have had in the past," Mrs. Roosevelt continued.

Confer At City Hall

The letter was followed by a conference with Mrs. Roosevelt and Mayor LaGuardia on Friday morning at City Hall with Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, present. Expressing their appreciation for the "fine spirit of both Mrs. Roosevelt and the Mayor toward the Negro people," Randolph and White stuck to their guns, reiterating that the "March to Washington" movement is an expression of the dissatisfaction of Negroes with the policy of discrimination in departments of the federal government and in national defense industries against Negroes. They held also that its effect upon America as a whole would be beneficial in that it would show the consciousness of the Negro citizen of his mass power.

Referring to the Roosevelt statement, Randolph said: "a release

show the reason why."

Davidson issued the follo statement on Wednesday.

"Although the statement President Roosevelt relative to desire and will that something done immediately in the matt of discrimination against Negro in national defense industries, an in spite of the statesmanlike ges ture in the interest of nationa unity, the Negro on Washington will take place July 1 as planned.

"The statement of President Roosevelt indicates that the technique of making known in an uncertain terms the dissatisfaction of loyal Americans with vicious race discrimination is a proper one. Without a doubt it was the advance publicity on the Negro march and the enthusiasm with which Negroes received it, that caused this statement of the chief executive. But he has not gone far enough. This is an all out fight for democracy, and provate industries can well ask why the chief executive does not practice what he preaches."

"Why does he not with a stroke of the pen eradicate entirely discrimination, segregation and exclusion in the government which he heads? When this is done the March on Washington can be a celebration of a second emancipation."

"The slogans to be carried in the march have not yet been printed. By his executive orders he can indicate the nature of the slogans. A serious problem affecting national unity can be solved now by the chief executive."

---

said. He called upon industry to "take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers, regardless of race, national origin, religion or color."

"In the present emergency, it is imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem. I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower."

8 POINT PROGRAM

MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

"Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy"

The war in which our country is engaged not only involves a major share of its resources, but also everyone of its citizens both white and black. The Negro citizen, therefore, who is part of the warp and woof of these United States, is vitally concerned not only in a military victory of his country but also in the triumph of the expressed aims of the war.

Every statement of war aims by responsible leaders in all walks of life, the principles of the four freedoms, the eight point program of the Atlantic Charter and it is to be hoped, the prospectus of a much needed Pacific Charter, express the desire that the outcome of this vast and terrible conflict will be the triumph of democracy and its establishment on a wider and firmer basis. To insure such a result the preservation and extension of our democratic principles must be an essential part of winning the war.

For the masses of people abstract principles have vitality only in concrete expression. "Freedom from want is real only when it means a chance to work for sufficient food, clothing and shelter. Likewise for the Negro, and for all oppressed people everywhere, the fight for democracy has meaning only when it grants to them the full measure of every right as well as of every obligation for which democracy stands.

We Negroes do not enjoy these rights in the country to which we have given fully of our labor, our talents and of our blood. To insure that national unity so essential for victory it is imperative that the Negro be given an equal chance with every other American to enjoy the privileges of American citizenship.

The source of our disabilities lies in the caste system maintained by the Southern states, where segregation and discrimination in social, economic and political life spreads its vicious influence elsewhere. Only an all-attack by the national government on this caste system at its source will destroy its danger to national unity.

Therefore, 13,000,000 Negroes representing one-tenth of the population demand of our national government this 8 point program for winning democracy for the Negro and thereby winning the war for democracy.

1. We demand in the interest of national unity, the abrogation of every law which makes a distinction in treatment between citizens based on religion, creed, color, or national origin. This means an end to Jim Crow in education, in housing, in transportation and in every other social, economic and political privilege; and especially we demand, in the capital of the nation, an end to all segregation in public places and in public institutions.

2. We demand legislation to enforce the 5th and 14th amendments guaranteeing that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law so that the full weight of the national government may be used for the protection of life and thereby may end the disgrace of lynching.

3. We demand the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments and the enactment of the Pepper Poll Tax Bill so that all barriers in the exercise of the suffrage are eliminated.

4. We demand the abolition of segregation and discrimination in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Corps, and all other branches of national defense.

5. We demand an end to discrimination in jobs and job training. Further, we demand that the F. E. P. C. be made a permanent administration agency of the U. S. Government and that it be given power to enforce its decisions based on its findings.

6. We demand that federal funds be withheld from any agency which practices discrimination in the use of such funds.

7. We demand Negro and minority group representation on all administrative agencies so that these groups may have recognition of their democratic right to participate in formulating policies.

8. We demand representation for the Negro and minority racial groups on all missions, political and technical, which will be sent to the peace conference so that the interests of all people everywhere may be fully recognized and justly provided for in the post war settlement.

Nothing less than this program will afford Negroes their constitutional rights; nothing less will be an evidence of America's devotion to the democratic way of life.

PRESS RELEASE JANUARY 15, 1941

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
AN INTERNATIONAL UNION
AFFILIATED WITH THE AFofL

217 West 125th Street
Room 301
New York City

HOW TO BLAST THE BOTTLENECKS OF RACE PREJUDICE IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

By A. Philip Randolph

Negroes are not getting anywhere with National Defense. The whole National Defense Setup reeks and stinks with race prejudice, hatred, and discrimination.

It is obvious to anyone who is not deaf, dumb and blind that the south, with its attitude that the Negro is inferior, worthless, and just simply don't count, is in the saddle. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Army, Navy, and Air Corps are dominated and virtually controlled by southerners.

But the southerners are not alone responsible for the fact that Negroes are being brutally pushed around. The north, east and west are also to blame, because they wink, connive at and acquiesce in this practice of discriminating against Negroes.

But regardless of who is responsible for the raw deal Negroes are getting, the big bald fact is they are getting it.

Responsible committees of Negroes who seek to intercede in behalf of the Negro being accorded the simple right to work in industries and on jobs serving National Defense and to serve in the Army, Navy, and Air Corps are being given polite assurances that Negroes will be given a fair deal. But it all ends there. Nothing is actually done to stop discriminations.

It seems to be apparent that even when well-meaning, responsible, top government officials agree upon a fair and favorable policy, there are loopholes, and subordinate officers in the Army, Navy,

and Air Corps, full of race hatred, who seek its contravention, nullification, and evasion.

This is why upstanding, independent, able and intelligent Negroes should be in responsible posts of every department of the government. They must be there to stimulate, suggest and initiate the formulation of certain policies favorable to the Negro, and they must be there to help police these policies in the interest of their fair and consistent execution.

Now, fortunately, Negroes have good, able, and sound people in Dr. Channing H. Tobias in the Draft Board, Judge William H. Hastie in the War Department, Dr. Robert Weaver in the National Defense Commission, Frances Williams in the Consumers' Section, and a few others.

But they are helpless without the collective, mass support of the Negro people. Aggressive, articulate, determined, mass support will strengthen their hands.

It is not enough for Negroes to want jobs in the factories, mills mines, and offices, they must diplomatically and undiplomatically, ceremoniously and unceremoniously, cry out in no uncertain terms their demand for work and their rightful places in every department of the Army, Navy, and Air Corps, based, of course, upon recognized qualifications.

Evidently, the regular, normal and respectable method of conferences and petitions, while proper and ought to be continued as conditions may warrant, certainly don't work. They don't do the job. However, they are a necessary preliminary, advance-guard work, for only a small committee can intelligently formulate a program. But the few people of ability who may develop a program may not possess the power to enforce it or secure its adoption.

Just a casual analysis and survey of the dynamics

and mechanics of modern movements, legislation, administration and execution, show that only power can effect the enforcement and adoption of a given policy, however meritorious it may be. The virtue and rightness of a cause are not alone the condition and cause of its progress and acceptance. Power and pressure are at the foundation of the march of social justice and reform.

Now power and pressure do not reside in the few, the intellegentsia, they lie in and flow from the masses. Power does not even rest with the masses as such. Power is the active principle of only the organized masses, the masses united for a definite purpose.

Hence, Negro America must bring its power and pressure to bear upon the agencies and representatives of the Federal Government to exact their rights in National Defense employment and the armed forces of the country. No real, actual, bonafide, definite and positive pressure of the Negro masses has ever been brought to bear upon the executive and legislative branches of the city, state, and national governments.

Now, as to a practical program.....

I suggest that TEN THOUSAND (10,000) Negroes march on Washington, D. C., the capitol of the Nation, with the slogan: WE LOYAL NEGRO AMERICAN CITIZENS DEMAND THE RIGHT TO WORK AND FIGHT FOR OUR COUNTRY.

Negroes could join this march from various sections of the country from all trades, professions and callings, such as laborers, doctors, nurses, lawyers, teachers, preachers, mechanics, soldiers, women, and youth groups.

Our demand would be simple, single and central; namely jobs in National Defense and placement as soldiers and officers of all ranks we are qualified for, in the armed forces.

No propaganda could be whipped up and spread to the

effect that Negroes seek to hamper defense. No charge could be made that Negroes are attempting to mar national unity. They want to do none of these things. On the contrary, we seek the right to play our part in advancing the cause of national defense and national unity. But certainly, there can be no true national unity where one tenth of the population are denied their basic rights as American citizens.

Committees of the marchers could be planned to meet and confer with various government officials about the needs, demands and rights of the Negro.

Such a pilgrimage of 10,000 Negroes would wake up and shock Official Washington as it has never been shocked before. Why? The answer is clear. Nobody expects ten thousand Negroes to get together and march anywhere for anything at any time. Negroes are supposed not to have sufficient iron in their blood for this type of struggle. In common parlance, they are supposed to be just scared and unorganizable. Is this true? I contend it is not.

What an impressive sight ten thousand Negroes would make marching down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C. with banners preaching their cause for justice, freedom and equality.

One thing is certain and that is if Negroes are going to get anything out of this National Defense which will cost the nation 30 or 40 billions of dollars that we Negroes must help pay in taxes as property owners and workers and consumers, WE MUST FIGHT FOR IT AND FIGHT FOR IT WITH GLOVES OFF.

PRESS RELEASE MAY 29, 1941

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
AN INTERNATIONAL UNION
AFFILIATED WITH THE AFofL

217 West 125th Street
Room #301
New York City

NEGROES OUT TO SHAKE AMERICA FOR JOBS AND JUSTICE

IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

By A. Philip Randolph

In a democracy every citizen has a right to express his opinion about the policies of the government. He has a right, lawfully and orderly, to seek to change these policies when he deems them inadequate and unjust.

This is the purpose of the plan for 100,000 Negroes to march on Washington.

Negroes are rightfully dissatisfied with the Administration's policy or lack of policy on the Negro and defense. We are out to change it.

From an examination of various techniques, strategies, and methods of action that may be employed by minority groups to get their rights, it has become apparent, evident, and obvious to me that the Negroes' most effective weapon today is their mass power.

Mass power is the chief form of power Negroes possess if they mobilize it. It is a matter of common knowledge, however, that Negro mass power has never been really tested, measured and utilized to even its approximate maximum pressure possibilities. The Negro masses have always been discounted, underrated and undervalued. The stress and emphasis and importance have always been put upon the moneyed, educated, and talented Negro.

While we need to continue to develop and encourage

Negroes of talent, money and education, the present crisis in the world--which is profoundly changing American national economy--demands that we go to the Negro masses where the power lies to save the race from degradation and ruin.

No other force under the sun can save the Negro today but his mass power, orderly and lawfully used to achieve his liberation from economic, social and political slavery.

When 100,000 Negroes march on Washington, it will wake up Negro as well as white America.

It will stun the government, shock business and astonish organized labor.

In the name of the National March-On-Washington Committee, I call upon Negroes everywhere, from coast to coast, to form March-On-Washington Committees immediately and stage marches on their city halls one week before the march on Washington, to urge the mayors and city councils to memorialize President Roosevelt to issue an executive order to abolish discriminations in all government departments and national defense.

I call upon the Negroes everywhere to gird for an epoch-making march and demonstration, July 1st, for jobs, justice and freedom in the Nation's Capitol.

On to Washington!

Let the Negro masses march!

Let the Negro masses speak!

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
OF
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

In the Matter of

and

Complainant

Case No. .....

Date .....

C H A R G E

Pursuant to Presidential Executive Order No. 8802 the undersigned hereby charges discrimination on account of (race) (creed) (national origin) by
cross out words not applicable

Name of Firm, Agency, School, Union

Address

in

City

(_) Private Defense Industry
(_) Vocational or Training Program
(_) Government Agency
(_) Labor Organization

The following facts are submitted to substantiate this charge:

1. Race, Religion or National Origin of Complainant _____

2. Job, position or classification for which application was made _____

3. Qualifications for such job, position or classification:

A. Education _____

B. Experience and Work history _____

C. Civil Service List Date of Examination Rating

4. Date of application / certification (in person) (by letter) for position _____

5. Date of refusal to employ or admit _____

44

...ial position of persons refusing or transmitting refusal

_____ _____
Name Position

7. Reason given for such refusal _____

8. Statement of additional facts and/or circumstances indicating discrimination on account of race, religion or national origin:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

9. Names and addresses of any witnesses to facts and/or circumstances indicating discrimination:

Names	Assresses

The undersigned further charges that the said unfair employment practices are contrary to the public policy of the United States of America as stated in Executive Order No. 8802.

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this day
of 1942
At .....
.....

_____
Notary Public

Name and address of Person Claiming Discrimination:

_____
Name

_____
Address

_____
City and State

To March On Washington For Jobs And Equal Participation In National Defense July 1st

Office: 2289 7th Avenue
New York, New York
Tel. Ed. 4-4341

B U L L E T I N

Vol. 1 No. 2. Negro-March-On-Washington-Committee June 9, 1941

BUTTON SALE CAMPAIGN

Over 30,000 buttons have been distributed in the New York Metropolitan area, but the Chinese sold ten million buttons in New York City for the cause of China. If this small group can do this, then surely we can dispose of more than 30,000 for this project. Each Saturday is Button Day where everyone may secure buttons at the price of 10¢ each, distributed by young ladies on street corners and public spots that reach Negro America in New York. These sales are made in an effort to defray expenses arising out of this Great Movement. Why not act now and do your part--Buy a Button and Sell a Button.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WASHINGTON

AmericanBBus Company
165 West 46 Street
33 to 45 passengers----$4.00 per person

Greyhound Bus Company
242 West 34 Street
37 passengers ----$5.10 per person

Train
Pennsylvania R R &
B & O
15 to 300 persons ----$6.70 per person
300 & up ----$4.50 per person

The buses require 8 hours one way, two rest periods and one meal period.

Trains require approximately 4½ hours one way.

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS

March on your City Hall--June 27
March on Washington --July 1

CERTIFICATES

Certificates of Social Action are now available. Please see that every organization has its quota. They will sell to individuals for at least one dollar and as much as possible. Many organizations are contributing $25 and more.

GIGANTIC RALLY

for the

March-On-Washington

NATIONAL NEGRO DAY

Friday Evening

8 o'clock P. M.

June 27th, 1941

Dorrence Brooks Square, 138th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.

Hear latest reports and final plans on mobilization for March-On-Washington, July 1st, 1941.

"Not ALMS but OPPORTUNITY"

PUBLIC MEETING

BY

NEGRO COMMITTEE TO MARCH on WASHINGTON

FOR EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN

NATIONAL DEFENSE

AT

EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH

3rd & 4th Sts., Englewood, N. J.

MONDAY EVE., JUNE 23, 1941

SPEAKER

Mrs. BESSYE BEARDEN

Social Worker and Journalist

"Strike a blow against denial of Jobs in Government Defense Projects; against Racial Discrimination in Government Departments; against wide-spread Jim-Crowism in the armed forces of the Nation."

SPONSORED BY THE

Englewood Urban League

PRESS RELEASE JUNE 7th, 1941

NEGROES GIRD FOR MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS IN DEFENSE

The National Committee for the mobilization of 100,000 Negroes to march on Washington for jobs in national defense was set up in New York a few weeks ago under the direction of A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Members of this committee are Walter White, Secretary of the NAACP; Lester B. Granger, Assistant Executive Secretary of the National Urban League; Richard Parrish, President of the Association of Negro College Students of New York; Reverend William Lloyd Imes, Pastor of the St. James Presbyterian Church; Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University; Mr. J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Independent Benevolent Order of Elks of the World; Noah A. Walters, Laundry Workers' Joint Board; E. E. Williams of the Blasters and Drillers Union; Frank R. Crosswaith of the Negro Labor Committee, Layle Lane, Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers; and Reverend Adam C. Powell, Jr., Pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

A Call to Negro America to mobilize for the march on Washington for jobs and justice in national defense was issued several weeks ago. As a result of the Call, local March-On-Washington Committees have been established in Kansas City, Missouri; St. Paul, Minnesota; St. Louis, Missouri; Chicago, Ill., Buffalo, N. Y., Newark, N. J., Jersey City, N. J., Asbury Park, Westchester, New York City, Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga., Savannah, Ga., Tampa and Jacksonville, Florida.

Committees are still in the process of formation, and sentiment for the march is mounting everywhere, states Mr. Randolph.

The run-around that Negroes are receiving when they apply for jobs at industrial plants that have contracts for national defense-- running into hundreds of millions of dollars-- has created nation-wide unrest

among the Negro people. To correct this condition, conference after conference has been held with President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy, Knox, and Secretary of War, Patterson, and Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, Sidney Hillman. And in every instance the Negro leaders have received very respectful hearings, but we are not getting any jobs, concluded Randolph.

Therefore, many of the Negroes throughout the country have come to the conclusion that the conference technique is not sufficient to meet this serious issue. Therefore, they have decided to develop an expression of Negro mass power. We consider this march as an effective method of getting the issue of Negro jobs in defense and the right for participation and integration on a basis of equality with other citizens into the armed forces of the Nation, into the main stream of public opinion and before the American people, asserted the Union leader, Randolph.

Means for financing the march are the sale of buttons for ten cents and certificates to persons who are willing to make a contribution to support the march with a dollar or more.

Headquarters for the march in New York have been established at 2289 Seventh Avenue under the supervision of Mr. Warren Brown, who recently received his Ph. D. from the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Sciences at the New School for Social Research.

Fraternal organizations, churches, civic movements, women's federations, youth groups, trade unions, doctors and lawyers associations are all throwing in their lot in this all-out total demonstration on the part of Negroes for jobs in defense, stated Mr. Randolph.

Following the march on Washington, a great rally will be held at the Monument of Abraham Lincoln, because of its historical symbolism in connection with the issuance of the Proclamation of Emancipation

by Abraham Lincoln. At this rally, President Roosevelt and other representatives of the government have been invited to speak, together with Negro leaders.

In Washington, a promotional office for the march has been established under the management of Captain Eugene P. Davidson, who is Assistant National Director to Mr. Randolph.

It is proposed that the march be silent with muffled drums and that the marchers carry banners proclaiming the right of the Negroes, as citizens of America, to jobs and justice.

One week before the march on Washington, plans have been developed for marches in various cities on the City Halls for the purpose of urging the Mayors and the City Councils to memorialize President Roosevelt to abolish discriminations on account of race or color in government departments and national defense, observed Mr. Randolph. In New York, he said, the march to the City Hall is to be staged June 27th, and is to be combined with Negro Day, which is an event for the purpose of developing greater economic security for the Harlem Community. Mayor LaGuardia has already been advised of the fact that this demonstration will take place.

This march on Washington by Negroes is no expression of opposition to the appeal of President Roosevelt for national unity and national defense, and the preservation of American democracy. Sensible, sane, and sober-minded Negroes are for national unity and national defense and for the maintenance of our democratic institutions and way of life. The purpose of this march is to impress upon white America that Negroes want to share, and are determined to fight to share, in national unity and national defense and in American democracy as other American citizens share in it, commented March Generalissimo, Randolph.

We want no part of Hitlerism, Nazism, Fascism, or Communism. We are Americans too, and we shall not rest content until America gives the Negro his full constitutional stature of American citizenship.

NEGRO MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

2289 Seventh Avenue

New York, N. Y.

Edgecombe 4-4341

NEGRO MARCH ON WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

2289 Seventh Avenue

New York, New York

Edgecombe 4-4341

Registration Blank

Number of representatives participating in "March-on-Washington"_____
(Tuesday, July 1, 1941)

Number of representatives participating in "March-on-City Hall"_____
(Tuesday, June 27, 1941)

Name of Church or Organization_____

Address_____

Officer in Charge_____

Note: Kindly submit a list of the persons participating--names and addresses--and enclose with this blank.

PLANS FOR PERMANENT ORGANIZATION
OF
MARCH ON WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 1. The name of this organization shall be THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON COMMITTEE This organization shall be a national one with small local or branch organizations wherever the population and need of the Negro people warrant one. The seat of the national office shall always be in New York City.

ARTICLE 2. The purpose of this organization shall be cited in the preamble.

ARTICLE 3. The composition of this organization; by that who shall be eligible for membership. This organization shall be a Negro organization open to membership to every Negro upon payment of ten (10¢) cents dues. Fifty percent of the dues are to be retained by the local or branch organization and the other fifty percent to be turned over to the National office in New York.

ARTICLE 4. There shall be a National Organization, distinguished from the local or branch organizations. The National Organization shall consist of a National Chairman, National Secretary, National Treasurer and a National Executive Board of Directors. The National Executive Board shall be empowered to appoint a committee at large.

ARTICLE 5. Election and term of office....Officers shall be elected at each regular convention and they shall hold office for two years. There shall be a biennial convention and officers shall be sworn in during the sessions of the convention at which they are elected.

ARTICLE 6. Duties of officers....The duties of the Chairman--The National Chairman shall preside at all sessions of the National Organization. He shall perform his executive duties when convention is not in session. He shall exercise a general supervision of all affairs of the National Organization. The Chairman shall be chairman and ex-officio of the National Executive Board. He shall have authority to call special meetings. The National Chairman shall have the power to act and to decide on any emergency affecting the National Organization. The National Chairman shall have the power to appoint committees and Regional Directors

ARTICLE 7. The duties of the Executive Secretary shall be to keep a true record of all proceedings of the National Organization. The Executive Secretary shall keep in regular contact with all of the local or branch organizations throughout the country. The Executive Secretary shall be custodian of all of the records and fixtures of the National Organization. The Executive Secretary shall submit a complete and regular report on all items of expenditure of funds and all vouchers submitted to the National Treasurer. The Executive Secretary shall receive all funds and collect all dues and shall deposit all such funds and dues with the Executive Treasurer. The Executive Secretary shall be bonded.

ARTICLE 8. The duties of the Executive Treasurer....The Executive Treasurer shall retain all funds and dues and upon proper authority shall pay all bills. All bills and funds must be paid by check. All checks must be signed and countersigned by the Executive Chairman and Executive Treasurer. The Executive Treasurer shall be bonded.

ARTICLE 9. The duties of the Executive Board of Directors. The National Executive Board of Directors shall consist of the National Chairman, National Secretary, National Treasurer. Additional members shall be chosen from Regional Directors and others not officers in a local or branch. The National Executive Board of Directors shall not be more than fifteen members nor less than nine members. This Executive Board shall act as an advisory council to the Executive Chairman when called upon or when a question of policy arises. The National Executive Board shall have the power upon its own motion to call the National Executive Chairman into consultation. The Board shall have access to books and accounts of the National Secretary and National Treasurer. The National Executive Board shall audit books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer once yearly, at least. The National Board with the National Chairman shall have the power and authority to administer the funds of the National Organization.

ARTICLE 10. There shall always be a quorum of

ARTICLE 11. The National Executive Committee is to be chosen geographically. The country is to be divided up either by Congressional areas, states or other methods.

ARTICLE 12. There shall be a Regional head over each geographical segment. This regional head shall report from time to time the functioning of the various locals or branches in his regional area. He shall be responsible for the remittance of funds from the locals or branches to the National Organization.

ARTICLE 13. The locals or branches shall pattern their organization after the National Organization.

Immediate Release June 16th, 1941

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT ON RACIAL JOB BARRIERS

By A. Philip Randolph

The statement of the President on racial job barriers which appeared in the press, Monday, June 16th, is commendable, but it does not go to the root of the problem. Of course, if this statement had been issued several months ago, instead of at this time, it would have had the effect - no doubt - of doing much toward the elimination of discrimination against Negroes by various industrial concerns that possess defense contracts ranging into hundreds of millions of dollars.

While it is the strongest statement that he has yet made, it has no mandatory power and does not force business concerns holding defense contracts to employ Negro workers. Therefore, these factories may still resort to all sorts of evasions to get around giving the Negro a fair and square deal in employment. Some of them may put in a Negro here and there and consider that they have satisfied the President's request to eliminate racial barriers.

The Negro March-on-Washington Committee wishes to reiterate its proposal that the President issue an executive order, which has teeth in it and is part of his legislative-executive power, which will compel all concerns that have government contracts or that will receive government contracts to put Negroes to work, representing their population ratio at least. In fact, Negroes should be employed in the industries producing defense munitions in numbers exceeding their population ratio because they have been kept out of such jobs since the defense crisis began; and not only defense jobs but out of general industry, thereby compelling them to resort to relief.

For instance, although Negroes constitute but 5% of the population of New York, they are 23% of the relief population. This is

due definitely to the fact that Negroes are barred from employment purely on racial and not qualification grounds.

I wish it definitely understood that this statement of the President will not stop the march of Negroes on Washington. Local committees in different parts of the country, which are the agencies for the mobilization of 100,000 Negroes to march on Washington for jobs and justice in National Defense, are redoubling their efforts - and from reports that have been received - the enthusiasm is mounting high.

In addition to jobs in National Defense, the Negro march on Washington movement wants the President also to issue an executive order to abolish discriminations in all federal departments of the government. Competent Negroes who pass civil service examinations are being denied the opportunity to serve, merely because the machinery for selecting the applicants is subject to manipulation, and Negroes are often the victims despite the fact that they sometimes make the highest ratings.

Plans are afoot to hold a big mass meeting in Washington this Friday for the purpose of discussing the statement of the President and intensifying the work of mobilizing the Negroes for the march.

A series of street rallies are planned in Harlem to also acquaint the Negro community with the fact that the movement to march on Washington is proceeding apace with greater intensity.

Meetings are planned throughout the country to acquaint Negroes with the significance of the President's statement, and to step up the activities for the march.

A. Philip Randolph, National Director

National Negro March-on-Washington Committee

N.Y. Office - 2289 Seventh Avenue
Edgecombe 4-4341

Celebrating "A Victory"

A. Philip Randolph in top picture addressing the 4,000 people who rallied at Salem M. E. Church, Tuesday night to celebate the march-on-Washington "victory." Below is Walter White conferring with David Sarnoff on the rostrum. The next is Mayor LaGuardia extolling the Negro race for its achievements, and next is a part of the audience listening intently to the speakers. (See story.)

To Name Executive Secretary of FEPC

By J. ROBERT SMITH

Strong indications that Lawrence W. Cramer, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, will be the person selected to serve as administrator to the Fair Employment Practice Committee recently appointed by President Roosevelt to halt discrimination against Negroes in defense industries holding contracts with the Unted States Government, were unearthed by the Star-News this week.

Representing the chairman of the committee, Mark F. Ethridge and also the committee as a whole, David Sarnoff, president and general manager of Radio Communications of America, told more than 4,000 Harlemites at a mass meeting called by A. Philip Randolph and the Negro March-on-Washington Committee to render a report of the campaign, declared that the administrator whose name he did not mention would be appointed within a few days.

Interviewed by the Star-News and informed that it was rumored that the former governor was the committee's first choice, Mr. Sarnoff said that there was a strong possibility that he was the man. Asked whether his salary was to be $9,000 a year as circulated, Mr. Sarnoff replied that the matter of compensation had not yet been decided by the group.

Mr. Cramer, who taught Government on the faculty of Columbia University was appointed lieutenant governor of the Virgin Islands under former Governor

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

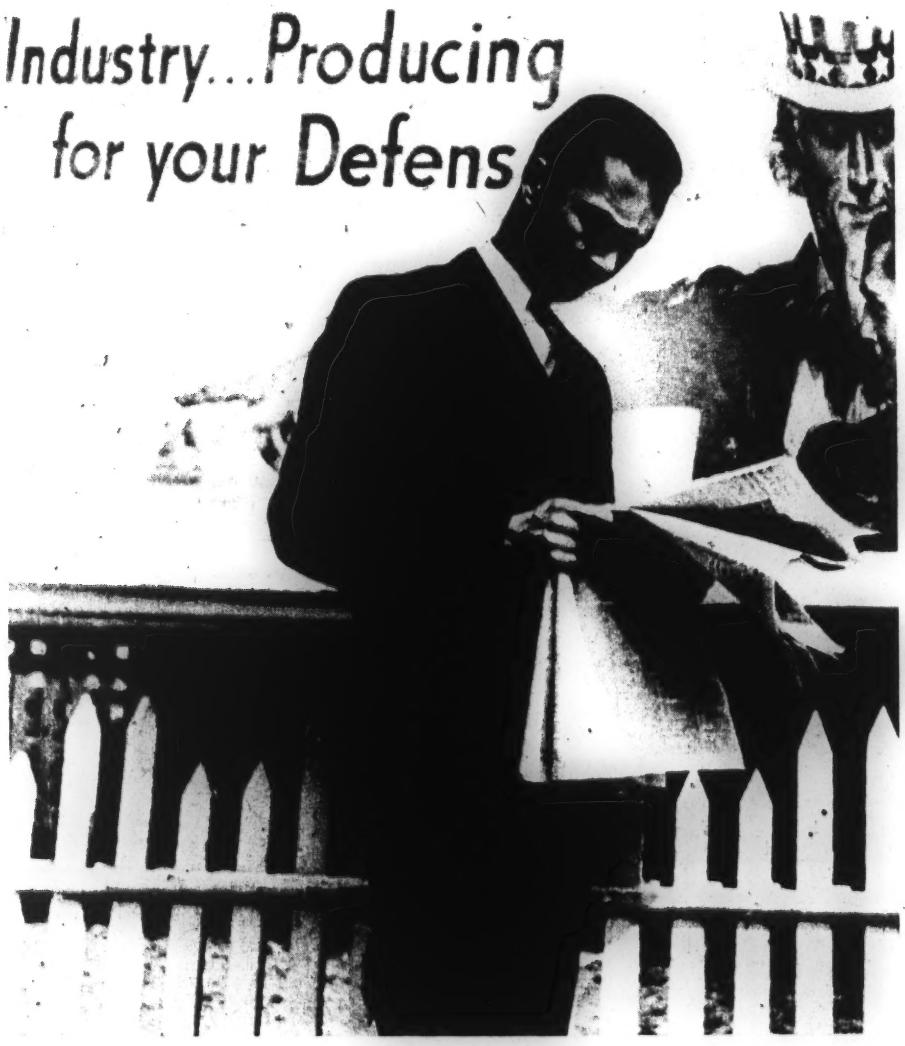
Administrator?

LAWRENCE W. CRAMER
May Get Important Post

JIM CROW

DESTROYS DEFENSE

Negro Americans Want Jobs and Peace



FIFTY THOUSAND young men like Fitzgerald Bramwell are ready to fill the huge shortage of skilled workers in America's aircraft industry. But they are BARRED because they are Negroes. One hundred and three thousand white men have already secured new jobs in aircraft. But with all the fine words about Democracy of President Roosevelt and Sidney Hillman, less than one hundred Negroes have secured these jobs.

The President's policies lead us rapidly down the road to war in the name of Democracy. But the President does nothing about Jim Crowism in national defense, nothing about it in the Navy, the Army and the Federal Government. Officials, politicians and employers hypocritically talk about Democracy but practice Jim Crowism. Negro Americans want jobs and peace. They do not want starvation and death.

The National Negro Congress is fighting a mighty battle against Jim Crowism in our nation. You can help. Write the President of the United States, write your Congressman and Senators today. There is a National Negro Congress Council in your town. For its address and more information on our fight for jobs write to:

THE NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS
717 FLORIDA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

We call your attention to the June 27th issue of **Friday** *Magazine, on sale right now on all newsstands. This issue contains a dramatic story in pictures, the story of Fitzgerald Bramwell, young Negro engineer. His story is typical of tens of thousands. Be sure to read the story of this young man, his problems, his family and the cruel job discrimination against him. You and all your friends will be vitally interested in this story of a young Negro father's attempt to break down the Jim Crow barriers to a decent job. Buy* **Friday** *Magazine on your nearest newsstand now.*

NEGRO PEOPLE WANT JOBS AND PEACE AT HOME

CITIZENS' ATTENTION!

NATIONAL NEGRO
MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON COMMITTEE
REPORTS TO NATION ON PRESIDENT
ROOSEVELT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER
AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN
NATIONAL DEFENSE

AT

PUBLIC MASS MEETING

IN

SALEM M. E. CHURCH

7th AVENUE AND 129th STREET

New York City

ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1941

7:30 P. M.

Speakers:

MAYOR FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA
WALTER WHITE
DAVID SARNOFF
President and General Manager, RCA
BESSYE BEARDEN
LESTER GRANGER
DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS
FRANK R. CROSSWAITH
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, Chairman

Meeting under the auspices of the

NATIONAL NEGRO MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON COMMITTEE
217 WEST 125th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Room 301

440

Cramer Named Secretary Of President's FEP Committee

Former Governor of Virgin Islands to Have Negro Deputy — 27 Companies Have Changed Negro Labor Policy.

(By Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 14—The Committee on Fair Employment Practice Monday named Lawrence Cramer, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, as executive secretary, following an all-day session.

Present at the conference were Chairman Mark Etheridge, David Sarnoff, Porter Webster and Earl B. Dickerson. William Green was in Chicago while Phillip Murray continues ill.

The naming of Mr. Cramer to the position clears the way for the organization of an administrative staff, including the naming of a Negro deputy executive secretary.

Cramer, who before his elevation to the governorship in 1935, served for four years as deputy governor, resigned this year. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin and Columbia university, his liberalness and ability have been widely heralded. Permanent headquarters have been established in the Social Security Building, OPM Division.

It was also brought out at the conference that 27 large corporations, handling defense contracts

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

CRAMER NAMED

(Continued from Page 1)

have changed their policy towards employing skilled Negro labor. Eleven of these have to deal with the airplane industry.

Among other companies, who have expressed no change in their attitude towards Negro labor are the Consolidated Aircraft Co., Baldwin Locomotive Co., Vultee Corp., North American Aviation Co., and the Colt Company. It is believed that the policy of these companies will come in for close scrutiny.

Attorney Dickerson's motion that a series of regional conferences, embracing the Pacific Coast, the middle west, the Atlantic Coast and the deep South, be held, was passed.

At these conferences, members of the committee will hold public hearings at which time representatives of companies having government contracts will be asked to outline the policies of their companies with respect to Negro labor.

The War, Navy and Maritime departments have notified the commission that all contracts now carry a clause outlawing discrimination, in accordance with President Roosevelt's executive order.

It is planned that a meeting will shortly be held to discuss ways and means of enforcing the contracts.

The FEP also launched a fight against discrimination in all government agencies, and at the end of the meeting announced that reports proved definite progress had been made in extending defense training through the NYA and other agencies.

Speaking in this connection, Attorney Dickerson said:

"I wish to make it clear that the path is being cleared for Negroes to get training in skilled work connected with the national defense program, which is so vitally important in the fulfillment of our program.

"We are determined to create job opportunities, but we must have Negroes who are trained to take advantage of these opportunities," he concluded.

LaGuardia Says FDR's Order Is "Historical"

Crowded Church Tell of Progress Hears Speakers

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Three thousand persons crowded into Salem M. E church here to hear A. Philip Randolph, Mayor Fierella H LaGuardia, David Sarnoff and other personages identified with the circumstances surrounding the executive order issued by President Roosevelt barring discrimination in the national defense program. The occasion also marked the first public report from the Negro March on Washington committee since its national director, Mr. Randolph, told a nation-wide radio audience on July 1 that the projected march had been found "unnecessary at this time" and therefore postponed.

No attempt was made to evade the fact that considerable criticism had been levelled at the march committee for its decision to call off the demonstration. In fact, the meeting was intended to give full explanation of the factors involved which prompted this momentous decision. Mr. Randolph, in a clear and forthright manner, succeeded in doing just that.

LAGUARDIA PRAISED

However, the remarks of Mayor LaGuardia, described by all prevlous speakers as the "unrelenting champion in favor of the executive order," along with the committee, were no doubt the climax of the evening.

"I am glad to be called upon to join in the discussion," he opened, "of what is a real landmark in the progress of democracy. I believe the executive order signed by President Roosevelt will remain one of the important public documents in our history, and the man who signed it will take his place among the true champions of liberty and true democracy.

"It may not be a literary gem," he continued. "Its meter might be defective in its poetry, but I am in a position to tell you that the man who signed it believed in it, in every line of it, in every word of every sentence of it."

He minced no words in lauding members of the March on Washington committee for their sincerity in tackling a problem which had become "a public scandal against minority groups."

WANTS BOARD TO SUCCEED

Turning his attention to the members of the Fair Employment Practice committee, named under the order, the fiery little mayor said: "This board may be a success for a time. It will have the opportunity to demonstrate to the entire country what the Negroes of America have produced in the last generation. No group nor race has made as much progress in 70 years as the Negro. You have accomplished and you have produced men and women in the sciences, arts, industries, and professions and athletics that has taken other races generations to produce."

Considered a paramount importance was the admonition of the speaker, also civilian defense administrator, to guard against claims of discrimination by industry to cover up "incompetency, dishonesty and immorality." While this remark met with the wide approbation and had its proper relation to the subject under discussion, many were quick to see the mayor making an indirect defense of his order suspending a Negro city employe on a charge of alleged "moral

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, AUGUST 16, 1941

Leaders Report on Job March

NEW YORK. — Leaders of the National March-on-Washington Committee lauded the efforts of their supporters before an audience of 4,000 in Salem Methodist Church, Tuesday night of last week, as A. Philip Randolph, director, explained why the march was called off.

"Simply stated," Mr. Randolph said, "the march was postponed because its main objective — the issuance of an executive order banning discrimination in national defense — was secured in conference with the President."

Jobs Main Issue

Jobs in defense industries, he asserted, are more vital than openings in the various armed services of the country, although the committee's plans include eventual attacks on all phases of government-sponsored discrimination.

Outstanding among the speakers at the meeting was Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, who termed the executive order "one of the

On Job March Leaders Report

(Continued from Page 1)

important public documents in our history."

"A Public Scandal"

He was outspoken in his praise of the march movement leaders for their sincerity in tackling a problem which had become "a public scandal against minority groups."

Mr. Randolph reviewed the series of futile conference with the President and heads of the War and Navy Departments and the OPM which characterized earlier phases of the ultimately successful campaign.

Unity Lauded

He emphasized the spirit of unity among various co-operating organizations and the weekly press, but scored the white press for its almost universal hands-off policy.

Other speakers included:

David Sarnoff, white, president of the Radio Corporation of America and a member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee; Walter White, NAACP executive secretary;

Lester Granger, National Urban League official; Dr. Channing Tobias, National YMCA Council; Mrs. Bessye Bearden, National Council of Women, and Frank R. Crosswaith, Labor Commitee of Harlem.

Following the reading of the financial report, a collection of $116.83 was raised.

THE EAST TENNESSEE NEWS

KNOXVILLE, TENN., THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1941

RANDOLPH IN FIRST REPORT DEFENDS ACTION IN CALLING OFF D. C. MARCH

THE NEW YORK AMSTERDAM STAR-NEWS

Saturday, August 16, 1941

Urges Local Negroes to Continue Defense Job Figl

Randolph In Borough Talk

Tells of Conference With President; Crowd Attends

The first mass meeting of the March-On-Washington Committee sponsored by the Brooklyn Women's Voters Council, since the issue of the President's executive order, was held at Brooklyn's Public School 35, Lewis Avenue and Decatur Street, last Friday evening.

A crowd, eager to learn the precise meaning of the President's order, heard A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and conceiver of the idea of the march, give an interpretation of just what the probable outcome of the order would be.

Mr. Randolph declared that pressure upon the governing forces by an enmassed group, firm in the belief that they deserve the same rights as others, was the only means of attaining the real independence of the race. He also informed the audience that when his committee met with the President to discuss the possibilities of eliminating discrimination in the defense industries, the President appointed a sub-committee composed of the directors of OPM, Secretaries Stimson and Hull, Walter White, Mayor LaGuardia and several others to make arrangements whereby the march on Washington could be cancelled.

According to the President, an executive order in this particular instance was a rare procedure. However, Mr. Randolph was staunch in the belief that now was the time to be firm in the demands of the people. He asked that the order also include no discrimination in the Federal departments. It was therefore, he said, a moral obligation that the march be postponed.

"Over 100,000 Negroes stand ready to carry out the original plans of the M. O. W. Committee if the executive order is not followed through as provided. The demonstration of capacity power of the Negro people illustrates that they will no longer remain lax in the democracy to which they, too, have contributed," Randolph concluded.

Other speakers on the program were Charles Berkley of the Brooklyn Coordinating Committee, Albert Schandzer, Dr. Irving and Mrs. Ethel Williams. The Women's Voters Council, under the leadership of Mrs. Margaret V. Brown, donated over $100 to the cause of the March On Washington Committee. They intend to keep the local committee active.

Randolph Tells of Defense Problems

Brooklynites attended a mass meeting sponsored by Brooklyn's March-on-Washington Commi at the Stephen Decatur Junior High School, Lewis Ave. & Decatur St., on Friday night. The ab photo of A. Phillip Randolph was snapped during the course of his dynamic talk. Others photograp are Dr. Irving, Charles Berkley and Mrs. Margaret V. Brown. (Story at left)

FOUR THOUSAND ATTEND MASS MEETING IN HARLEM

To celebrate and explain to the public the victory won by the contemplated "March On Washington," A. Phillip Randolph, head of the Pullman Porters' Union, Lester Granger, Walter White and other leaders of the movement called a mass meeting. More than 4000 attended in a Harlem church.

Upper left: Lester Granger on the left and Dr. Channing H. Tobias express need for unity in fighting discrimination in industries. Lower left: A. Phillip Randolph, master of ceremonies pledges his unceasing support to fight against discrimination.

In the next photo Bessye Bearden of the New York tax department spoke eloquently for the women's side and assured the continued support of the fairer sex in the fight.

A member of the committee that spoke with the President about the plight of Negroes in the present defense set-up was Frank Crosswaith, who told an ear-capturing story that brought cheers from the audience. Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia of New York City, sits fanning on the stage. He was speaker also.—Rowe photos.

PM, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1941 NEW YORK

Our Photogenic Mayor is shown in the pulpit of Salem M. E. Church, in Harlem, as he assured an audience of Negroes that FDR would permit no discrimination against them in national defense. The meeting was sponsored by the National Negro March-on-Washington Committee. *PM Photo by Irving Haberman*

Randolph Gives Report On Washington Parade

From Iowa — Des Moines

New York—(By Ernest E. Johnson for ANP)—Three thousand persons crowded into Salem M. E. church here Tuesday night to hear A. Philip Randolph, Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia, David Sarnoff and other personages identified with the circumstances surrounding the executive order issued by President Roosevelt barring discrimination in the national defense program. The occasion also marked the first public report from the Negro march on Washington comittee since its national director, Mr. Randolph told a nation-wide radio audience on July 1 that the projected march had been found "unecessary at this time" and therefore postponed.

No attempt was made to evade the fact that considerable criticism had been levelled at the march committee for its decision to call off the demonstration. In fact the meeting was intended to give full explanation of the factors involved which prompted this momentous decision. Mr. Randolph, in a clear and forthright manner, succeeded in doing just that.

Coming to the controversial point, he said: "Simply stated, the march was postponed because its main obtee will be retained and expanded, the national director in stirring and dramatic fashion so sypical of him, let it be known that "we want one million Negroes organized in these committees to make a power that must be reckoned with."

jective, namely the issuance of an executive order banning discrimination in national defense, was secured in conference with the President.

Next Step

"What about discrimination in the departments of the federal government? This was one of our objectives. While it was one of our objectives, it was not our main objective. We consider that it is more important to get jobs for Negroes in national defense so that they may get milk and bread for their babies than to get them in the army or navy or air corps although we shall continue to fight to abolish discriminations in all departments of the government and the armed forces of the nation. This will be the next step in the fight of the march committee movement.

"The National Negro March on Washington Committee would have been placed in an untenable absurd and ridiculous position had it rejected its chief objective when offered by the President on the grounds that we didn't get everything we wanted as a pretext for marching anyhow.

'I want to make it clear 'that the purpose of the march on Washington movement' was not to serve as an agency to create a continuing state of sullen unrest and blind resentment among Negroes against discrimination. Its purpose was and is to achieve a specific and definite thing, namely. elimination of barriers to jobs for Negroes."

Declaring that the march commit-

WDED CHURCH HEARS ANDOLPH REPORT ON WASHINGTON PARADE

Dayton

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—(By nest E. Johnson for ANP)—ree thousand persons crowded o Salem M. E. church here esday night to hear A. Philip ndolph, Mayor Fiorella H. Laardia, David Sarnoff and other rsonages identified with the cumstances surrounding the ecutive order issued by Presint Roosevelt barring discrimation in the national defense ogram. The occasion also arked the first public report from the Negro March to Washington committee since its national director, Mr. Randolph, told a nation-wide radio audience on July 1 that the projected march had been found "unnecessary at this time" and therefore postponed.

No attempt was made to evade the fact that considerable criticism had been levelled at the march committee for its decision to call off the demonstration. In fact the meeting was intended to give full evplanation of the factors involved which prompted this momentous decision. Mr. Randolph, in a clear and forthright manner, succeeded in doing just that.

However, the remarks of Mayor LaGuardia, described by all previous speakers as the "unrelenting champion in favor of tne executive order," along with the committee, were no doubt the climax of the evening.

"I am glad to be called upon to join in the discussion," he opened, "of what is a real landmark in the progress of democracy. I believe the executive order signed by President Roosevelt will remain one of the important public documents in our history, and the man who signed it will take his place among the true champions of liberty and true democracy.

"It may not be a literary gem," he continued. "Its meter might be defective in its poetry, but I am in a position to tell you that the man who signed it believed in it, in every line of it, in every word of every sentence of it."

He minced no words in lauding members of the March to Washington committee for their sincerity in tackling a problem which had become "a public scandal against minority groups."

Turning his attention to the members of the Fair Employment Practice committee, named under the order, the fiery little mayor said: "This board may be a success for a time—and it will be. But what is important is that I want it to be a success for all time. It will have the opportunity to demonstrate to the entire country what the Negroes of America have produced in the last generation. No group nor race has made as much progress in 70 years as the Negro. You have accomplished and you have produced men and women in the sciences, arts, industries, and professions and athletics that has taken other races generations to produce."

Considered of paramount importance was the admonition of the speaker, also civilian defense administrator, to guard against claims of discrimination by industry to cover up "incompetency

While this remark met with wide approbation and had its proper relation to the subject under discussion, many were quick to see the mayor making an indirect defense of his order suspending a Negro city employe on a charge of alleged "moral turpitude."

Mr. Randolph also reviewed the circumstances leading to the idea of the march pointing to the need for the development of "the technique of mass pressure," a thing new to the Negro. He scored the "dreadful conspiracy of silence" on the part of the white press with one exception, that of "P. M." There was praise for the efforts of Mayor LaGuardia and disdain for William S. Knudsen, co-director of Office of Production Management.

Coming to the controversial point, he said: "Simply stated, the march was postponed because its main objective, namely the issuance of an executive order banning discrimination in national defense, was secured in conference with the President.

"What about discrimination in the departments of the federal government? This was one of our objectives. While it was one of our objectives, it was not our main objective. We consider it is more important to get jobs for Negroes in national defense, so that they may get milk and bread for their babies than to get them in the army or navy or air corps, although we shall continue to fight to abolish discriminations in all departments of the government and the armed forces of the nation. This will be the next step in the fight of the march committee movement.

"The National Negro March on Washington committee would have been placed in an untenable, absurd and ridiculous position had it rejected its chief objective when offered by the President on the grounds that we didn't get everything we wanted as a pretext for marching anyhow.

3000 Hear Randolph Report On March; LaGuardia Makes Hit

Phila Tribune

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

NEW YORK (ANP)—Three thousand persons crowded into Salem M. Church, last Tuesday night to hear A. Philip Randolph, Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia, David Sarnoff and other persons identified with the circumstances surrounding the executive order issued by President Roosevelt barring discrimination in the National Defense program.

The occasion also marked the first public report from the Negro March on Washington Committee since its national director, Mr. Randolph, told a nation-wide radio audience on July 1 that the projected march had been found "unnecessary at this time" and therefore postponed.

No attempt was made to evade the fact that considerable criticism had been leveled at the march committee for its decision to call off the demonstration. In fact, the meeting was intended to give full explanation of the factors involved which prompted this momentous decision. Mr. Randolph, in a clear and forthright manner, succeeded in doing just that.

LaGuardia Scores

The remarks of Mayor LaGuardia, described by all previous speakers as the "unrelenting champion in favor of the executive order," were the climax of the evening.

"I am glad to be called upon to join in the discussion," he opened, "of what is a real landmark in the progress of democracy. I believe the executive order signed by President Roosevelt will remain one of the important public documents in our history.

"It may not be a literary gem," he continued. "Its meter might be defective in its poetry, but I am in a position to tell you that the man who signed it believed in it, in every line of it, in every word of every sentence of it."

Randolph Reports

Mr. Randolph also reviewed the circumstances leading to the idea of the march pointing to the need for the development of "the technique of mass pressure," a thing new to the Negro. He scored the "dreadful conspiracy of silence" on the part of the white press with one exception, that of "PM".

There was praise for the efforts of Mayor LaGuardia and disdain for William S. Knudsen, co-director of Office of Production Management. Coming to the controversial point, he said:

"Simply stated, the march was postponed because its main objective, namely, the issuance of an executive order banning discrimination in national defense, was secured in conference with the President.

"What about discrimination in the departments of the federal government? This was one of our objectives. While it was one of our objectives, it was not our main objective.

Jobs The Issue

"We consider that it is more important to get jobs for Negroes in National Defense than to get them in the Army or Navy or Air Corps, although we shall continue to fight to abolish discriminations in all departments of the government and the armed forces of the nation.

"The National Negro March on Washington Committee would have been placed in an untenable, absurd and ridiculous position had it rejected its chief objective when offered by the President on the grounds that we didn't get everything we wanted as a pretext for marching anyhow," he said.

Lester Granger of the National Urban League, Walter White of the NAACP, Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the Selective Service Administration and Frank P. Crosswaith of the Negro Labor Committee, all active members of the march committee, made short addresses.

In the place of Mark Ethridge, chairman of the Fair Employment Practice committee, was David Sarnoff, also a member and also president of the Radio Corporation of America, who spoke in behalf of the committee.

Watchtower

By Roy Wilkins

ONE of the easiest and most popular pastimes in our race is that of charging our leaders of various movements with "selling out." Let any man or set of men stick their heads above the common herd for a minute and try to do anything and, sooner or later (more often sooner) they are charged with selling out the interests of the group.

Roy Wilkins

Now, not all of them are honest and capable and doubtless many have actually and literally sold out. Others have been merely stupid and been led to slaughter. In the recent March-on-Washington proposal and its ending in the securing of an executive order from the President, there were the usual cries of "sell-out." For this reason it is revealing to read the comments of a daily newspaper syndicated columnist on the whole negotiation, giving his story of the actions of our leaders from the "white" point of view. I reproduce here Ray Tucker's column of June 28:

"Obdurate.—President Roosevelt's order forbidding discrimination against Negroes in defense factories was literally prized out of him by threat of a "march on Washington" by members of that race. The prospect of such a demonstration at this time threw the Administration into panic. They manipulated every lever in sight to prevent the affair.

"The director of the threatened march, A. Philip Randolph, wrote to the President several weeks ago, asking if he would address the group when it reached the capital on July 1. There was no reply for two weeks. Then Randolph, who heads the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, received a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt. She said she had discussed the matter with her husband, and that he was sternly opposed to the idea. Last week Negro leaders were invited to New York by Mayor LaGuardia in his capacity as civilian defense director. He begged them to call off the demonstration, but they refused. President Roosevelt subsequently summoned the sponsors to the White House, and personally asked them to leave the matter to him. Again they declined.

"Mr. LaGuardia and Aubrey Williams, NYA director, attended this session. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was at Campobello off New Brunswick, tried by telephone to persuade them to listen to her and her husband's arguments. Still the Negro representatives, supported by the most prominent members of their race, refused to abandon the scheme.

"Mandate.—The climax came dramatically at a White House conference early this week. The dramatis personnae reveal the President's intense desire to avert a spectacle which inevitably would have political, social and economic repercussions. Besides Mayor LaGuardia, Mr. Williams and Social Security Coordinator Anna Rosenberg, F. D. R. called in OPMers Knudsen, Knox, Stimson and Hillman.

"The President opened the discussion by reiterating his firm opposition to the proposed 'march.' He declared that problems affecting the Negro race cannot be settled in that manner. He asked: 'What would happen if the Irish and Jewish people staged a march on Washington? It would be resented by the American people, because such a march would be considered as an effort to coerce the Government and make it do certain things.' Randolph replied that the Irish and Jewish people have no grievances, while the Negroes do, and added that all other forms of protest have proven ineffective. When Mr. Roosevelt refused to address the group on the ground that he does not speak to such assemblages, he was reminded that he once spoke before the American Youth Congress, which booed him when he denounced the Communists. F. D. R. soon left the room after turning over chairmanship of the meeting to Secretary Stimson.

"The practical Mayor LaGuardia then suggested issuance of a presidential order against discrimination on defense jobs. Both Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman opposed this, because so many other factors are involved in the defense program. Both agreed, however, to use their 'influence' to insure the hiring of Negroes. Randolph and Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P. replied that 'education' and 'persuasion' have been tried and failed. Then it was that the President agreed to issue his mandate."

Note that this is not a boastful Negro leader (who has just sold out) declaring that the Administration was thrown "into a panic." This is the considered, published opinion of a white writer.

Note that with all the power of a most powerful administration brought to bear upon them, our men did not falter. The biggest names in the nation's capital did not awe them. The pressure from all the big "friends" of the Negro did not deter them. In the presence of, and listening to the condemnation of the Chief Executive himself, they stood their ground.

This is testing of a grinding and crushing sort. But they came through. Always it should be remembered, in every situation, that in this country with its overwhelming white majority, only the greatest skill in the use of the widest assortment of techniques, perfectly timed, can get results. That is why the cry of "sell out" should be used sparingly and only after obtaining all the facts and analyzing all the angles of the particular situation.

ADVERTISEMENT — ADVERTISEMENT

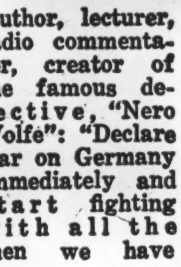
The Inquiring Reporter

THE QUESTION

"To guarantee the continuation of democracy, in the United States and the world, what do you think our country should do now?

THE ANSWERS

REX STOUT, author, lecturer, radio commentator, creator of the famous detective, "Nero Wolfe": "Declare war on Germany immediately and start fighting with all the weapons and men we have ready."



CLIFTON FADIMAN, book critic, New Yorker magazine, quiz-master "Information Please": "I don't see what else there is to do but fight at the drop of a hat. Seems to me the hat is about ready to be dropped. No sane American likes this prospect, but the alternatives are self-destruction or slavery."

SALLY RAND, dancer and actress. "We Americans know what the score is, and we know that the democratic team can win with our unhampered, all-out aid. Charlie Chaplin's double at Berchtesgaden can't frighten or stop us."

TALLULAH BANKHEAD, stage, screen and radio actress: "When there is an epidemic of a foul and fatal disease, the sane and humane thing to do is to innoculate against its spreading. The foulest and most fatal disesase that has ever blighted mankind is Hitlerism. To prevent this malignant growth from destroying the very roots and soul of democracy we should declare war now."

SERGEANT ALVIN C. YORK, World War hero No. 1 and chairman Tennessee Fight for Freedom Committee: "Some people say the ocean's too wide for the Germans to cross, but what would stop them if they whip England and Russia and make all those people work for them to make everything they need? We should do everything we can to win this war against the Nazis now."

EDMOND TAYLOR, former Chicago Tribune European correspondent, radio commentator, author of "Strategy of Terror": "This country should give the President an absolutely free hand to play the cards in any way he thinks best. He might make a mistake, but he is less likely to make a mistake than any other man in the country, and no policy of any kind can succeed unless it is backed up by the overwhelming majority of Americans who already support the Administration."

L. S. "LARRY" McPHAIL, President, Brooklyn Dodgers: "This country should present a solid and united front to the enemies of democracies. Individuals like Wheeler, Lindbergh and Nye are not patriotic Americans in this emergency."

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (A. F. of L.): "I believe in complete and equal integration and active participation of all peoples of America without regard to race, creed, color or national origin in our democratic process as a basis for the mobilization of genuine national unity to reinforce, fortify and support the foreign and domestic policy of President Roosevelt in the interest of national defense."

VERY REV. C. J. CALLAN (O. P.), Catholic editor, educator, author, Hawthorne, N. Y.: "I favor the use of all our resources, industrial, financial and military and the exercise of all our strength on land, sea and in the air to conquer the worst menace that democracy and religion have ever encountered."

ROBERT I. RANDALL, 18, Park Ridge, N. J.: "To defend democracy we must fight for it ourselves—not leave that to others while we merely talk. For myself, I have applied for training as an aviator in Canada. I hope, eventually, to be an Eagle in the Royal Air Force. The youth of this country is ashamed of Lindbergh who, instead of flying for democracy, is talking for Hitler."

HAROLD VON SCHMIDT, Westport, Conn., illustrator, president New York Illustrators' Club: "I believe we can preserve democracy now only by fighting. We are not afraid of Hitler—we will not accept Nazism. We despise the degradation of all that is decent and spiritual in men. Let us declare war now while our aid will insure the defeat of Hitler with the least cost in blood and dollars."

WALLACE DEUEL, former correspondent, Chicago Daily News and N. Y. Post: "We should do everything possible, in whatever way is most effective, to bring about the defeat of Germany in the present war—a thing which is essential for the preservation of our own national institutions and independence."

THE NEW YORK AMSTERDAM STAR-NEWS

Saturday, August 9, 1941

Federal Workers Ask Executive Order on Government Employment Bias

Group Scores Discrimination

Two-Day Convention In Capital Ends In Resolutions

WASHINGTON—Demanding an executive order covering the employment of Negroes in Government jobs as well as in defense industries, the United Federal Workers of America adopted a resolution to this effect as part of their program in the recently held two-day convention which met in Washington.

Decrying the discriminatory practices against Negroes, the committee assigned to look into the governmental program reported in favor of such an order and further recommended the support of an anti-discrimination bill. Each of the locals of the order was called upon for full cooperation in putting over the program to end discrimination against Negroes in the Government agencies.

It was further recommended that a Federal unit be set up to implement the executive order requested and to see that its provisions were carried out.

A crack was also taken at the vicious civil service system which permits appointment officers to pass over Negroes. The group recommended that in such cases, when an appointment officer passes over the persons at the top of the list submitted to him and gives a position to one lower, he must submit in writing to the Civil Service Commission his reason for so doing.

F. D. Always Had Power to End Defense Bias

INSTITUTE, W.Va.—Amazement over the fact that President Roosevelt was so late discovering his power to attack discrimination in national defense industries was expressed by Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Howard University here last week.

Dr. Logan, who is chairman of the Committee on Participation in the National Defense Program, delivered the keynote address before the joint opening session of the American Teachers' Association and the Parent-Teacher Congress at West Virginia State College, Tuesday night.

Executive Order Tardy

He dealt at some length with the President's June 25 executive order. Recalling that it was issued "by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and by the statutes," Dr. Logan said:

"Since the last amendment to the Constitution was promulgated many years ago, the President has had that power for many years, as far as the Constitution is concerned . . .

Source Vague

"The vagueness and the plurality of the term 'statutes' justifies our conclusion that, as far as they, too, are concerned, the President has long had the power. Why, then, did he suddenly find it on June 25?"

The reasons, he explained, were the contemplated job march on Washington, Hitler's march against Russia and "the accumulated, persistent demands of various organizations."

League, NAACP "Asleep"

Another phase of Dr. Logan's address was devoted to what he termed the "profound slumbers of the National Urban League and the NAACP," as one of the principal reasons for our failure to achieve more benefits from the government's defense expansion.

"It is an indisputable fact," he said, "that our two principal pressure groups, to which we are entitled to look for leadership, were sound asleep at the switch in the early days of the program, however laudable their efforts and their services may have been in other fields . . .

Hampton First to Act

"It remained for Hampton Institute to call, in November, 1940, the first national conference on the colored race's part in national defense."

Dr. Logan summed up the limited progress finally made in military and industrial consideration, crediting the latter primarily to the growing shortage of white skilled labor, and added:

Credits Hitler and Pals

"I wish that I could convince myself that it has been solely the efforts of our pressure groups that have led to this improved situation. But if we are realistic, we must admit that Mr. Hitler, with his stooge, Mussolini, and now the Emperor of Japan, has given us more jobs than all of us put together.

"It would be disastrous for some of our unemployed if the Russian counter-offensive were to drive the Germans too soon back in their foul country. It would be tragic for thousands if peace were declared tonight."

Should Hit Labor, Too

The speaker then attacked the Presiden[illegible] executive order for

The New York Age

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE PRESIDENT took another big step forward for national unity when he ordered all departments of the federal government to cease discrimination in the matter of employment on account of race, creed and color. The new order should go a long way toward putting an end to the justifiable feeling among Negroes that they are barred from certain jobs under the Federal Civil Service and denied promotions in other government departments because of their race.

If the order is applied fully, it should cover both the Army and Navy and should revolutionize the policy of these departments. If these departments should ignore this order, the matter should be again called to the President's attention so that the Secretaries of War and The Navy may be told "this means you, too."

In our opinion the biggest development of the war emergency has been the two orders by President Roosevelt to end discrimination in those private industries holding government contracts and to put an end to discrimination in the various departments of the federal government. This is a development for which Negroes have fought, hoped and dreamed for since Emancipation. Now that is is an accomplished fact, it's up to us, as a group to so deport ourselves in the new positions opening up to us that those who have been opposed to giving the Negro equal citizenship rights will not be able to say that we are incompetent or unable to get along with other racial groups. Negroes going into such jobs are pioneers for their race and can by their conduct either make a bright future for those who are to come after them, or make it quite difficult for them.

We should realize that social improvements cannot be brought about through legislation or by executive order alone. Unless such legislation is backed up by public opinion, it becomes like the late but not lamented Prohibition Law, just another law to be broken.

It's up to the Negro now to stop complaining about not having a chance and make the most of all opportunities opening up to us.

AFL Unions Blamed For Blocking And Halting Negro Defense Jobs

FEP Will Seek Remedy; Clean House Urged

Scoff at FDR's Executive Order To Industry

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Negro employment in defense industies is being blocked and halted by reactionary unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which control the work vital in many defense plants, and no amount of "paper records" will offset the actual records of these unions concerning Negro labor.

The Fair Employment Practices committee recognizes this fact, it is believed, and will set about seeking some remedy if the unions themselves do not clean house.

The chief offender along this line is the American Federation of Labor, which with its numerous unions national in scope, refusing by one device or another admission of Negroes into the organization, scoff at the President's executive order to industry and literally thumb their noses at the FEP.

Although the AFL has from time to time gone on record in open convention as being "opposed" to the discrimination practiced against Negroes, nothing has been done to remedy a situation which is known to exist in the national unions.

FOUGHT BLACK MARK

As far back as 1934, it is reported A. Philip Randolph fought on the floor of the convention to have this black mark eradicated. The convention as a whole voted to "look into the matter" and authorized the president, William L. Green, to appoint a committee to see what could be done.

The chief sought out members of top-ranking unions, the mine workers, which was his own union, the barbers, the hodcarriers and two other groups and asked them to name a member to the committee of five to conduct the investigation.

John Brophy, now representing Phillip Murray of the CIO on the FEP, was one of those appointed and also named secretary to the group.

Hearings, public, were ordered held in Washington in the executive chambers of the AFL. These ran two days with a number of local persons appearing to testify before the group. Each told a story condemning the attitude of the A

...ry to Afro

P. ... And as each story was told, the picture was clearer and clearer that the AFL was even then on the spot.

UP TO GREEN

The committee then, at the end of the two days, sought to continue its work by having hearings in other key cities, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other spots throughout the country.

Instead of moving on to do this, the group decided to put the matter up to Mr. Green, who was fully cognizant of what was being shown in the hearings.

Green vetoed the suggestion declaring it would cost too much and recommended that the committee make its report to a special executive committee instead of the convention which had authorized the group.

During the hearings, the committee asked the witnesses for specific acts and suggested remedies. Each person felt that an educational program carried on by the AFL would do much to eradicate the feeling against Negroes.

All national unions in the AFL have autonomy, which in common words is the same thing as states' rights so often heard discussed in connection with legislation concerning Negroes.

And on this is based the right of the unions to bar Negroes. But when the convention met the year following the hearings, A. Philip Randolph again insisted that the recommendations of the special committee be adopted. A bitter battle ensued, but the recommendations were shelved.

Brophy, in discussing the policies of the CIO, pointed out the constitution of his organization blasts racial discrimination in the second article, first paragraph, which states:

"To bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America, regardless of race, creed, color, or nationally, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection."

"There are prejudices existing among individuals in the CIO but we do not let them run the organization nor prohibit the membership of Negroes," said Mr. Brophy.

The White House Finally Yields To Demand For An Order Forbidding Discrimination Against Negoes in Federal Employment

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On July 24, last, this observer discussed in a press release widely published and circulated President Roosevelt's Executive Order, No. 8802, seeking to encourage full participation in the National Defense Program by all citizens of the United States.

As a gesture of good will, aimed at discrimination in industrial employment, it was well received and widely praised. This writer at the time, however, called attention to the fact that the order prescribed no penalties, and that it was being sabotaged by war department officials in placing contracts with industry by technical interpretations not in keeping with the spirit and apparent intentions of the presidential order.

Further, it was pointed out that the factor most largely contributing to the general unhappiness of the Negro group is the attitude of government itself in discriminating against the employment of capable colored men and women who have successfully passed Civil Service examinations, and the segregation and humiliation of the few who have successfully broken through the barriers of racial intolerance and injustice.

Government Greatest Offender

Still further, it was declared that the president had overlooked the fact that the sorest spot of all in this meanness is government itself, and that personnel officers of government departments continue with impunity to disregard the just claims of colored men and women who have qualified for positions under the government, and finally that:

"Genuine proof of sincerity that national unity is being sought can only be established by just treatment of all elements of our American democracy. That: A Supplemental Presidential Order wiping out the last vestiges of present undemocratic, un-American practices and discriminations should be immediatey forthcoming. And that, an ounce of such direct action will sweep away a ton of political gestures and clever maneuverings."

Immediately upon publication, it is reliably reported, the article was called to the attention of war department officials, other cabinet officers, and to the attention of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee of the Office of Production Management. Secretary Henry L. Stimson of the war department, it has been published, issued to department heads at once instructions that colored eligibles certified by the Civil Service Commission must be employed regardless of race and creed.

Fair Practices Committee Acts

Following up the matter, the Fair Employment Practice Committee reported to the president that discriminations against colored eligibles continue in the federal establishment.

The president, after receiving this report, has complied with the requests which have been made by the Negro Press, Negro Social Welfare and Agitator Organizations, and by thousands of white and colored individuals who have been writing the White House, and United States Senators and Representatives since the National Defense Program began to get underway, and has issued the Supplemental Order demanded.

Government Agencies Instructed Not To Discriminate

All government departments and independent agencies are instructed by the president not to discriminate in any respect, and that they are to make a thorough examination of their personnel policies and practices that they may be able to assure the chief executive that the doors of empoyment are open to all loyal and qualified workers "regardless of creed, race, or national origin."

This policy of non-discrimination in federal employment, if effectively enforced, should go far toward allaying the dangerously low morale of the Negro group which has had to prosecute an uphill fight has had to prosemum of decent treatment at the hands of (1) war department officials in connection with the Selective Service Act. (2) army camp and cantonment commanders. (3) in practically every contact they had with officials charged with the responsibility of effectively getting our defense machine in high gear. (4) with industry, and (5) with labor organizations.

A Worth-While Fight

The fight nevertheless has been worth-while. It has brought the democratic principle of fair-play into discussions from which formerly it was excluded. Best of all, it has, once again, proved that a cause which has right on its side, if intelligently, forcefully and courageously presented, will always win over narrow racial bias, hate, and even centuries-old, traditional meanness.

RACE WORKERS GIVEN RUN-AROUND

The Globe Trotter • By Cliff Mackay

The Fight Is Not Over

THE PRESIDENT'S memorable Executive Order calling for the removal of job discrimination in industries is now more than two months old, but in most instances the barriers erected by lily-white unions and prejudiced employers remain undisturbed.

Not a single one of the American Federation of Labor unions has removed from its Constitution the proviso limiting membership to "Gentile, white, Americans."

A smattering of jobs have been obtained in scattered industries, but for the most part the aircraft industry, which practiced the most pernicious color exclusion policy, has stubbornly refused to lower its "white only" signs.

GOVERNMENT WORST

Most adamant of all employers in refusing to give black workers an equal chance with other Americans is the government itself. A fairly definite pattern has been set by the government in the employment of Negro workers no matter how brilliant they may be, or how well qualified.

To those few who have luckily slipped through the tight color line drawn around many federal civil service jobs, promotions are simply not in order.

A good example is the Fourth Corps Area Quartermaster's Office located in Atlanta. For years the lovly position of messenger in this office has been labeled for Negro workers only. That was when the job paid $50 a month. Since the emergency the messenger poistions have been placed under civil service and the pay increased to $90 monthly. All the Negro messengers, but two, have disappeared and white men have taken their places.

REMAIN MESSENGERS

The two Negro messengers month in and month out remain just that—messengers. White youths start as messengers and after the passing of two or three months are certified as junior clerks at the higher pay of $1440 annually. Other white messengers quickly take their places, although there is a long list of Negroes who have qualified for these positions. This is but one isolated case of the many hundreds that could be cited.

President Roosevelt's order remains for the most part conspicuously ignored. From all appearances the chief result of its issuance has been to lull those who previously were conducting the militant campaign for jobs into a false sense of achievement.

This situation of course is not chargegable to the President. The Order, unquestionably was issued in good faith, even if the nation's white press did find it expedient to clamp down upon it one of the most rigorous censorships in world history.

LEADERS ARE BLAMED

The fact that it has not brought about the desired result should be attributed largely to our leaders who blandly accepted it as a panacea for the economic ills which have afflicted Negroes as a race long before the present national emergency.

Even President Roosevelt foresaw that the order itself would not serve to change the prejudiced beliefs of many American union leaders and industrialists now so busily engaged in turning out weapons to insure the perpetuation of the "free American way of life."

That is why he saw the necessity of setting up the Fair Employment Practices Committee. And this committee, which includes two members of our race, remains powerless unless these widespread cases of employment discrimination are reported. The committee itself cannot ferret out these color-blind employers.

MUST ROUSE OURSELVES

We must rouse ourselves from this false belief that the Executive Order will automatically open long-closed avenues of employment. The order must be seen in its true light. It is merely a tool to help us prize open these doors, not the means.

The fight for jobs must be started again with renewed fury, and continued without letup until the undemocratic practice of barring Americans from economic opportunity because of color is wiped out forever.

Every one of us must make ourselves a committee of one to report instances of job discrimination to the President's Fair Employment Practices committee. A constant flood of these reports should be started and continue unabated until the tragic plight of colored Americans in the midst of this national defense boom is recognized.

Wishful thinking and begging will not get results. That is not the American way of doing it. All of our achievements in the past have come through fighting. And to battle we must now rally if we are to get anything like our fair share of employment resulting from the present emergency.

Atlanta Daily World
The Nation's Only Colored Daily Newspaper
VOLUME 14, NUMBER 111
ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1941

RANDOLPH URGES CONTINUED FIGHT FOR JOBS IN U. S. DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Meridian Progress
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 8
MERIDIAN, MISS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1941

Advises U Mass Pres As Race

M. P. W Asks Re Discrimina

In a brilliant and dress, delivered before appreciative audience Convention, night national President of hood of Sleeping Car Negroes to continue their share of jobs in program.

Predicting a return days of the depression, ly following the curre outstanding leader a less Negroes through t ganized efforts make t American life more they will be fighting to relief rolls when the w

Appearing as one of speakers at a public m sponsored by the Atlant Political League, Mr. pointed the way to a que against Negroes termed, the "mass pres politics and power eco

"It will not matte "how just, or logica the Negro may be, able to develop the instrument, the age temperament, and t what he wants."

EXPLAINS D. C. MARCH PROPOSAL

The speaker gave count of his propos Washington," which unprecedented Ex to abolish discrimin phases of the defen brought about the dent Roosevelt of t ment Practice Comm

He rated how he resort to this new get results after a ference with the P high governmental o to get results.

The illuminating built around this fund ciple, which was stat out-set, "Every liberal revolution seeks to tra slave into a free wo was the aim of the Ci War did not complete tion, and since that t methods have been t this end."

M. P. Webster, Firs Vice-President of th also appearing on spoke at length of and development o union of Sleeping C

He explained that ference of all railroa was definitely decide present plight of the tive firemen was th "As a result," he sa zation of this gro No. 1 job of th

a Provisional Committee was appointed to put this program over.'

VIGILANCE IS URGED

Mr. Webster, also a member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee urged Negroes in their respective communities become vigilant and to report all forms of discriminations in the defense program to this committee.

John Wesley Dobbs, President of the League, who introduced the two speakers made a strong appeal to Negroes in Atlanta to continue to register and vote. He deplored the spirit of Hitlerism both in Europe and in Georgia and outlined a far-reaching program, which can be put over with 10,000 registered voters.

The mass meeting was arranged through the combined efforts of Mr. Dobbs, Rev. John Clarence Wright and William Y. Bell, Jr., Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League.

Amsterdam

'C Gets More Reports On efense Bias; Press 'Leak' Hit

Goodyear Emergency Corporation, Chrysler Corporation, Detroit Tank Ar- d Army, Navy and OPM district offices in Philadelphia were charged with ination in defense employment in a report from the N. A. A. C. P. to the Fair yment Practice Committee this week. Meanwhile, Chairman Mark Ethridge. xecutive Secretary Lawrence Cramer, met with representatives of various Ur- eagues and N. A. A. C. P. branches here in New York last week in preparation gional hearings here later this fall and from Washington, D. C., repercussions of prematurely announced" FEP appointment of Truman Gibson as assistant to er created a storm.

m Petersburg, Va., an- cement that 20 Negro car- s start work this week con- cting two regimental chap- s' headquarters buildings at p Lee there was said to mark first time Negroes had been d by Doyle and Russell-Wise struction Company there.

OPM Claims Credit

dit for the placing of the nters was claimed by OPM, eported that its repre- after receiving assur- m H. W. Roberts, project for the contractors, that ation was not practiced concern, requested the g of Negro workers.

it report on discriminating rns this week, the N. A. A. submitted an affidavit from Rev. J. O. Clark, president, sonville, Ind., N. A. A. C. P. ch, attesting that the Good- Company, makers of bags of owder, employed Negro wo- only as maids and janitresses, refused applicants in other egories, although hiring large mbers of white women in cilled capacities who, it was worn, were taken on inexperi- nced and trained at the plant

Rejected 3 Times

In Detroit, the N. A. A. C. P. reported, Miss Lela P. Leverette, holding junior and senior typist Civil Service rating, attested in an affidavit that although certified three times, twice to the Detroit Tank Arsenal and once to the Chrysler Corporation for work with the Navy Department, she had been rejected thus far, each time after she had submitted her picture upon request.

Miss Mabel Hewlett, of Philadelphia, with similar Civil Service rating and five years' typist experience in her local Department of Public Assistance, supplied the N. A. A. C. P. with affidavits to the effect that she had been interviewed and rejected by the finance department of the U. S. Army Philadelphia Naval Aircraft factory supply department and the Division of Priorities of the OPM office in the Quaker City, although several whites from her own office and whose qualifications and experience were below hers, were hired.

War Department Angry

In Washington, War Department officials were reported "disturbed" by the "leak" to the press resulting in publication last week of appointment of Truman K. Gibson, Chicago attorney and at present assistant to William Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, as assistant to FEPC Executive Secretary Cramer.

The appointment, about which nothing official has further been revealed but which is considered pretty certain, is said to have been severely criticized by War Department authorities on the grounds that the move was contemplated without submission first of a request for Gibson's release from his present duties.

Gibson himself had nothing to referring questioners to "the sources" and not his office. dson and G. James

Industry; Miss Frieda Miller, State industrial commissioner; John Habberton, also of the Governor's Committee; Lester Granger, National Urban League; Charles Berkley, Brooklyn Urban League; Charles Collier, New York Urban League; Walter White, N. A. A. C. P., and Richard Walker, U. S. Employment Service.

At this meeting, it was learned, discussion centered around specific firms in the New York area which have refused to cooperate with the executive order against bias, but names of these firms were withheld.

The question of employment of Negroes by firms holding defense contracts and the manner in which the regional hearings scheduled for this Fall here will be held were also discussed, it was said, but no official statement was released.

Ethridge and Cramer left Thursday for Hartford, Conn., to prove the situation at the Colt Firearms plant, where officials have steadfastly refused to comply with the executive order. Cramer passed back through New York Friday, was scheduled for another conference with officials of the local Social Security office, which seeks to coordinate the job-seeking activities of local agencies, but did not attend the meeting because of "press of business in Washington," it was reported.

At the meeting of the committee Friday in Washington, it is believed that the matter of press relations and the names of several new appointees provided the major themes of discussion, but again indications that the fuss over the Gibson announcement was influencing the committee procedure was seen in the fact that not a scrap of official news could be obtained after the conference.—Bourne.

'We Needed a Good Lynching,' Texas Mobster Declares

Drag 25-Year-Old Wounded Victim Through Streets Behind Automobile

By REUBEN RITCHIE

(Editor's Note: Reuben Ritchie is not the name of the writer of this eye-witness story of Monday morning's lynching of a Negro in Texarkana, Texas. The writer, for obvious reasons, has passed as a white man for many years; he is prominent in business and social circles in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas, and is the son of a wealthy white cotton planter and a colored woman.)

TEXARKANA, Texas (Special).—"This town's been needin' a good lynchin' for a long time. We gotta keep these damned niggers from gettin' too uppity, an' besides, the dirty nigger was guilty." The speaker was a white man, ragged, unkempt and foul-smelling, as though he had been sleeping all night in a corral.

He had just left the scene of the lynching of Willie Vinson, 25-year-old colored youth, taken in a dying condition from Texarkana Hospital at 12:32 A. M. Monday and, eight minutes later, strung up to a cotton gin winch on Factory Street by a mob of over 50 whites, 20 of whom traveled in three automobiles.

I walked along with the man for a block or so, stifling the inclination to shoot him down in cold blood, like they had lynched the Negro boy. I was angry because, right in the midst of a war for democracy and at a time when the Federal Government is leaning over backward to give captured Axis spies and saboteurs the full protection of the law, cowardly lynchers, like skulking rats, could run rampant in open defiance of all the rules of decency and fairness and nothing done about it.

Crying Babies

He turned off into the shadows of a side street. Men and women, bile from the slum areas around the tracks, others well-to-do and high in the political and social life of this teeming city that is the focal point of four States, were hurrying past me to the 200 block on Factory Street, which is on the outskirts of the city, to view the body. Some wore trousers and coats pulled hastily over their pajamas; women carrying crying babies in their arms and scantily clad, slithered through the hot, sultry night on their way to the scene. I heard strange comment as they passed; comment not so strange, however, when it is realized that this town is, as the song says, "Deep in the Heart of Texas."

"The nigger tried to rape a white woman." . . . "Wish I had been there when they dragged the black b—— from out of the hospital." . . . "These niggers gotta learn that white folks won't stand 'em puttin' their black han's on white women." . . . "Yeah, nigger oughta be lynched for even thinkin' about a white woman."

"You shore they got th' right nigger?" . . . "What in hell is the difference? Nigger is a nigger an' the woman says he looked like the one that tried to grab her."

Dragged Vinson

At 12:32, three men entered the front door of the hospital, walked quickly past Margaret Mullin, the night supervisor, who said she was talking on the telephone when they came in, rushed to the basement steps nearby and a moment later came out dragging their moaning, half-dead victim with them. The Negro had been put in

(Continued on Page 21)

Members of the Fair Employment Practice committee of OPM were received by President Roosevelt in his study last Saturday. They gave the Chief Executive a first-hand report of their work and as to the effect of his recent order banning discrimination in industrial employment. Standing around the President, left to right: Mark Ethridge, Louisville, chairman; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, race member; John Brophy, Washington; Milton P. Webster, Chicago, race member; David Sarnoff, New York, and Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary.—A.P.

Atlanta Daily World
The Nation's Only Colored Daily Newspaper
VOLUME 14, NUMBER 107
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1941
PRICE FIVE CENTS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION IS 'COLD' TO FDR'S ORDER

No Change Is Contemplated By Chairman

Says Any Other Action Would Be Presumptious

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(
The United States Civil
Commission will "carry
President's Order" but contem
no specific changes in its poli
promoting a program of
ing Negroes in Civil Service jo
Government departments
trying whites in Civil Servi
aminations only wherever
ment heads have a choice.

This was the view
Harry
the Commission in answer
tions put to him by officials
National Negro Congress.

"The Civil Service Comm
does not intend to send o
specific order to departm
the basis of the President's
order," Mitchell said, "bec
believe this would be presu
and also because I do not
we can do more than has bee
already."

Questioned about the
of the discretionary powers
Civil Service, whereby any
the three highest ranking
may be appointed, Mitch

"If there are three Neg
ing the highest ratings, a
which is very rare, we w
one of them, but if there
whites and one Negro, le
then I cannot say that w
follow a rule of appointing
in preference to a white pe

On the matter of se
units for Negro workers,
which the Civil Service
sion now advocates, Mitc
it was his personal belief
is still the best policy b
precludes friction between
and whites in the depar
He added, however, that
take the matter up with
missioners as a body.

When he was pressed
at answer to the
whether the Civil Servi
was interested in carry
civil order, the
said he we

NEGRO LABOR NEWS, SATURD

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE BODY INVESTIGATES CALIFORNIA JIM CROW AGAINST NEGROES IN DEFENSE JOBS

Both Sides of Ledger Heard In Los Angeles As Government Seeks To Crack Open "Closed" Plants For Black Workers.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. —(ANP)— The wild and wooly West, which less than a year ago boasted of its economic vigilante-ism against Negroes in defense industries, was neither wild nor wooly this week as the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice opened its first public hearing on defense discrimination here on October 20.

Throwing the spotlight on this frontier section, the FEPC was scheduled to reveal through its hearings just what the government has accomplished in its drive against employment bias, and also what additional steps must be taken if unions and employers are to be forced to observe Executive Order No. 8802.

The government's achievements, attained through the cooperation of FEPC and OPM with the offices of Dr. Robert C. Weaver of the Negro employment and training branch and Dr. Will Alexander of the minority groups branch are appreciable in this section.

Aircraft Industries Employ Negroes

Typical of this progress has been the breaks in the military aircraft front which was widely publicized a year ago. As the committee hearings opened Monday, four of the six leading manufacturers of aircraft were employing Negro workers in their plants where only one employed Negro skilled workers six months before.

On the other hand, though, two of the large companies still had no Negro employes and the FEP was expected to crack down on their management of one and the closed ship union of the other for their barriers against colored workers.

The good side included:

1.—Lockheed-Vega Aircraft Company, which two months ago announced a sensational change in employment policies and began the immediate hiring of Negroes in all crafts in which they were skilled and trained. Fifteen Negro production workers went to work in this plant at once and more than 100 were called in for tests and interviews.

2.—North American Aviation, Inc., which called in its first five Negro production workers in Kansas City, Kansas, last week indirect repudiation of the March statement of J. H. Kindleberger, president, that Negroes would only be employed as janitors and custodians.

3.—Douglas Aircraft Corporation, the first of the West Coast companies to employ Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers, which has increased its number of Negro employes in this category in the last few weeks.

4.—Consolidated Aircraft Company, which is still negotiating with OPM for the employment of Negro skilled workers, but which has attempted to escape the scrutiny of FEP by hiring more than 135 Negro janitors and unskilled workers in the last few weeks.

Lilly-White Shops

The two plants which the OPM agencies failed to crack and which they are reported to have certified to the FEP are the Vultee Aircraft Co., whose president has not yet retracted his statement that "only members of the Caucasian race" will be employed in his plant, and the Boeing Aircraft Company in Seattle where Negro workers are still barred through a closed shop contract held by the International Association of Machinist. This same machinists' union is bitterly opposing the integration of Negro workers into the Vultee plant in Nashville.

Several factors are credited with the breaking of the solid anti-Negro front on the West Coast defense horizon.

Chief among these has been the close cooperation between the offices of Dr. Weaver and Dr. Alexander and the Committee on Fair Employment Practices. Soon after the committee picked Los Angeles as the scene of its first hearing, representatives of the Negro employment and training and the minority groups branches concentrated their efforts on the West Coast area and put the pressure on recalcitrant employers and union officials. The threat of certification to the FEP is credited with the quick results in some cases.

The breaks on the West Coast front have not been confined to the aviation field. Recently Negro shipfitters who had complained to OPM were hired for the first time in the Too and Moore shipyards and in diesel engine shops in this area.

Newspaperman In FEPC Job

Committee Makes 1st Call on President Regarding Bias

G. James Fleming, formerly managing editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, was appointed to the position of assistant to the excutive secretary of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, it was announced this week.

G. J. Fleming

Recommendations for the positions were said to have been by the Virgin Islands Civic Association with headquarters in New York. Fleming, who was born in the Virgin Islands was educated at Hampton Institute and the University of Wisconsin where he obtained his Phi Betta Kappa Key. He also attended the University of Pennsylvania.

Fleming is a well-known newspaperman and has worked on many of the leading weeklies of the country. He is married and makes his home in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. (ANP). —The six-man OPM Fair Practice Committee made its first call on President Roosevelt Wednesday morning, accompanied by the executive secretary, Lawrence Cramer.

Absent were Philip Murray of the CIO and William Green of the AFL. John Brophy substituted for Murray. Their discussion with the President was brief, but they presented the recommendations of the Council of Personnel Administrators which moved to eliminate discrimination against colored persons in the hiring of Government workers.

Mark Ethridge, the chairman, said the committee had received only scattering complaints to date but these were being investigated. October 1 and 2 have been set as dates for the committee meeting in Los Angeles, where it will conduct an investigation on complaints of discrimination against minority groups. Similar hearings are scheduled for New York City and Chicago but no date has been set for these.

The committee revealed that it had received reports of discriminatory practices in several areas, including the west coast aviation industries. Open sessions will hear complaints from organizations and individuals and then hold conferences on the problems presented with the Government's training, labor supply and employment agencies in that area.

Colonel F. J. McSherry, director of OPM's defense training branch, told the committee that he is immediately placing 200 new Negro trainees in west coast schools in anticipation of future needs resulting from changes in employment policies on the part of some defense industries.

New York has been reported to the committee where four com- [illegible] said to be discriminat- were instructed to prepare these cases for action by the committee.

Negro Congress Doomed

CAYTON BELIEVES ORGANIZATION WILL PASS FROM THE SCENE

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

I PREDICT that within the next few months the Negro Congress, newest and most obstreperous of the national Negro organizations, will quietly pass from the scene. The reason for the Congress' possible fold will be the same old one of lack of support. The reason for the withdrawing of the support will be connected with the war, the CIO, John L. Lewis and the Communist party. Here is the story as I predict it will happen:

Mr. Cayton

The National Negro Congress started out with a bang. It was mostly a left-inspired organization, but it had liberal and progressive leaders, such as A. Philip Randolph and Lester Granger. Gradually, however, as the Congress never became an organization supported by a membership but remained pretty much a paper front, the financial control, which meant the policy forming, fell into two hands: the Communist party and John L. Lewis of the CIO. It was not that John L. Lewis told the Congress what to do, but rather that the Congress found it convenient to do the things Lewis would support. For the past few years most of the money put into the Congress came from Lewis; the rest was supplied by the extreme left. Everything was swell as long as Lewis and the Communists saw eye to eye, but with Lewis joining the America First crowd (who look as much like Fascists as anything on the American scene) and opposing aid to Russia, things have begun to take on another hue.

LEWIS WILL TURN

The Communists have always wanted a national figure like Lewis to go along with and it will be with great reluctance that they let the big fellow get away. If possible they will try to go along and follow his domestic policy and not raise too many questions about his foreign policy. But I am afraid the choice will not be up to them. It's my prediction that Lewis will turn on his former left friends and oppose them as bitterly as he has previously supported them. The payoff will come at the forthcoming CIO national convention. At that time the question of intervention and all out aid to England and the Soviet Union will be brought up on the floor. The leftists will vote with the conservative members of the CIO, leaving Lewis pretty much alone, perhaps even out on a limb.

BUT in winning aid for the Soviet Union the Communist will lose a strong friend and the National Negro Congress will lose a strong financial supporter. Lewis may even call upon the various unions within the CIO to withdraw any aid that they might have been giving the Congress. Whether he takes this latter step or not, most of them will withdraw their assistance in a stampede to disassociate themselves with the left after Lewis withdraws his support.

FURTHER LOSSES

For another reason, the Congress will suffer further losses in income and prestige. The entire Communist party of America is sort of in the way of the Soviet Embassy. At the present time most everyone, except the die-hard conservatives and the incipient Fascists, are in favor of giving all the aid possible to Russia. When the embassy is trying to iron out these delicate negotiations it is sort of embarrassing to have the "Daily Worker" connect up the aid to Russia program with a campaign to get Browder out of jail. Sooner or later the Comintern will step down on the boys and tell them to soft pedal it until Russia gets the aid that she wants and so sorely needs. The budget of the whole American party will perhaps be cut and the Negro Congress will stand in the way of losing a portion of its support from that direction.

MOST of the more astute race politicians have become aware of the impending shift and have pulled out. A. Philip Randolph quit last spring, when he fell out with John P. Davis, the factotum of the Congress. Lester Granger left even before, as did Henry Johnson of the Packing House Workers' Union. Others have fallen out along the way, and after the coming CIO convention, when the big fellow puts the heat on the left, the desertions will be wholesale.

GET ON PAYROLL

As one sincerely interested in employment for Negroes, I am sorry to see this source of money get out of the hands of the colored brethren. In view of this deep concern, I would like to pass on a little advice to the Negro America First committee—the little handful of die-hard Republican payrollers. Hurry up and organize a national organization of Negroes like the Congress, but with no Communist in it. Then when Lewis dismisses the National Negro Congress, go to him and ask for support. If you do this soon enough and have a good enough argument the big fellow may put you on his payroll—that is, if you can stand the company.

March On Washington Committee Schedules Meeting In Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—Plans are afoot to stage a huge public meeting by the March-on-Washington Committee here on Sunday, September 28, for the purpose of making a report to the nation in the midwest. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Chicago Division of the March-on-Washington movement whose local Director is Dr. Charles Wesley Burton.

Speakers on this occasion will include A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March-on-Washington Committee; Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League; M. P. Webster, first international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee; Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago's Aldermanic Board and also a member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee. An invitation has been sent to Mark Ethridge, chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, to address the meeting.

This meeting will be a part of the program to mobilize public sentiment behind the President's Executive Order and the Fair Employment Practice Committee to ban discriminations in National Defense on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

OPINION

BULLETS FOR INDIVIDUALS, ONLY GAS FOR MOBS

A mob of a few hundred men attacked the Roxboro, N.C., jail to lynch a prisoner and destroyed several thousand dollars worth of property.

The sheriff defended the jail with tear gas bombs. Had he been a city policeman chasing a single suspect he would likely have drawn a revolver and shot the fugitive.

Dixie jails are not armed with machine guns and cannon to repel lynchers, but every policeman can and does shoot individual persons suspected of a crime merely because they run.

There seem to be two morals to this. One is not to run from cops.

March on Washington

The other is that in numbers there is safety. That is the reason why the March on Washington was important.

One individual marching up and down Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House denouncing race prejudice is arrested as a crank and spirited away by police.

Ten thousand persons get respectful attention. The public feels there must be something radically wrong when a crowd is moved to demonstrate against injustice.

Because of the many requests received for quotations from, or the full text of the President's recent Executive Order, we have reproduced the text in full, below.

The Committee on Fair Employment Practice established under Section 3 of the Order, has now been named, and consists of the following persons: MARK F. ETHRIDGE, Chairman - PHILIP MURRAY - WILLIAM GREEN - MILTON P. WEBSTER - EARL B. DICKERSON - DAVID SARNOFF.

Department of Industrial Relations
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
1133 Broadway
New York City
July 23, 1941

EXECUTIVE ORDER

"REAFFIRMING POLICY OF FULL PARTICIPATION IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM BY ALL PERSONS, REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED, COLOR, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, AND DIRECTING CERTAIN ACTION IN FURTHERANCE OF SAID POLICY."

"WHEREAS it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders; and

"WHEREAS there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in defense production solely because of considerations of race, creed, color, or national origin, to the detriment of workers' morale and of national unity:

"NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as a prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense production effort, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

"And it is hereby ordered as follows:

"1. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

"2. All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

"3. There is established in the Office of Production Management a Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. The chairman and members of the Committee shall serve as such without compensation but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expenses incidental to performance of their duties. The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the provisions of this order and shall take appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid. The Committee shall also recommend to the several departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and to the President all measures which may be deemed by it necessary or proper to effectuate the provisions of this order.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

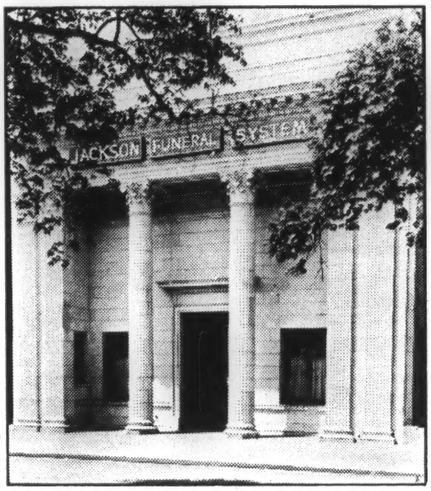
THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 25, 1941."

Here Dwells Security

JACKSON FUNERAL SYSTEM ASSOCIATION

4636 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois



Housed in This Beautiful Building

The Pyramid Building and Loan Association

Twenty-two Years of Building and Loan service, offers to the Public the opportunity to build new homes, make repairs, save mortgages, and make salary loans. It also offers a

STUDENT COLLEGE FUND.

The Pyramid Building and Loan Association Puts Power in Your Dollar.

JOIN OUR $100,000.00 DRIVE

THE JACKSON FUNERAL SYSTEM ASSOCIATION

in its nine years of existence has earned a reputation of leadership in the Burial Insurance Field.

It has removed the necessity for worry for Funeral Expense from the minds of the people of the Community to the amount of Millions of Dollars.

It has lessened the economic worry of the Community by a payroll of more than a Hundred Thousand Dollars Annually.

The opportunities it offers and the service it renders definitely establishes it as an integral part of the Community it serves.

S. R. CHEEVERS ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

New Home Builders

REMODELING AND MODERNIZING SPECIALISTS

Mr. Cheevers has for more than eleven years served the Illinois State Highway Department as Engineer and more than 200 miles of concrete roads for which Illinois is famous were laid under his supervision. In 1934 he organized the S. R. Cheevers Engineering and Construction Company and has completed more than $350,000.00 in gross contracts in building, remodeling and modernizing homes and buildings.

Use our years of experience to help with your financial and remodeling problems.

CHARLES S. JACKSON COMPANY

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

The House of Quality

3800 Michigan Avenue **Boulevard 8010**

ROOSEVELT PHILLIPS SERVICE STATION

4600 S. Wabash Ave. Oakland 2784-9167

ROOSEVELT PHILLIPS

Tires — Batteries Accessories

Use Our Convenient 30 and 60 Day Budget Plan

No Finance Company, No Carrying Charge

Grease Jobs Are Guaranteed For 1,000 Miles

Walter Robinson Manager

WE WASH ANY CAR FOR 60c

Free Prompt Delivery All Phones Oakland 1288

Charlie & Ella Mae's

Tavern - Chicken Inn and Liquor Store

CROOK and JACKSON, Mgrs.

"Famous for Fried Chicken"

407-409 East 43rd Street Chicago, Illinois

Phone Drexel 6500 Home Drexel 9152

Edward M. Sneed

County Commissioner

COMMITTEEMAN

3rd Ward Regular Democratic Organization

☆

366 E. 47th Street, Room 10 Chicago, Ill.

BEST WISHES TO

MESSRS. RANDOLPH, WHITE and GRANGER

and

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

☆

Metropolitan Funeral System Association

Fred Lewing, *Secretary*

ABERNATHY BROS. COAL CO., INC.

Specializing in

POCAHONTAS & ILLINOIS COAL

Agents for Link-Belt Stokers

4251 South Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

Oakland 2100

Compliments of

W. T. BROWN, JR. FUNERAL HOME

Main Home—Southside

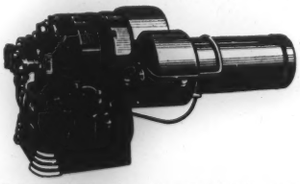
3830-2-4 Indiana Avenue

North Side Home
535 W. Division Street
Phone Michigan 9050

Phone Boulevard 6836
C. B. McMinn
Funeral Director

Heat with Oil

Oil Is Cleaner and Cheaper



Order Your Fuel from Us

BRANFORD & RAYFIELD

"The World's Finest Burners"

Distributed by

Gordon & Sons Heating Co.

6407-9 South Park

Day and Night Services
Day—Englewood 0247
Night—Boulevard 1590

Hot Stream and Super-flame Heaters

Compliments

of

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

TRAIN, CHAIR CAR, COACH PORTERS AND ATTENDANTS

AN INTERNATIONAL UNION

Affiliated with the A. F. of L.

☆

CHICAGO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

4231 South Michigan Avenue

Compliments of

CHICAGO LADIES' AUXILIARY

to the

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Affiliated with the A. F. of L.

★

HALENA WILSON, *President*

AGNES THORNTON, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Committee On Arrangements

Frances Taylor Moseley, Chairman Steering Committee

Program
Charles W. Burton, Chrm.
Music—Estelle McNeal
Ushers—David Wilburn
Youth—Sarah Merchant
Promotion—Freida Scott
Parade—Margaret Lightfoot

Ways and Means
J. J. Peters, Chrm.
Organizations—Benjamin Clayton
Secretary—Georgia Eason
Advertising—Anna Hart Gibbs
Advisory—Ulysses Keys

Publicity
Cornelius G. Polk, Chrm.
Speakers' Bureau—H. W. Hammond
Treasurer—Ernest Smith
Press—Frances Moseley
Sponsors—Annabelle Wilburn

Promotion Director, Souvenir Program
Edgar M. Lewis

Sponsoring Organizations

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People . . . The Appomatox Club's Ladies' Auxiliary . . . The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters . . . The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters . . . Cosmopolitan Community Young People's Forum . . . Cincinnati Social Register Club . . . Curiosity Club . . . Evanston Division, March-on-Washington Committee . . . Evanston Youth Alliance . . . Flat Janitors' Union . . . Original Illinois Housewives' Association . . . Louise's Library of Smiles . . . Mid-West Bridge Association . . . Ladies' Auxiliary, NAACP . . . National Alliance of Postal Employees, Chicago Branch . . . Nathaniel Dett Quartette . . . Pan-Hellenic Council . . . Phyllis Wheatley Association . . . Alpha Theta Chapter, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority . . . Thrift Consumers' Co-operative Club . . . Twelve Masters' Bridge Club . . . Third Ward Regular Republican Organization . . . Washington Park Mothers' Club . . . West Woodlawn Community League . . . Young Women's Christian Association . . . James Weldon Johnson Youth Council, NAACP . . . The Mid-South Side Youth Council, NAACP.

Patrons

Allen, Mr. Robert
Anderson, Mr. Marx
Baker, Mrs. Edna Mae
Bates, Mr. Harry D.
Baldwin, Mrs. Minnie
Baylor, Mrs. Ruth
Bell, Mrs. Annie
Brown, Rev. Ross D.
Brown, Mr. Theodore
Burr, Mr. James M.
Burton, Att'y Chas W.
Burton, Mr. H.
Butler, Dr. F. Eugene
Clayton, Att'y. Benjamin
Crutcher, Miss Louise
Dickens, Mr. Thomas
Draw, Miss Inez Draw
Eason, Mrs. Georgia
Eason, Mr. M. Henry
Eastman, Miss Wyllie D.
Edwards, Miss Lucille
Evans, Rev. Joseph M.
Gibbs, Mrs. Anna Hart
Gibson, Mr. Raymond A.
Greer, Mr. James A.
Groomes, Mr. C. E.
Hammond, Att'y. Henry W.
Hazard, Mr. Wm.
Hebert, Dr. Maurice R.
Hilliard, Mrs. Ethel
Hughes, Mr.
Johnson, Mr. Albert E.
Johnson, Mrs. Josie
Johnson, Mrs. Kathryn
Johnson, Mr. Samuel J.
Johnson, Theodore
Jones, Mr. Isaac
Keys, Att'y. Ulysses
Laird, Mr. Jason C.
Lewis, Mr. Edgar M.
Lightfoot, Mrs. Margaret
Manson, Mr. L. O.
Marbly, Rev. H. M.
Martin, Mr. J. A.
Martin, Mr. W. F.
Mason, Mrs. Alice
Matthews, Mrs. Jean
McDaniels, Mr. J. M.
McDonald, Dr. E. K.
McNeal, Mrs. Estelle
Mills, Rev. Hyman
Mills, Mrs. Irma
Merchant, Miss Sarah
Moseley, Mrs. Frances T.
Oglesby, Mr. F. E.
Osby, Mrs. Mildred
Page, Mrs. Blanche
Parker, Mr. Mentrell
Parrish, Mr. Richard
Peck, Dr. T. S.
Peters, Dr. Jay J.
Polk, Mr. Cornelius G.
Reed, Mrs. Willie Mae
Roberts, Mr. H. C.
Robinson, Mr. Raymond
Ryan, Mrs. Neva
Scott, Mrs. Freida
Scott, Rev. A. L.
Shands, Mr. Edward
Spencer, Mrs. O. L.
Smith, Mrs. Naola
Smith, Mrs. Mary R.
Smith, Mr. Ernest
Smith, Dr. T. M.
Smith, Mrs. Ruth Moore
Sneed, Mrs. Milbrey
Taylor, Mr. Marshall
Tennon, Mrs. Carrie H.
Thomas, Capt. Willie
Thomas, Miss Francene
Thompson, Miss Jewel
Thornton, Mrs. Agnes
Triplett, Mrs. Jeanette
Tucker, Mrs. Theresa
Turpeau, Rev. D. DeWitt
Vincent, Mr. Matravas
Waterford, Mr. E. D.
Webster, Mrs. Elizabeth
Webster, Mr. Milton P.
Webster, Mr. Milton P., Jr.
Weaver, Mrs. Bessie
Weaver, Kathryn
Wells, Mrs. Louise
Whitt, Mr. B. L.
Wilburn, Mrs. Annabelle
Wilburn, Mr. David
Wilcox, Mrs. Fannie
Williamson, Mr. M. R.
Wilson, Mrs. Helena
Wright, Mr. Russel
Yateman, Mr. Carl
Yateman, Miss Lola
Young, Mr. Samuel

Programme

Charles Wesley Burton, Chairman

"NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM" ..... Audience and Choir

led by
Maurice E. McGehee
Director of Choral Ensemble
"SHARPS and FLATS"
of the
CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE

INVOCATION ..... REVEREND D. DEWITT TURPEAU, Pastor
INDIANA AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ..... CHARLES WESLEY BURTON
Director, The Chicago Division

SPEAKERS:

LESTER B. GRANGER ..... *National Urban League*
MILTON P. WEBSTER ..... *Committee on Fair Employment Practice*
EARL B. DICKERSON ..... *Committee on Fair Employment Practice*

SONG GROUP ..... "SHARPS AND FLATS"

A—"Pilgrim's Chorus" ..... *Wagner*
From the opera "TANNHAUSER"

B—"Go Down, Moses" ..... *Cain-McGehee*

"CREATIVE UNITY" ..... FRANCES TAYLOR MOSELEY
Chairman, Steering Committee

OFFERING

SPEAKERS:

WALTER WHITE ..... *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH ..... *International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters*

"GOD BLESS AMERICA" ..... Irving Berlin
Soloist—Willoughby Abner
Audience Join in Chorus

REMARKS AND BENEDICTION ..... REVEREND JOSEPH M. EVANS, Pastor
METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH

Compliments
of
THE TWELVE MASTERS BRIDGE CLUB
CORNELIUS G. POLK, *President*

Compliments
of
NATIONAL POSTAL ALLIANCE
Chicago Branch
Alliance Day October 26
ASHBY L. CARTER, *President*

Congratulations to
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
For His Splendid Achievement in Behalf of the Race
MR. AND MRS. CLARENCE H. SCOTT

Compliments of the
CINCINNATI SOCIAL REGISTER CLUB
JAMES H. CLARK, *President*
Ogarita Starks, *Vice-President* George Warren, *Cor. Sec'y.*
Mattie Dorsey, *Secretary* Anna Hart Gibbs, *Treasurer*

South Park Pharmacy
H. S. and D. H. Crosthwait
Prescription Druggists
4801 South Parkway Drexel 3629

Compliments of
Poro College
ANNIE M. MALONE, *Founder and President*
4415 South Parkway Atlantic 4800

Compliments of
Vogue Hand Laundry
All Colored Hand Laundry
4249 Michigan Avenue Oakland 0592

Compliments of
Hayes Barber Shop
209 Pershing Road

Compliments of
Cosmopolitan Community Church Young People's Forum
Mary G. Evans, D.D., Pastor Henry W. McGee, President

Georgie B. Coleman's Dress Shop
Exclusive Styles
4808 Prairie Avenue Oakland 2439

Compliments of
Benjamin G. Clanton
Attorney at Law
3458 South State Street Victory 8270

Compliments of
The Nathaniel Dett Quartette
MR. ALPHONSO GOINS, *Manager*
6021 Indiana Avenue Wentworth 2667

Compliments
of
SMITH'S FUNERAL PARLOR
"Where Dignity and Refinement Prevail"
716 East 47th Street Oakland 2040-1055

Compliments
of
DR. ULYSSES GRANT DAILEY

"Put Yourself In Our Shoes"
KNIGHT-YOUNG SHOE STORE
416 East 47th Street
CHICAGO
Telephone KENwood 0459
America's Finest All Colored Shoe Store

BOUlevard 6900 Established 1914
McGAVOCK & SONS
Funeral Directors
4500 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Drexel 2000 Mortgages - Insurance

Compliments of

W. H. RILEY - W. Y. BROWNE, INC.

Real Estate and Renting

103 East 47th Street
CHICAGO

TAYLOR'S TRADE SCHOOL

4354 South Parkway

Chicago, Illinois Phone Atlantic 5213

Phone Oakland 0087

OVERTON'S FLOWER SHOP

"Flowers For All Occasions"

B. Overton 4247 So. Michigan Ave.

Compliments of

KERSEY, McGOWAN & MORSELL

Funeral Parlor

3515 Indiana Avenue

Victory 1366 Chicago, Illinois

Compliments of

THE JONES BROTHERS'

Ben Franklin Store

436 East 47th Street Kenwood 0815

Phone Oakland 6600

BENJAMIN A. GRANT

Alderman 3rd Ward—City of Chicago

133 East 47th Street

SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

- **Employs over 750 people**
- **Operates 35 branch offices in 9 states**
- **Has over 250,000 persons insured for $63,000,000**

You are safe with a Supreme Liberty Life Policy

Home Office: 3501 S. Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Compliments
of

CHARLES W. BIBB, M.D.

417 East 47th Street — Kenwood 7010

For Sacred Entertainment Phone Wentworth 4565

Benefit Programs - Churches - Lodges - Clubs - Sound Pictures
Dramas - Musical Presentations

RUSS SACRED ARTS, INC.

Offices
1800 Madison Street, Gary, Ind.
6407 South Parkway, Chicago

CHARLES RUSS

THE THRIFT CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE CLUB

Invites You to Its
WEEKLY DISCUSSION
in the
COMMISSARY AND CLUB ROOM
at
4609 Langley Avenue

EACH WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 7:30 O'CLOCK

Telephone Englewood 3298

L & C LUNCH SHOP

Try Our Plate Lunch Special

OUR SANDWICHES ARE TOPS

Next to Home This Is the Best Place to Eat

6331 So. Parkway — Chicago, Ill.

Compliments of

Fannie Baxter, President

of

CHICAGO AND NORTHERN DISTRICT FEDERATION

Compliments of

Al and Theresa

Compliments of

Louis G. McCombs

Fine Quality Fur Coats, Scarfs and Chubbies
Exceptionally Reasonable

Edna Mae Baker
Englewood 9094

Compliments of

Walter S. Grant, M.D.

Office: Atlantic 4080 — Residence: Drexel 6266
4312 South Parkway

Compliments of

Dr. Olive M. Officer, *Dentist*

Atlantic 1118 — 4561 Michigan Avenue
By Appointment Only

Compliments of

A. D. Beasley, M.D.

Office: Atlantic 2779 — Residence: Kenwood 1587
417 East 47th Street

Compliments of

Duncan E. Pope
Attorney at Law

6221 Michigan Avenue — Wentworth 5193

Compliments
of

PORTER DAVIS, President

THE MID-WEST BRIDGE ASSOCIATION

Phone Englewood 2839

J. P. MORGAN'S TAVERN

Schlitz Beer Exclusively

GENUINE MEXICAN CHILI - MERCHANTS LUNCH DAILY

312 East 61st Street

Compliments
of

THE FLAT JANITORS' UNION, No. 1
A. F. of L.

Raymond A. Gibson, Organizer

4714 Michigan Avenue — Drexel 8404

WEST WOODLAWN CLUB ROOM
Located in the Woodlawn Commercial Building
6407 South Parkway

HAVE YOUR NEXT AFFAIR WITH US

Available for Club Meetings, Teas and
PRIVATE PARTIES

For Information call
Margaret T. Lightfoot — Wentworth 4093 - Hyde Park 9855

Compliments
of
THE LADIES' AUXILIARY
Appomattox Club
3632 South Parkway

Satisfaction Guaranteed *"Style Creations by NEAL"*
SATISFACTORY TAILORING CO.
Suits, Sportcoats, Pants Made to Measure
646 East 47th Street—Drexel 6156
624 East 63rd Street—Midway 9083
Chicago's Largest Colored Tailors
S. L. NEAL, Prop. CHICAGO

Wentworth 4093 6407-9 South Parkway
BEAMS FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CO.
"A Package of Sunlight"
Neon Signs Cash or Credit Neon Clocks
We Paint Any Kind of Sign or Sho-Card
Prompt Service CHICAGO

DUDLEY S. MARTIN
Representative Third Senatorial District, State of Illinois
3458 State Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Compliments of
Dr. and Mrs. N. Alfred Diggs

Marguerita Ward's
New Factory of Fine Cosmetics
4703 South Parkway or 417 East 47th Street
Suite 361 Regal Bldg. Drexel 7212

Compliments of
Neltye Diemer Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture
365 East 51st Street For Appointment Kenwood 4138

Compliments of
Adolph's Beauty Products Company
Manufacturing Cosmetics
6308 Rhodes Avenue Midway 5110

Dr. Robert E. Joyner
Foot Specialist - Surgeon Chiropodist
Oakand 1677
4703 South Parkway 417 E. 47th Street, 2nd Floor

Compliments of
Dr. Joseph E. King
4318 South Parkway Atlantic 0676

Compliments of
Alpha Theta Chapter of
SIGMA GAMMA RHO SORORITY
Ethel Lee Price, Basileus

Compliments of
John W. Banks
Funeral Director
Midway 9648 555-557 East 63rd Street

The Phyllis Wheatly Association
Residence and Recreational Center for
YOUNG WOMEN
Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsey Davis, Founder
Mrs. Robert R. Jackson, President
Mrs. Lena LeGrand Perry, Secretary

YOUR TEXACO DEALERS
BATSON AND MAXWELL
—AT—
THE COMMUNITY SERVICE STATION
44th Street and Wabash Avenue
Invite You to Try Our Friendly Service
Marfak Lubrication and Expert Washing

Compliments of
MR. AND MRS. DAVIS NAPIER
4310 Vincennes Avenue
to
MR. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Phone CALumet 7123
BENJAMIN W. CLAYTON
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
3456 Indiana Avenue
Suite 4
CHICAGO

Compliments of the

EVANSTON DIVISION

Negro March-On-Washington Committee

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Mrs. J. J. Spencer
SECRETARY: Mrs. Nettie Pyant
TREASURER: Mrs. Ralph Jackson

CHAIRMEN

EDUCATION FOR INDUSTRY: Mrs. Edna Morrison
DEFENSE INDUSTRIES: Thomas Jetton
MEMBERSHIP: Mrs. Taliaferro Small

Compliments of

MRS. J. J. SPENCER

MRS. TALIAFERRO SMALL

Compliments of

JONES SERVICE STATION

W. H. Jones, *Proprietor*

EVANSTON'S MAYOR OF BRONZEVILLE

Tire Repairs, Greasing, Washing, Batteries

"Service With a Smile"

1801 Church Street — Greenleaf 8758

Compliments of

Green's Beauty Salon

1812 Church Street — Evanston, Illinois

Greenleaf 8957

Compliments of

Neighborhood Pharmacist

GR-9630 — W. H. Morrison — UN-8880

1801 Lyons Street — 1900 Asbury Street

Compliments of

Presseley's Snackery

1827 Emerson Street — Evanston, Illinois

Compliments of

Ideal Beauty Salon

Mrs. R. A. Winfield, *Scalp Specialist*

1917 Foster Street — Evanston, Illinois

Res.: Greenleaf 5016 — Bus.: Greenleaf 7822

Compliments of

A Physician

Compliments of

Jackson Park Syndicate

Jetton & Black

Interior Decorators

Gr-3591 — Gr-0027

1013 Garnett Place

West Side Barbers and Cleaners

Wimberly & Lomax, Props.

1705½ Simpson Street — Evanston, Illinois

"We Appreciate Your Patronage"

Compliments of

Harry's Beauty Salon

1227 Foster Street — Evanston, Illinois

Greenleaf 9382

Simm's Restaurant

Evanston's Leading Restaurant

1938 Asbury Avenue — GR-9255

Open All Night

Compliments of

A. Rudolph Penn, M.D.

1925 Emerson Street — Evanston, Illinois

Watkins' Grocery & Market

Fresh Dressed Poultry and Fresh Fish

1829 Simpson Street, Evanston, Ill.

Bus.: GR-0523 — Res.: GR-0523

Compliments of

Dr. C. M. Tarkington, Dentist

1901 Dodge Avenue — Evanston, Illinois

Greenleaf 0204

Compliments of

Dr. Isabella M. Garnett

2306 Foster Street — Evanston, Ill.

"You Can Serve Your Community Better by Knowing What's Going On!"

1003 Emerson Street
Evanston, Illinois
GREenleaf 4909

The Evanston
NEWSETTE
"THE VOICE OF THE COMMUNITY"
Melvin Scribner Smith, Editor and Publisher

Subscription Rates:
One year: $1.25
Six months: 70c

Compliments of
North Shore Beauty Shop
Mrs. Myrtle Pringle, *Mgr.*
AND
North Shore Dress & Gift Shop
Mrs. Ruth A. Macklin, *Mgr.*
GREenleaf 4304 GREenleaf 6116
1869 E. Railroad Ave., Evanston, Ill.
"COME IN FOR A FREE DEMONSTRATION OF "KNIT ALL"

Compliments of
NORTH SHORE COMMUNITY HOUSE
1125 Garnett Place
Owned and operated by
IROQUOIS LEAGUE INC.
DR. ISABELLA M. GARNETT, *President*
MRS. M. L. BURT, *Matron*

Smith Employment Agency
Maids, Chauffeurs, Couples, Day Workers
MRS. C. C. SMITH, Mgr.
1003 Emerson St., Evanston, Ill. GREenleaf 4909

Compliments of
Miss Aline Terrell
Mr. Ralph Terrell
2048 Green Bay Rd. Evanston, Illinois

Compliments of
Capt. and Mrs. Claude M. Richardson
Fort Custer, Mich. 1735 Hartrey Ave., Evanston

Sherelle Beauty Salon
"Where expert service prevails"
MRS. W. S. THOMPSON
1117 Emerson St., Evanston, Ill. Greenleaf 9335

Compliments of
Mr. and Mrs. Winfield A. Garnett, Sr.
Mr. and Mrs. Winfield A. Garnett, Jr.

Compliments of
Mrs. Lawrence Edwards
Mrs. Maud Green

Real Estate Broker
J. KING
ICE - COAL - WOOD
University 6210 Evanston, Illinois

Compliments of
"NIFTY MODERNETTES"

EVANSTON PATRONS

Dr. and Mrs. S. E. McDonald
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jetton
Mrs. Josephine Powell
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Johnson
Mrs. William H. Morrison
Mr. and Mrs. William C. Pyant
Mrs. Isaac George
Mrs. Taliofeno Small
Mrs. S. L. Burt

"Compliments to the statesmen for the wonderful work they are doing."

—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Tiller and Family

Compliments of

FOSTER & YOUNG

Florists

739 East 47th Street — Drexel 8467

To Mr. A. Philip Randolph

"Congratulations and Best Wishes for continued success in the future."

BETA CHAPTER

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

Chicago Shoe Hospital

Shoe Tailor and Barber Shop

J. P. Hatchet, Prop.

704 East 47th Street — Drexel 1728

Our Compliments, Gentlemen!

Multiple Youth Council, N.A.A.C.P.

Sarah Merchant, *Executive Chairman*

Mrs. Frances Taylor Moseley, *Adviser*

Mid-South Side Council

Lorenzo Stalling, *President*

Meets each Friday, Club "93," 315 East 60th Street

Miss Alfreda Brock, *Adviser*

James Weldon Johnson Council

Joe Guinn, *President*

Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Urban League Com.

Mrs. Anna Tate, *Adviser*

A FUR AND FASHION PAGEANTRY

Under the Auspices of

Unit Usher League, Chicago Zone

at the

First Church of Deliverance

4315 Wabash Avenue

Monday, October 6, 1941—8 P.M.

R. Allen, *Program Chairman* — C. H. Jones, *President*

Harry D. Bates

Insurance Broker

Englewood 8325

F. D. Waterford Co.

"We Render Every Service in the Realty Line"

E. M. Lewis, *Mgr.*

6407-09 South Park Avenue — Wentworth 4093

LAW OFFICES

BROWN, BROWN, BROWN, CYRUS & GREENE

417 East 47th Street

Ernest A. Greene — Bindley C. Cyrus
William H. Brown — Oscar C. Brown
Marcus A. Mahone — Sidney A. Jones
Sydney P. Brown — Jesse B. Mann

Laura's Beauty Shop

Complete Facilities for Every Requirement

EXPERT OPERATORS

6650 St. Lawrence Avenue — Chicago, Ill.

Magnetic Cleaners and Dyers

Tailoring and Repairing

E. Tyler, Manager — 4706 Evans Avenue

Dr. J. C. Tymony

Dentist

Suite 344-346 South Center Bldg.

Phone: Drexel 7867 — 417 East 47th Street

Chicago, Ill.

South America Window Shade Company

Window Shades, Laces, Venetian Blinds, Etc.

J. C. BUTLER, Prop.

623 East 47th Street — KENwood 4082

Compliments of the

Curiosity Club

Thelma Range, *President* — Marguerite Brodis, *Sponsor*

Compliments of

C. L. Hayes, *Florist*

3949 So. Parkway — 404 East 45th Street
Drexel 2030 — Drexel 2130

LINCOLN L. TONDEE

ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE

417 East 47th Street — Suite 318-20

Phone Drexel 8585

Compliments and Best Wishes of

THE FEDERAL ATHLETIC & CIVIC ASSOCIATION

(Composed of Post Office Employees)

JAMES M. MARR, Jr., *Pres.*

HONESTY

—INTEGRITY

—ABILITY

ARE THE FOUNDATION STONES UPON WHICH IS BUILT
ONE OF THE GIANT INSTITUTIONS OF THE RACE

- The -

METROPOLITAN FUNERAL SYSTEM ASS'N

BUILT OF NECESSITY BY MEN OF VISION WHO HAVE
GREAT PRIDE IN ITS ACHIEVEMENT

OPERATING UNDER THE RIGID LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Over a hundred thousand of your neighbors have found it their

Fortress of Strength in the Shadows of Life

PROTECT YOUR LOVED ONES TODAY AGAINST THE HYSTERIA
"WHEN DEATH STRIKES"—HOW? BY VISITING OUR OFFICE:

45th Street and South Parkway

or Calling ATLantic 3030

And a Representative Will Gladly Wait on You
and Explain Our Protective Program

CHICAGO DEFENDER

October 11, 1941

LEADERS MAKE REPORT TO NATION AT MASS MEETING

Before a capacity crowd Sunday afternoon at the Metropolitan Community church, the National Negro March on Washington committee made a "report to the nation," bringing to the city leaders from a number of organizations which participated in the plans of the group. Seated on the platform, reading from left to right are, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.; Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.; Mrs. Frances Taylor Moseley, chairman of steering committee; Atty. Charles Wesley Burton, director of the Chicago division of the Negro March on WaWshington committee; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Milton P. Webster, member of the President's Fair Emlpoyment Practice committee.—Gushiniere photo.

PITTSBURGH COURIER

October 11, 1941

FEPC NEEDS POWER

DICKERSON AGREES TO NEED OF LEGISLATIVE POWER TO MAKE WORK EFFECTIVE

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

LAST Sunday, the National Negro March-On-Washington Committee made a "Report to the Nation" on the activities of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. I was pleased, but a little disappointed in the meeting. As I stated last week, I am all in favor of the committee and feel that its creation was an important and momentous event for the Negro. I don't agree with Milton Webster, however, that it is the greatest thing since the Emancipation Proclamation. I didn't agree with A. Philip Randolph when he spoke in Houston and elaborated on the multitude of jobs and new opportunities that this committee would bring and was glad that he was much more modest about the possibilities of the committee at the meeting last Sunday. As a matter of fact, the two members of the committee who spoke, Webster and Dickerson, were very realistic about the committee and its possibilities. The only measurable gains which Webster claimed were that the association of personnel agents in government service had cooperated with the committee in getting the President to sign a letter condemning racial discrimination in Federal service and the obtaining permission from the Civil Service Commission to examine its lists and appointment procedures. There was no doubt that, as Webster stated, the committee's appointment had brought the whole problem of racial discrimination in the defense agencies to the public eye and had thereby caused the hiring of numbers of Negro workers.

Mr. Cayton

FEP NEEDS LEGAL POWER

But these gains, real and important as they are, are peanuts to what we need. Webster stated that there were plenty of firms that would say they were not going to hire Negroes regardless. It 's my opinion, Dickerson made the best and most realistic analysis of the situation. Although stating that he thought there was much that the committee could do, he felt that until the committee had teeth, that is, power to enforce its findings through legislative action, it could not get at the fundamental problem.

THIS has been my point all along and I am glad that a member of the committee sees eye to eye with me on it. Dickerson is to be commended by courageously stating that we should realize that the committee has limitations but that we should, nevertheless, exploit all of its possibilities and should build up sentiment for a more powerful group. Many Negro leaders would have continued to give the Negro public a song and dance about how the committee would solve everything simply to enhance their own prestige.

Some of the speakers, especially Lester Granger and Charles Burton (the chairman of the meeting) I thought, injected a little "we knew we were right in the first place" spirit. I thought that they might have patterned after Randolph in his modesty. Lots of people disagreed with various aspects of the program. I criticized the manner in which it was called off, but that doesn't mean anything is to be gained by saying I told you so now.

PRAISES RANDOLPH AND DICKERSON

I think on the positive side that we have now developed a group of militant leaders with a definite program and head and shoulders above them stand Dickerson and Randolph. Dickerson in the political field can give the type of leadership that the subservant wheelhorse Republicans could never produce. Conversant as he is with the fundamental social and economic problems facing the Negro he can work hand in hand with Randolph in the trade union field. Randolph has insight, courage and long experience. Rather than sinking into oblivion after his break with the Negro Congress he has taken a more important role as a leader than ever.

THERE is just one thing that bothers me about Randolph as a mass leader. The Brotherhood of Pullman Porters has become the aristocrats of organized Negro labor. They are a good organization but since their struggle many thousands of Negroes have become identified both with the CIO and the A. F. of L. who need leadership. What is really needed is a great mass movement. I am not sure that the officers and functionaries of the Brotherhood will be able and willing to forget their favored position; their occasional antagonism to the CIO; the fact that they were the first important group to be organized; and wielded into one fighting mass, the bulk of Black America.

Trained for Defense, All He Gets Is---"No"

Although defense industries are looking everywhere for trained men, Fred Mance, 20-year-old Negro who has the training, can't find a job.

Fred Mance . . . finds no job

Not only has he a diploma in machine shop from East Tech, but he also two weeks ago, completed a special 14-weeks national defense training course at West Tech.

Today, after re-checking 21 defense plants here, he reports three "took his application," the rest said there was no chance at all for a job.

Young Mance's jobhunt began in June 1939 when he was graduated from East Tech, the only colored boy majoring in machine shop. No one would take him, he had to make some money, so he took a job as an orange grinder for a fruit juice company.

Winter ended that job and he sold candy at a theater. After that he got work as a bus boy and porter at a downtown restaurant. Then came all this talk about "getting yourself trained for defense."

Fred did, working half time and going to school the other half. His grades averaged 85 and he received another diploma. But he hasn't any job.

When he goes out looking for work, he carries a little handbag full of the neat tools he made himself. At home, 3925 Cedar avenue, he has his "pride and joy," a 60-pound vise he made, but it's too heavy to lug around.

If he doesn't get a defense job pretty soon, he'll go back to the restaurant as bus boy. His money's almost gone and the boss said he'd be glad to have him back. He won't need his new training for that.

comment, and Mr. Sweeney in Washington said he had not determined upon a successor to Mr. Hurley.

Despite antagonism to Judge Lausche's candidacy from the "old guarders," several more Democratic groups in the city joined the judge's supporters today. These included the 17th Ward Democratic Club, the Ninth Ward Democratic Precinct Committeemen's Club and the 16th Ward Democratic Women's Organization.

* * *

William (Cyclone) Yelsky, a boxing instructor for the Y. M. C. A.,

THE NEW YORK AMSTERDAM STAR-NEWS
Saturday, October 11, 1941

Letter from Complainant Sufficient for Fair Practice Committee Probe

Chicago Defender 10/4/41

2 Named To FEP Body As Investigators

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mark F. Ethridge, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, on Friday announced the appointment of two field representatives who will investigate complaints of discriminatory employment practices in defense industries.

G. J. Fleming

The appointees are Eugene Davidson, business agent of the CIO Building Service and Maintenance Workers of Washington, D. C., and also administrator of the New Negro Alliance, and G. James Fleming, managing editor of the Philadelphia Tribune.

Davidson, a native of Washington, D. C., was graduated from Harvard university in 1917 and received an LLB degree from the Howard university law school in 1925. He is a World war veteran, having served as Captain of the 367th Infantry, and a member of the Committee of Management of 12th Street Branch of the Washington YMCA.

Fleming, a native of the Virgin Islands, was graduated from the Hampton Institute and the University of Wisconsin where he became a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He served as managing editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, one of the nation's leading Negro newspapers, up to August 1941.

Both men will have headquarters in the President's Committee On Fair Employment practice, offices in Washington, but will be sent out to investigate complaints of discrimination against minority groups in defense employment.

Complete Data Is Requested

No Lawyer Needed To Help Draw Up Complaint

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A letter from any job-seeker who has been denied a job in a defense industry because of his race, creed, color or national origin, is enough to initiate an investigation by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, it was explained this week by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary, in answer to numerous inquiries which have come to the committee.

Any person who has reason to believe that his race, creed, color or national origin has prevented his obtaining a position or promotion in the Federal Civil Service may also submit his complaint in the same way.

It is not necessary for an aggrieved worker to have a lawyer draw up any formal papers, it is explained.

The fact-giving letter, according to Cramer, should tell the following:

1. The name of the firm, agency, school or union against which the complaint is made, and its location (street, city, and State):
2. Whether the discrimination alleged is because of (a) race, (b) creed, (c) color, or (d) national origin;
3. The race, religion, or national origin of the person making the complaint:
4. The type of job, position or classification for which application is made;
5. The qualification of the complainant for the job he seeks (including his education and work history, and his Civil Service status, if he has passed a Civil Service examination):
6. Date when complainant applied for the job which he was denied;
7. Date when he was refused employment or admittance to a training course;
8. Name of person refusing position (if available);
9. Reason given for refusal;
10. Statement of additional facts and circumstances indicating discrimination was on account of race, religion or national origin;
11. Names and addresses of any witnesses to facts and circumstances indicating discrimination;
12. Name and address of person alleging discrimination.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1941

RANDOLPH AND OTHERS MAKE THEIR REPORT

3,000 Hear How Leaders Are Working To Get Race Recognition

"The Negro must demand his citizenship rights through mass pressure like all other groups in this American commonwealth and not look for the sympathetic attitude of whites to solve his problems," declared A. Phillip Randolph in an address Sunday before 3,000 people at the Metropolitan Community church, Forty-first street and South Parkway.

Mr. Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and organizer of the "March-On-Washington Committee" was the principal speaker on a program arranged by Chicagoans under the title of a "Report To The Nation."

Citing further that the race does not progress merely by wishing and hoping for justice from governmental sources, but that it must swing into dramatic action to make its cause felt, Mr. Randolph stated "that we must recognize the mechanics and technique of the mass pressure movement in order to bring about desired results of progress."

March Called Off

"The March - On - Washington," started some months ago by Mr. Randolph, war intrumental in causing President Roosevelt to issue his Executive Order on June 25 last to captains of American industry, in which he ordered them to drop the color line along avenues of employment. Following this edict, Mr. Randolph explained, the "March on Washington" was temporarily postponed. But he added, "We still want to keep our army intact; when a million Negroes speak in unison, they speak with power." The threat secured the main objective of the march, and further resulted in the President appointing a committee of six prominent citizens throughout the country to probe into discriminatory practices against colored people among those industries having huge national defense contracts. It is known as the Fair Employment Committee. Two Chicagoans, Ald. Earl B. Dickerson and Milton P. Webster, are members of that group.

Both, Ald. Dickerson and Mr. Webster, spoke at the Sunday meeting and reported what progress the committee was making and what problems it was encountering in its work.

Outtalks President

Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., was guest speaker, and outlined the manner in which the "march drive" was organized, and told of the conference between Mr. Randolph, himself, and the president, along with members of the war and navy departments, and Mr. Knudsen, head of the powerful Office of Production Management.

"It is always ethical," Mr. White stated, "to let the president do all the talking in such a conference, but in this instance, Mr. Randolph thought differently; as the President raised his voice, Mr. Randolph raised his, and finally Mr. Roosevelt saw he could not outtalk Mr. Randolph and thereafter the conference preceded with Mr. Randolph in full charge and the others at the conference table listening to the plea for justice from a Negro leader."

Earlier in his speech Sunday, Mr. Randolph had referred to the President as a man "gifted with charm," but he added that "charm" does not settle such perplexing problems as now faces the Negro people.

The Chicago steering committee in charge of Sundays program was headed by Mrs. Frances Taylor Moseley, and Atty. Charles W. Burton, director of the Chicago division, Negro March-On-Washington committee, served as master of ceremonies. Lester Granger of the National Urban League also spoke.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pittsburgh, field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., made a plea to the audience in behalf of the membership drive now under way for that organization in Chicago. She is here to supervise it. The audience went on record as unanimously endorsing a resolution presented by Attorney Burton which petitioned President Roosevelt to utilize his official influence in seeing that the Negro worker and soldier received justice under the national defense program. The Urban League choral group, the "Sharps and Flats" under the direction of Maurice F. McGehee rendered several selections.

Saturday, October 11, 1941
THE NEW YORK AGE

March On Washington Committee Expanding Their Membership

CHICAGO, Ill.—Recognized the need for mass pressure to grapple with the perplexing problems of labor and discriminations that beset the Negro people at this time and which will plague them in the post-war period an organized, nationwide campaign is under way to increase the mass power of the March on Washington Committee by enlarging their memberships everywhere.

A remarkable step forward was made in Chicago following "The Report to the Nation" meeting on September 28, in the Metropolitan Community Church, at which the speakers were A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington Committee; Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and member of the Committee; Lester B. Granger, executive asst. sec'y of National Urban League and member of the committee; Milton P. Webster, first international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, Earl Dickerson, Alderman of Chicago and member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee together with Mrs. Frances Taylor Moseley, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and Dr. Charles Wesley Burton, director of the Chicago Division of the March on Washington Committee that sponsored the public meeting, at which over three thousand Negroes attended.

—30—

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER
RELIABLE FOR 36 YEARS
PAGE THREE

LOUISVILLE EDITOR IN PLEA AGAINST LABOR BIAS

MARK ETHRIDGE FLAYS UNIONS' DISCRIMINATION

An Unrelieved Tragedy' He Calls Restrictions On Minority Groups

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Race discrimination on the part of a union is an "unrelieved tragedy," Mark Ethridge, Louisville newspaper editor and chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice told the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, as he made a plea that labor "abolish all the devices of constitution and ritual" which now bar Negroes and other minority groups from the opportunity to work.

Ethridge spoke as chairman of the Fair Employment Practice committee which was named by President Roosevelt some months ago to "receive and investigate complaints of discrimination" against potential defense workers because of their race, creed, color or national origin.

"Our committee has the means to bring recalcitrant manufacturers into line and undoubtedly means will be found to bring recalcitrant unions into line," he warned.

"But we do not want to do that," he added. "We want your full support and your full acceptance of the national policy."

After recalling the many efforts made to integrate minority groups into the defense program, climaxed by an executive order by the President on June 25, Ethridge continued:

"Unfortunately, there are still many unions, and many locals of unions, not all of them engaged directly in the defense effort, which bar their fellowmen because of color. I would not be frank at all with you if I did not say that most of them are yours."

Citing examples, Ethridge, who as general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, deals with 12 unions pointed out:

"We have a notorious case in which an employer subscribed in effect to Hitler's theory that Negroes are best fitted for slavery, or at the very best, for domestic work. but offsetting that, we have a notorious case in which a union, by hypocrisy and trickery, deprived Negroes who were already working of their right to employment."

On the eve of the first hearing of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which opened Monday, Oct. 20, in the Embassy auditorium, Los Angeles, Ethridge told the unionists that discrimination against workers because of their race, creed, color or national origin is "a game that this country cannot afford to play in the light of all it has stood for and challenged; it is certainly a game that the union of the United States cannot afford to play unless they want to invite the destruction which has come to their fellow-unionists in Germany and Italy."

Ethridge will preside over the Los Angeles hearing which will be attended by the entire membership of the Fair Practice committee, with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, represented by proxy.

Chicago Daily Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER MA. 14, 1903, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to The Tribune are sent at the owner's risk, and The Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1941.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM

Save Our Republic

FEPC Opens Probe in L. A.

West Coast Aircraft Firms' Policies To Be Eyed

LOS ANGELES Special to Star-News).—Here in the bustling Pacific Coast city, center of most of the nation's big airplane plants, President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee began hearings this week on discrimination in defense industries,

(Continued on Page 8)

FEPC Opens Probe in L. A.

(Continued from Page 1)

with the view of integrating all races, creeds and colors into a national emergency effort.

Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, of Chicago, one of the two Negro members of the six-man committee started the ball rolling on Monday when he announced that the policy of six large companies in this area will be investigated, and immediately plunged into the work of organizing the machinery to accomplish the job.

The investigations here are the first to be held since the creation of the committee early in July following President Roosevelt's memorable executive order of June 25, 1941 prohibiting discrimination in defense jobs on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

Best known of the concerns definitely identified with an anti-Negro employment policy is the Vultee Aircraft Corporation which, in reply to queries from the N. A. A. C. P. and several other agencies, recently repeated its unwillingness to hire Negroes in any capacity at its plant, revealing that not one of its employees is a Negro.

The Boeing Aircraft Company in Seattle is another of the big plants that has adhered to its jim crow policy of not hiring Negroes. This is accomplished through a closed contract held by the International Association of Machinists of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate. A section of the I. A. M. ritual reads:

"I further promise that I will never propose for membership in this association any other than a competent, white candidate."

Other companies out here whose employment policies are to be studied are Lockheed-Vega, which two months ago announced a change in its employment policy and began immediately hiring Negroes in many crafts; Douglas Aircraft Corporation, the first of the West Coast companies to employ Negro skilled workers; Consolidated Aircraft Company, which is still negotiating with OPM

tactics will break down, but this is no excuse for the timidity which has seemed to prevail too often in attempting them. The only way the army can learn is by trial and error. Generals who try and fail should not be penalized for their failure in favor of leaders who seek to protect their records by trying little that is new.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.

A number of readers have called our attention to an incident which occurred a week or so ago at a town hall meeting in New York. Their accounts vary somewhat but it appears that somebody in the audience asked a question about extending the four freedoms to the Negroes in this country. The moderator ruled that the point was not pertinent to the subject under discussion but the questioner persisted and it was only with some difficulty that he was silenced.

We do not know whether the moderator was correct in his ruling but certainly the point which was raised goes to the heart of the larger debate in this country on its foreign policy. Here we are, summoned by our administration to make stupendous sacrifices to establish Mr. Roosevelt's four freedoms everywhere in the world; and here we are, in a country in which a very substantial proportion of the Negroes are not enjoying freedom from want and fear, freedom from racial discrimination, or freedom of educational and economic opportunity. It is a singular fact that precisely in those sections of the country where Mr. Roosevelt and his foreign policy are most strongly supported the four freedoms are most conspicuously denied.

The hypocrisy of these crusaders for freedom in other lands but not in America is beneath contempt. They would bankrupt the United States and condemn a million of its young men to death to establish, so they say, freedom from fear in China [but not in Alabama]; freedom from want in Czecho-Slovakia [but not in Georgia]; freedom of opportunity in Italy [but not in Mississippi]. Mr. Roosevelt's heart bleeds for oppressed Europeans and Asiatics but he put a Ku Kluxer on the United States Supreme court, and he has never raised a finger on behalf of anti-lynching legislation which, if enacted, might do a belated something to establish freedom from fear in many sections of our own land.

It might be added in this connection that there is nothing in the record to indicate that Mr. Roosevelt's state department, for all its self-proclaimed preoccupation with freedom the world over, has ever intervened on behalf of the black people under British rule in Africa. There are many millions of them who are victims of the most galling of discriminations and the most savage of oppressions. They are subject to curfew laws. Their land has been taken from them. Their labor is forced. They are the victims of abuses which fully parallel the worst to be found in Hitler's Europe.

When a million of our young men have died to bring freedom to Chinese who never had it and to Germans and Italians who may not want it, the survivors can then continue the crusade in Russia and some of the British dominions and colonies. It looks like a long war. At the end of it we may perhaps be permitted to turn our attention to the denials of freedom in our own land. Some of us prefer not to wait that long to agitate for elementary justice and decency at home.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1941

Dorothy Maynor—She Champions the Music and the Cause of Her People

By VIRGINIA TRACY.

Some day the Negro spirituals known only today to natives of remote regions in the deep South, that have been handed down by mouth from generation to generation, will be recorded and preserved. Some day these charming bits of racial songs will take their place as a valuable component of American music. It may take five, possibly 10 years, to ferret them out, note down their melody, text and rhythm, but when the task is accomplished, Dorothy Maynor, the widely acclaimed Negro soprano who will be heard tonight in the Opera House of the Municipal Auditorium, will have realized a dream she's set her heart on making come true.

Not so much because she wants simply to collect them to sing to the audiences who are thrilled by the deep velvet tones of her rich, lovely voice, but because she herself is vitally interested in the music of her race. She has great respect and love for it. She is curious about its origin and eager to learn more of its background. In short, she wants to find out all there is to know about it and to preserve in some tangible form the wealth of wonderful spirituals that have never been put down in black and white.

Miss Maynor hopes to begin her work next summer and to carry it on in whatever spare time she has during the coming years.

She is already laying plans—for this is no simple task. Contacts must be made, geographical routes outlined, she must get good leads to isolated spots where she can find the best sources of the material she seeks at a time when religious festivals are at their height and the spirituals may be heard in their own native environment.

DOROTHY MAYNOR.

ISOLATED ISLAND

One of the places she plans to visit is the little island of the Gullah people off the coast of South Carolina, where the progeny of pre-civil-war-day slaves still live, untouched by the outside world, speaking a language all their own, the Gullah tongue. She has laid the ground work for this visit, and a teacher in one of the island schools, familiar with the dialect and the author of a play in the Gullah language, will assist her.

The daughter of a Virginia minister who began her singing career in the choir of her father's church in Norfolk, Miss Maynor is particularly anxious to retain the spirituals in their original form and to see that their fundamental quality is preserved in their arrangement.

"So many arrangements of spirituals that are rather generally known," she said, "are not quite characteristic of Negro music. Basically, our music is polyphonic. Unlike most folk music, it is dominantly spiritual because of the need of the people from whom it sprang. Often it has been badly treated because it has been thought of as secular. A few of the songs are secular for dancing and lighter moments—but the great majority of them are a part of religious worship and might almost be called hymns.

"Take 'Swing Low, Sweet Chariot,'" she went on, "it's really a song of death and a very beautiful one. Yet how few people seem to realize it. Even here in America, where we are so close to it, we are lacking in appreciation and knowledge of this beautiful folk music."

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

So interested is the Library of Congress in Miss Maynor's research plans that it has offered to lend her recording apparatus to carry on her work, for the custodians of this storehouse of culture wish to preserve in their own archives every available record of the artistic resources in this country.

As she talked of her plans, Miss Maynor's deep brown eyes were shining and her dimples twinkled, for she has the happy smile characteristic of the singing race to which she belongs.

"Some day," she said, "when the waters are safe again, I hope to go to Africa to trace still further the music of my people."

She has learned much of the beauty inherent in the songs of her race from the African students she has met in colleges in this country, many of whom attended her own Alma Mater, Hampton Institute, where she was a member of the choir and toured Europe with its famed chorus.

"Much of the rhythm of the Negro spirituals," she said, "must have come from Africa but the experiences of my people here have contributed toward giving the songs a new character and have thus made them a true form of native American music.

SOURCE OF STRENGTH

"Spiritual music," continued the young singer, whose vocal range and verstility have won praise from hundreds of music critics, "means a great deal to the Negro. It is his medium of expression and it is a source of strength and encouragement in the midst of pathos and oppression closely associated with his whole life."

But accomplished though she is in musical lore, Miss Maynor has other interests. Costume designing and home economcis are two. She fashions her own clothes, even tailors her coats and suits and makes the most beautiful little dresses for her two young nieces in New York.

And she's a marvelous cook. Fancy pastries, angel food cakes, brownies and such things are her specialties.

That's still not all! Her tiny feet—3 B's to be exact—are a refutation of the rather general notion that the current popularity of athletics for females is largely responsible for the great number of 8's and 9's shoe dealers are selling these days to their feminine trade. The owner of the smallest dogs we've seen in years played varsity tennis in college, captained the basketball and hockey teams, bowls and swims.

IT TO SAVE DE

Remember Pearl Harbor! Remember it? So we shall until the Banner of the Free is high and victorious above the triple sign of the Dark Ages!

In the Revolution the cry rang out, "REMEMBER BOSTON COMMONS." On that cry we moved through Saratoga and Valley Forge, on to Yorktown.

On it the Free World was born.

In the cry, "REMEMBER THE ALAMO," there breathes the story of Houston and Texas!

"REMEMBER FORT PILLOW!" Thus answered the UNION when merciless, brutal Forrest massacred the soldiers of Lincoln and Freedom under a flag of truce.

In 1898, "REMEMBER THE MAINE" filled the air of an outraged nation. McKinley made his call on heart and conscience of his people; soon Spain, beaten, helpless, crept home, chastised by the indignant sword of justice!

And Cuba emerged, free, independent, latest flower of our civilization. Then up stood the Filipinos, a new nation created out of centuries of misery.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

Neither the deed nor the DATE can be forgotten; not even after the ruthless, murderous ingrate, and his unconscionable allies, shall have bitten the dust of DEFEAT.

Japan, for whom this nation — the brightest Jewel of all time — turned on the light of Civilization; Germany, in whose story there can be found no peace since history began to write; sad, inglorious Italy, whose heritage has fallen to the grasp of a madman — these furious three, who have poisoned every pleasant Stream, withered every Branch of the Tree of Liberty, will yet know that Vengeance is appointed and no Infidel can escape!

Freedom is more than empty word;
It leaps from God's faithful sword;
In man's breast He planted the seed,
And for its growth supplies every need.

AND COUNTRYMEN —

REMEMBER, ALSO, SIKESTON, a capital in the last, foul stronghold of barbarism in the U.S.A.

OPPRESSION, TYRANNY, SLAVERY OF STATE, BIGOTRY — these things we war against, war to death, on the SEVEN SEAS.

Color, Race, Creed now fall away. "THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC" is once again our ANTHEM. We are now UNITED, ONE IN SPIRIT, INVINCIBLE as we move towards ARMAGEDDON, where there can be no defeat.

BUT HERE IS SIKESTON, the poison flower of a free United States; the chartered Missouri Infamy, that dogs the steps of millions of loyal Americans; millions who were born into Freedom in the shock of battle.

Sikeston represents the SAVAGERY and BARBARISM, of the New World. It is the ORGANIZED CRIME of American Civilization. It, too, must go; with it must also go its princes, whether their slimy speech is heard in Senate halls or they wield a sceptre of authority in a state.

IN FAR DISTANT PLACES we war against the triple monsters. Wherever the FLAG flies we turn our faces; wherever duty calls, we answer with eager feet.

BUT, COUNTRYMEN, WE CANNOT BEAT TOKYO WITH SIKESTON.

"Get down your map," said our great President. We did; one of the Atlantic and the Pacific, the other of the MISSISSIPPI, hurrying past the cruel, barbarous shores of Missouri.

Remember PEARL HARBOR! REMEMBER SIKESTON! Japan and Sikeston, BOTH MUST FALL!

Both challenge the world of freedom — DEMOCRACY SAID IT WAS ON ITS WAY TO DARK PLACES RISING AGAINST US.

But look! It has a rope around its neck in Sikeston, and, tied to an automobile, is being dragged through the streets of the city!

Japan LYNCHED PEARL HARBOR; SIKESTON LYNCHED DEMOCRACY. But up, boys; up to the fray; up AGAINST EVERY FOE!

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

CHICAGO DEFENDER

NOVEMBER 11, 1941

Ask FEPC To Halt Discrimination In Federal Building Cafeterias

Chicago Def 11/22

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — One of the oldest problems in Washington has been thrown into the lap of FEPC in an attempt to solve the segregation which exists in many cafeterias in government buildings.

Growing out of the case of Melva Steuart, an employe of the bureau of engraving and printing, formerly a census bureau employee, FEPC has been asked to determine whether it has jurisdiction over the cafeterias which are operated by "welfare associations," under the supervision of the department in which the cafeteria is located.

It is said that the head of the department is responsible for all conditions which exist in these cafeterias and it is further pointed out that Secretary of Labor Perkins and Secretary of Interior Ickes quickly stamped out segregation in their departmental cafeterias where it once flourished.

In this case, the young woman was eating at a table in the cafeteria when Manager Louck approached her after she had taken a seat with another woman and said, "Sorry, I did not see you ladies when you came to this table; you can't sit here."

The girl then told Louck she had been sitting there for more than a month and that she was perfectly comfortable. The manager then said he was making a change and that from now on seating arrangements would be similar to those in effect on the day shift.

Miss Steuart made no reply whereupon the manager unceremoniously and without further words, grabbed her tray, upon which were her pocketbook, a piece of pie and a cup of coffee and moved them from the table, spilling coffee all over the pie.

He then called a guard and asked that she be arrested and removed from the cafeteria. The guard refused but told the manager to call a "section chief" and get her name and number. This the manager did.

Later, the young woman returned to the cafeteria to eat and took the same table. The manager came over to her table and told her that he had not reported her before but that he would report her this time for violating a rule "of the association."

His excuse was that it had been deemed necessary to allow more room for the white employes and so another steam table in the corner had been opened for Negroes and that failure to observe the ruling would result in dismissal of some Negroes.

The case was taken to the Washington Urban League and to other agencies, which acted when the young woman swore to an affidavit charging the management with discrimination and mistreatment of Negroes.

FEPC is going into the matter thoroughly and hopes to be able to straighten out the whole thing to the satisfaction of all concerned.

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

DECEMBER 27, 1941

Randolph Opens Jersey 'Y' Drive

A. Phillip Randolph, third from left, is shown being greeted by William R. Jackson, recently installed secretary of the Court Street Y. M. C. A., Newark, N. J., last Sunday afternoon at the opening of the fall campaign membership drive where Mr. Randolph was the principal speaker, the subject: Negro and the War. Reading from left to right: Dr. J. Otto Hill, chairman of house committee; Mr. Walker, Mr. Randolph, and Atty. Roger M. Yancey who was toastmaster.

LAND OF THE NOBLE FREE

By LAYLE LANE

(Continued from last week)

Miss Lane remarked: "I realize relations between Negro and white in the United States cannot be solved just by one Board of Education over night. We would like the Board of Education to feel that this is a problem education will have to play a part in because, after all what is education, if it is not for some way to deal more wisely and more efficiently with problems of the world."

Mr. Voorhees asked: "Are not colored people admitted in the vocational schools the same as the whites?"

Mrs. Corrothers replied: "Yes, but the counsellor will say aviation is closed to you. You take baking or the like. In the first place, that is not the purpose of the counsellor. If we followed such policy, I suppose I would be picking cotton some place in the South or, perhaps, I would be a cook. Mr. John here is an assistant corporation counsel. If he had been advised in school, he perhaps, would be down South some place picking cotton. A counsellor cannot tell me or my group what our hopes are for the future. I think that is very bad policy. And then, in your Board, they ask for skill in trades. Unless a person is employed in a trade he cannot get into an evening trade school." Mrs. Connelly replied: "That is a Federal regulation for evening trade and extension classes."

Mr. Brennan asked: "Your complaint is that counsellors in junior high schools say to the boys, you cannot go here or you should go there. Your thought is, he should confine himself to telling the boy what his advantages are in this trade and what his disadvantages are in another trade and let his make his own decision."

To this Mrs. Corrothers replied: "That is right."

Mr. John remarked: "I do not think the opinion that the white man will not work with the Negro is particularly true. I have never had any difficulty."

Miss Lane remarked: "We would like to have adopted a policy that vocational education would be open to all who have aptitude and interest to do the work.

Mrs. Donnelly next stated: "While the Advisory Board proper is appointed by the Board of Education, under the Advisory Board as I explained to Miss Lane, we have thirty-two trade commissions. The Commission members are appointed by this Board. Before your committee came to see us, Rev. Johnson, whom you recommend to us, was serving on a Commission for the Yorkville School. There are also two Negro representatives on a Committee connected with the Chelsea Vocational High School. In order that the Negroes would be further represented, I asked Miss Lane to send me the names of people whose services might be of value on our various commissions. Mrs. Donnelly read the names of those who had been asked to serve on various commissions of the Advisory Board and indicated those who replied to the invitation and those who did not. She said that she would send the names of the various Advisory Board Commissions and their general functions, and also a list of the names of the Negro people who had accepted membership on a commission of the Advisory Board to Miss Lane.

Miss Lane asked: "Is there any possibility of having a Negro trade advisor?"

To this Mrs. Donnelly replied: "Our trade advisors were recommended by employers and unions. That is according to Federal law and, may I say, for your information, that instead of adding any trade advisors, we may be compelled to recommend the layoff of some of them.

Miss Lane said there was a machine shop in one of the Harlem schools but the Board of Education adopted a policy that it would not train junior high school students in specializing shop work, therefore, that shop was closed. Inasmuch as there are limited opportunities for training in Harlem, Miss Lane asked if this equipment could be left in Harlem for the use of adults, instead of being moved to Brooklyn.

Mrs. Donnelly suggested that it be recommended to send this material to the New York Vocational High School for Boys.

In Executive Session

With relation to points 1 and 2 it was voted that a resolution would be forwarded to the Board of Education, showing very clearly in its wording, that the Advisory Board does not believe in the breaking up of the United States on the basis of race, color or creed but that it does support the general theory on which vocational education is founded, namely, to equip boys and girls to earn a livelihood in the occupation to which they feel themselves most adaptable and at the same time educate them in the cultural subjects so that their education will be on a par with that obtained in an academic high school.

With relation to Point 3, it was the opinion that this was a matter for the Board of Examiners and the State Department of Education.

It was the opinion that point 4 also, was not within the province of the Advisory Board.

November 6, 1941.

Mrs. Betty Hawley Donnelly,
Advisory Board of Education
11 Livingston Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Donnelly:

Thank you for your letter of October 24 with its enclosures, namely, the list of trade commissions, the work of the Advisory Board and the minutes of our interview on October 14.

If we had known that the list of persons suggested for an open meeting would have been asked to serve as commission members, recommendations of persons directly associated with trades would have been made. In a few days we will send you a list of persons who can be counted on to serve.

We are glad to have a copy of the minutes to make the essential corrections. These are as follows:

1. Appearances: Mrs. Corrothers is from the Harlem Labor Center.

Mr. John from the New York Branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

Only one other person besides the members of the Advisory Board and ourselves was present during the discussion.

2. Discussion: On page one, last paragraph, is the statement "However she Miss Lane) said that Labor's point that public vocational education cannot be unlimited because that would put a large labor supply on the market and tend to lower standards must be realized."

This statement is not only at variance with our first request, but contrary to what Miss Lane said. The correct statement is: she (Miss Lane) realized labor wanted to protect its standards by restricting the supply of trained workers; but that as long as there was a large number of unemployed, labor's standards were threatened. Trained workers were a better safeguard for standards than untrained.

B.P.2, 2nd Par. is this statement ....Miss Lane mentioned that because of limitations upon training, there are just two or three Negro teachers. The statement should be ....Miss Lane stated that because of limitations upon getting trade experience because of barriers against Negro membership by many unions in the skilled trades which in turn prevent their getting work in many shops, qualified Negro teachers were unable to secure recognition of work done on their own.

C.P. 2, last paragraph, statement of Mrs. Corrothers, The sentence "And then in your Board they ask for skill in trades, should have added to it this clause....before a student can be admitted into a training class.

D. Finally....the word Negro is similar to such words as American, Irish, Italian, etc. and is written similarly with a capital N.

Appropos of the decision made in Executive Session, our committee is desirous of securing a copy of the resolution sent to the Board of Education. From the minutes it is not clear whether the resolution indicated any change of policy on the part of the Advisory Board.

That is our main interest ,not our own racial group, but also be- only because of our concern for cause of our desire that education, during this period of emphasis upon increasing democracy, make a real contribution toward that goal.

NEW YORK AGE

DECEMBER 20, 1941

CHICAGO DEFENDER

DECEMBER 13, 1941

GOVERNMENT SENDS POSTER ON JOB ORDER TO U. S. PLANTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18—Into 12,000 defense plants throughout the country this week went posters calling attention to the Government's non-discrimination policy in defense employment. Dr. Robert C. Weaver, (left), Chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM, and Lawrence W. Cramer, Executive Secretary of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, are sown examining the poster which quotes the following section from President Roosevelt's Executive Order No. 8802:

"...I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin. ."

AIRCRAFT CO. COMMENDED BY FEP COMMITTEE

LOCKHEED IS REPORTED AS COOPERATIVE

Corporation Program Is Called Sympathetic And Intelligent

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mark Ethridge, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Thursday commended Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif., for its "sympathetic and intelligent program of eliminating discrimination" based on race, creed, color or national origin.

In a letter to President Robert E. Gross of Lockheed, Ethridge noted that this company has carried out suggestions made by the committee in its recent Los Angeles hearings to establish a system of reviewing cases of all rejected job applicants who had complained to the committee that they were victims of discrimination because of race or national origin.

"The information given concerning these cases satisfies the committee that you have taken appropriate steps to eliminate any ground for complaint that discrimination based on race or national origin was involved," Ethridge's letter said.

The letter expressed agreement with the observation made by Lockheed officials that the most effective way to eliminate such discriminations "is to insist that employers themselves establish fair and reasonable standards of selection based on aptitudes and abilities."

The Lockheed company has reported to the committee that it is hiring Negroes with considerable success and that other workers are showing a cooperative attitude toward them. In the past three months the Lockheed company has trained and employed 125 Negroes.

THE
Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

COPYRIGHT 1942, BY ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.
OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, 3435 INDIANA AVE., TELEPHONE CALUMET 5656

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO PARTS — PART ONE

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1942

NEW NAVY POLICY

Assail NAACP And NNC For Approving Jim Crow

By ENOC P. WATERS,

Only one of the na important leaders—A. P. Randolph—was left this to carry on the people's for the full integratio

A. P. Randolph

Negroes in nation's forces as ter White National ciation fo Advancem Colored and Max gan and Jo Davis o National Congress to acceptan "an undi plan" fo mittance groes to the navy. The new announced Tuesday, April Secretary of the Navy Frank admits Negroes into the Guard, Marine Corps and Nav emergency service only in than messmen categories, but the stipulation that they be gated from the time of their ment until their discharge diately after the war.

Regarded by one prominent eagoan as "a half-handed ge intended to quiet the clam militant Negroes and liberal for the full integration of Negroes into the navy," the new policy was bitterly assailed locally.

But attacks on the jim crow policy were matched with criticism of White, Yergan and Davis.

The plan was announced in a statement released by Secretary Knox and failed to mention that Negro volunteers for the three branches of the naval services would be segregated and would serve only for the duration of the war after which they will be discharged. Only as messmen can Negroes serve regular enlistments in the Navy under the new policy.

The statement follows:

"Negro volunteers will be accepted for enlistment for general service in the reserve components of the U. S. Navy, the U. S. Marine Corps, and the U. S. Coast Guard.

"All ratings in those three branches of the Naval Service will be opened to them, and recruiting is to be begun as soon as a suitable training station is established. A public announcement will be made when actual recruiting gets under way.

"In making the announcement officials stated that the same physical and mental entrance standards required of all Navy personnel is to be required of Negroes.

"It was added that Negro sailors

AN EDITORIAL

REE MEN—Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Max Yergan and P. Davis of the National Negro Congress last week broke with you and us who looked to them as among our rs in an historic struggle for the full realization of democ- in this country when they placed their approval on the

YERGAN DAVIS WHITE

Navy policy which admits Negroes into the service "for so far reaching that we planation of their sudden them support and urged

"progress toward a more enlightened point of view when they urged by telegram hundreds of persons thr country to commend President Roosevelt and Knox for opening up the Navy to Negroes, they thousands of Negroes and closed the doors for ce upon full integration.

They have not only deper the ideals of their organizations which have enlisted of persons to their support, but they have misled and Knox into believing that jim-crow measures such satisfy the Negro's demands. They have misled them to such jim-crow measures will remove the Negro's apa the war effort and bolster his morale.

They have destroyed their ce and the influence of organizations they represent in bringing about the complete integration of the the armed forces, other branches of the government in private industry.

They have themselves me position they have criticized others for taking seriously weakened the Race's struggle to help dev mocracy strong enough to withstand the assaults o

In so far as our national have refused to follow false leadership; in so fa avoided compromise; in so far as they have our people and have held firm to the principle must have equal rights and privileges with all A —they have had the respect and admiration of many white citizens.

Now more than ever o nizations should and must play a vitally impo ng the crisis of the democracies. The responsi g democracy a reality at home as well as abroad, after the war, rests

See E

24 PAGES 10¢ AND WORTH IT

Vol. XXXVII, No. 52

FEP TELLS 10 FIRMS TO END DISCRIMINATION

Demands List of Worker Each Month As Proof Of Compliance

WASHINGTON D. C.—Ten concerns having millions of dollars in war contracts were told to cease discriminating against available workers because of their race or religion, in "Findings and Directions" which they received this week from the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

The concerns are in the Chicago and Milwaukee areas, and the findings and directions are based on two days of public hearings held January 19-20 in Chicago.

Since January the committee, of which Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute, is chairman, had studied the record before taking the action announced today.

The companies involved in the Chicago area are: the Stewart-Warner corporation, the Buick Aviation plant at Melrose, Ill., a unit of General Motors corporation; the Bearse Manufacturing company, Simpson Manufacturing company and the Studebaker branch factory.

Those in the Milwaukee area are: the Nordberg Manufacturing company, A. O. Smith corpo ation, Heil company, Allis-Chalmers corporation and the Harnischfeger corporation.

PITTSBURGH COURIER

DECEMBER 13, 1941

FEP Seeks Negro Training School Near Southern Shipbuilding Yards

Alabama Officials Show Considerable Opposition to Plan But FEP Insists on Policy Being Carried Out—Some Yards Refuse to Hire Negroes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11—(ANP)—The Fair Employment Practice committee's attention is occupied with the development of high-grade vocational training schools for Negroes in the vicinity of shipbuilding yards along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards, it was announced last Tuesday. Considerable progress toward the desired objective has been made in some yards, particularly in the Carolinas, but in Alabama, officials report strong resistance both from State vocational leaders and labor unions.

Negro workmen have been employed in great numbers at Hog Island shipbuilding yards ever since the last World war,, and particular pride is taken in their accomplishments in ship construction.

At Mobile, one shipbuilding company holding a contract with the AFL Metal Trades council employs no Negro workmen, while another company holding a CIO contract has about 20 per cent Negroes employed in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs. Equal treatment is given Negro workers at Pascagoula, Miss., and Charleston, S. C., according to the FEPC. Training schools will soon be established at Wilmington and Charleston.

Officials are distressed over resistance shown by Alabama officials to the organization of a vocational school for Negroes, since defense contracts now specify that there shall be no discrimination against any person because of "race, creed, color or national origin." However, the committee has let it be known that it expects Alabama's State Board of Vocational Education to work out a satisfactory solution to the problem.

FEPC Opens Chi Office; Hearings Set for January

To Probe Bias in Defense Plants in Three States

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — The President's Fair Employment Practices' Committee this week opened a branch office here to begin preparations for a public hearing next month on the employment practices of defense industries and government agencies in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The local offices are located in Room 1428, Civic Opera Building, 20 N. Wacker Drive. The hearing is scheduled for January 18 and 19.

The preliminary studies and the hearing will be part of the government's program to eliminate discrimination against qualified and needed workers because of their "race, creed, color, or national origin."

G. James Fleming, field representatiev of the FEPC, arrived in Chicago from Washington a few days ago to initiate the preparations.

Firms Involved

Among the local firms which will be asked to testify on their discriminatory employment practices will be the Chicago Screw Company, Stewart - Warner, Zenith Radio, Majective Radio, Mille Novelty, Chicago Flexible Shaft Company.

E. C. Wilson, presiedn

E. C. Wilson, president of General Motors, will be asked to testify personally on racial prejudice in hiring at the new Buick aviation engine plant in Melroce Park and the GM Diesel plant at Lyons, Ill.

Aiding Fleming in preparing facts for the hearing are Sam B. Danley of the U.S. Employment Service and Austin Scott of the OPM labor supply division.

AFRO-AMERICAN

DECEMBER 20, 1941

FEPC HEADS CONFER WITH EDITORS

Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee (left), and George M. Johnson, assistant executive, as they conferred with editors of Negro newspapers in Washington last Tuesday. Mr. Cramer outlined the duties and powers of his committee and described progress so far made in opening job opportunities for Negroes. He confessed that the committee had been confronted with some problems which it has not yet been able to solve. —Harris Photo.

WAR DEPT. CONTRACTS CARRY NON-BIAS CLAUSE

SETS ITS FIRST HEARINGS FOR JANUARY, 1942

Prepares To Sift Defense Employment Problems In Three States

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice this week opened a branch office in Chicago to begin preparations for a public hearing next month on the employment practices of defense industries and government agencies in Chicago and the tri-state area of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The local offices are located in Room 1428, Civic Opera building, 20 North Wacker drive. The preliminary studies and the hearing will be part of the government's program to eliminate discrimination against qualified and needed workers because of their "race, creed, color, or national origin," in keeping with an executive order issued by President Roosevelt on June 25.

The public hearing is scheduled for January 18 and 19.

The preparations for the hearing are being made by G. James Fleming, field representative of the committee, of the Negro employment and training branch of OPM, and the minorities groups branch, OPM. Several organizations which have long been interested in integrating minority groups into the total defense program will assist.

The committee states that, in holding hearings, it is governed by the executive order which authorizes it to do the following:

1. To "receive and investigate complaints of discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin" in violation of the executive order.

2. To take "appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid."

3. To "recommend to the several departments and agencies of the government of the United States and to the President all measures which may be deemed necessary or proper . . . . ".

Among the local firms which will be asked to testify on their discriminatory employment practices will be the Chicago Screw company, Stewart-Warner, Zenith Radio, Majestic Radio, Mille Novelty, Chicago Flexible Shaft company.

C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, will be asked to testify personally on racial prejudice in hiring at the new Buick aviation engine plant in Melrose Park and the GM Diesel plant at Lyons, Ill.

Aiding Fleming in preparing facts for the hearing are Sam B. Danley of the U. S. Employment service and Austin Scott of the OPM labor supply division.

GOVERNMENT HAS RIGHT TO CANCEL FOR RACIAL BIAS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13—The War Department is now inserting in defense supply contracts a provision under which such contracts may be cancelled whenever the contractor is failing to comply with the executive order of the President banning discrimination in the employment of workers in defense plants on account of race, color or creed.

The provision specifies that if, in the opinion of the contracting officer upon the approval of the Secretary of War, the best interests of the Government so require, the contract may be terminated by the Government, even though the contractor be not in default, by a notice in writing relative thereto from the contracting officer to the contractor.

BIG CONTRACTS CARRY PROVISO

Contracts recently awarded carrying this provision include the following:

Contract with the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J., for miscellaneous parts for Wright Aeronautical Type Engines, in the sum of $19,268,820.36.

Contract with the Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company (General Motors Truck & Coach Division), Pontiac, Michigan, for the delivery of trucks at the Holabird Quartermaster Depot, Baltimore, Md., in the sum of $4,426,020.

Contract with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Inc., Akron, O., for life rafts, in the amount of $1,491,840, to be delivered to the Army Air Corps at Wright Field, Dayton, O.

Contract with the Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, Newark, N. J., for bulbs, indicators, tachometers and data, for the Army Air Corps, in the amount of $1,554,435.12.

Contract with Northrop Aircraft, Inc., Hawthorne, Calif., for airplanes, spare parts and data, at an estimated cost of $17,369,634.15, plus a fixed fee of $1,042,178.05.

Contract with the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, L. I., New York, for maintenance parts for Republic type airplanes, in the amount of $3,130,349.91.

Contract with Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., Toledo, O., for trucks to be delivered to the Holabird Quartermaster Depot, Baltimore, in the amount of $12,040,000.

Show Him The Way!

FEPC SWAMPED WITH LETTERS OF COMPLAINT

Most Of Petitions Found To Come From Others Besides Negroes

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices is literally swamped with letters of complaint following recent instruction to the public through the press as to how these complaints should be filed. But, for the most part, they contain matter which the FEPC cannot handle, some are incomplete, some are entirely out of question.

And strange to say the complaints are coming from whites as well as Negroes. Foreign born aliens, native whites, Indians, Negroes, and a group of whites who feel that they are being discriminated against comprise the group sending in the letters.

Complaints on old age pension, complaints from cripples, disabled veterans and needy folk have poured into the office of the FEPC to such an extent that the place is literally swamped.

Five persons have been devoting time to merely sorting the letters taking from the great mass those that are under the jurisdiction of the FEPC.

Those which do not come under the FEPC are immediately forwarded to the proper places where they should receive attention.

However, as one of the workers in the FEPC points out, there is too little attention paid to important details by complainants. They do not give dates, names, time and such information as will enable the FEPC to ferret out the real discriminatory cases.

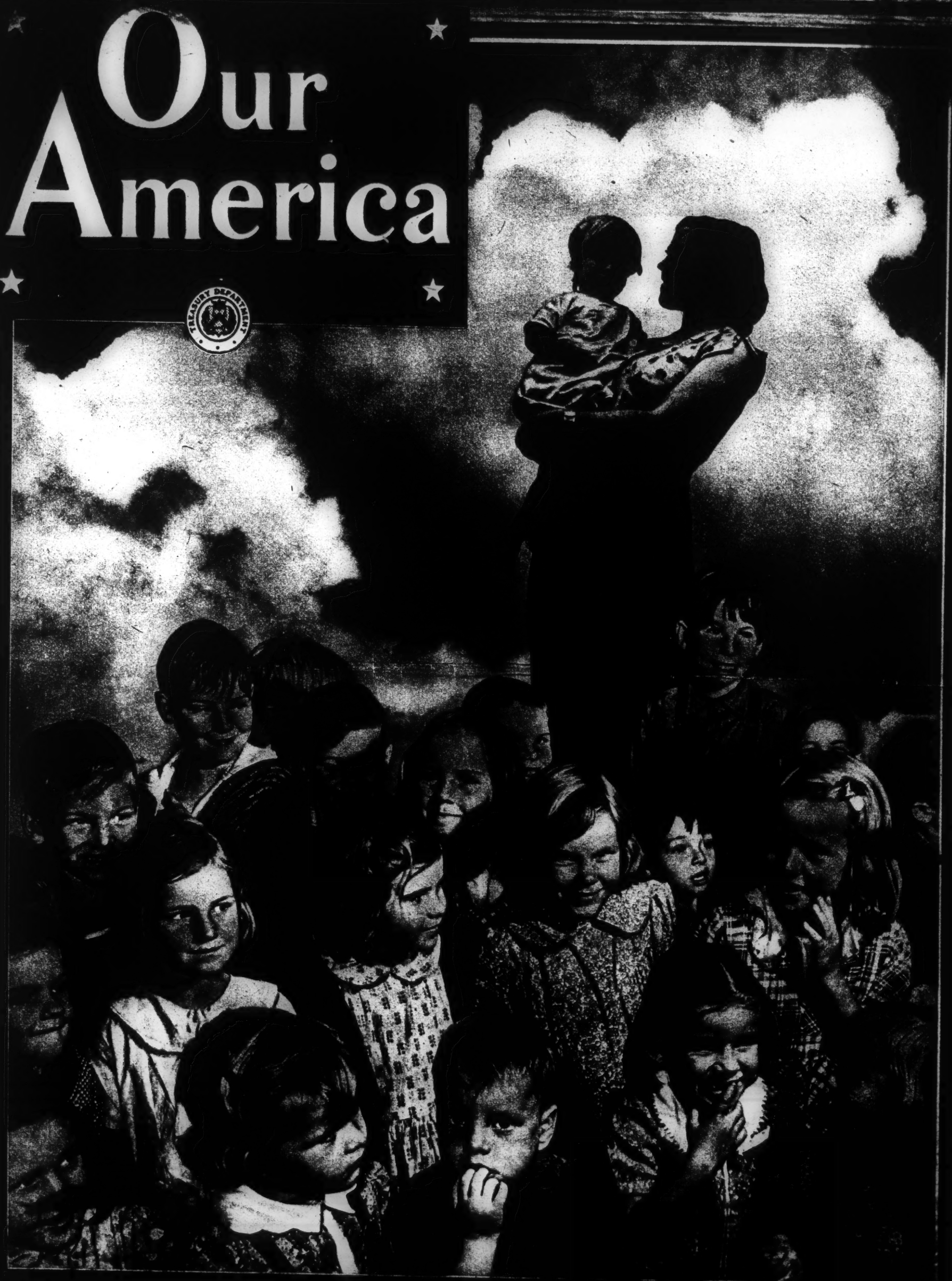
It is important to give names of the persons seen at plants where alleged discrimination is practiced, says the FEPC, and the failure to do this takes away some of the power of the complaint.

Chicago folk seem to think that it is necessary now to hold a public hearing in that city to wipe out many discriminatory practices against Negroes. But their individual complaints are too vague to carry the weight that they should.

The FEPC hopes to clarify the situation as soon as possible since it is working in cramped quarters and with a limited staff. Additions will be made, it is said, when the FEPC moves into its new quarters in one of the newly erected temporary buildings around December 15.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS ☆ *Defense Savings Staff* - *Treasury Department* ☆ WASHINGTON, D.C.

Our America



"THAT THESE MAY FACE A FUTURE UNAFRAID"

Certificate of [redacted] Social Action

With faith, determination and confidence of the Negro people in their own power for self liberation, and in recognition of their tragic trials and oppressions in these days of disaster to democracy, the rights of minority peoples and the dignity and independence of the human spirit

_____

is hereby acknowledged as being devoted to the highest order of struggle for freedom and justice in the army, navy and air corps, in government, industry, labor unions, education, social service, religion and culture.

Negro March on Washington Committee

Signed A. Philip Randolph ..... National Director

447

The Pittsburgh Courier SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1942

RCA POLICY TO HIRE EX-WORKERS; NO DISCRIMINATION, SAYS PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—(ANP)—G. K. Throckmorton, president of the Radio Corporation of America, wired Lawrence Cremer, executive secretary of the Fair Employment Practice committee, appointed by President Roosevelt, Wednesday, explaining the employment policy of RCA Manufacturing company. An inquiry had been received by the FEPC from the Associated Negro Press which called attention to the fact that the RCA company had two great plants, one located at Indianapolis and employing 2,500 people, without a single Negro worker, and another at Camden, N. J., in which there were few if any Negroes employed. The ANP inquiry also pointed out that David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of RCA, was a member of the President's Fair Employment Practice committee and asked what Mr. Sarnoff's opinion and attitude in the matter were.

President Throckmorton made the reply for RCA. His wire read: "Answering your wire of December 23rd regarding Mr. Barnett's inquiry I would inform you that our company policy is to employ the best qualified workers from among the resident citizens of the community in which our plants operate without discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin but giving preference where possible to presently unemployed former employes. This policy established both by choice as well as by contract with employe labor organizations. Past and present increasing transition from normal commercial to defense operations has prevented continuous employment of all employees. Both Company policy and national interest dictates we reinstate such trained and experienced workers as rapidly as conditions will per- Believe our policies as stated eeping with the policy of e and in the best inter- ional welfare."

SHOULD DEMAND RED CROSS A

LEADER ADVISES MILITANT PROTEST

By A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The refusal of the Red Cross to accept the blood of Negroes is an insult to the race. Since it is certain to shake the morale of the Negro people, it borders upon treason to the cause of national unity.

The expression of race discrimination on the part of the Red Cross is a serious blow to its world-wide prestige and profession as an agency of mercy and humanity.

Refusal of the blood of a citizen by the Red Cross or any governmental agency on account of race, color, creed or nationality is subtle advocacy of one of the most vicious and dangerous doctrines which has ever plagued the human race, namely, racial superiority, the cult and curse of Hitler and Hitlerism, Japanese and Italian fascism.

SHOULD BE CHALLENGED

Failure to challenge this discriminatory policy of the Red Cross, which is of evil and sinister import, is to give aid, comfort and encouragement to the practice and tendency of various agencies . . private and governmental—to offer insult and offense to Negro citizens.

Failure of the Negroes to demand the rescinding of this Nazi policy of the Red Cross tends to give some basis of belief by Negroes in the supersition of racial inferiority.

If the Negro can be called upon to shed his blood on the battle field, he should be called upon to contribute his blood in the clinic and hospital for the victory of American arms and morale over her enemies.

SEND PROTESTS TO ROOSEVELT

America cannot win the battle for the cause of democracy in Europe and Asia and strike at the heart and spirit of democracy at home, such as obtains in the intolerant attitude of the Red Cross on the use of the blood of the Negro people in the blood bank.

Morever, there are reasons to give basis to the belief that this action of the Red Cross is a reflection of the position of the War Department. Negroes all over the country should send letters and telegrams to President Roosevelt and Secreetary of War Stimson, vigorously protesting against this reprehensible species of racial bigotry—which is a blessing in disguise to Hitler's "Mein Kamf" and his fantastic and disastrous racial theories—calling upon the President and Secretary of War, Stimson to strike down this serpent of national disunity.

ROOSEVELT BLASTS AT DISCRIMINATION IN DEFENSE PROGRAM

(Exclusive to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt again blasted at racial discrimination in the National Defense program in a letter made public here this week by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union.

As exclusively reported in The Pittsburgh Courier, Curran charged on January 2 that the United States Lines had refused to hire 25 veteran Negro seamen, members of the union and all American citizens, aboard the Kungsholm, which our government had just taken over from the Swedish American Line. At the time no reason was given by the line for turning down the Negro seamen, which is required by its union contract.

Curran protested to the Maritime Commission and wired President Roosevelt. U. S. Lines President John M. Franklin was also the subject of protest. The letter was the President's reply.

Wrote President Roosevelt to Curran, who is also National Vice-President of the CIO:

"I am informed that the discrimination against colored seamen, referred to in your telegram of January 2nd, was eliminated by the action of the United States Maritime Commission on the day it occurred.

"It is the policy of the government of the United States to encourage full participation in the National Defense program by all citizens, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended only with the help and support of all groups within its borders.

"The policy was stated in my Executive Order signed on June 25, 1941. The Order instructed all parties making contracts with the government of the United States to include in all defense contracts thereafter, a provision obligating a contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin. (This Executive Order was published in full in The Pittsburgh Courier)

"Questions of race, creed and color have no place in determining who are to man our ships. The sole qualifications for a worker in the maritime industry, as well as in any other industry, should be his loyalty and his professional or technical ability and training."

Sincerely yours,
(Signed)
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

N. Y. AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS
January 24, 1942

Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin Heads 'March' Group

Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin was elected president of the March On Washington Movement at a meeting held at the Y. M. C. A., Wednesday.

Others named to office were Victor R. Cools, Frank R. Crosswaith, E. D. Williams, Perry Ferguson, vice presidents; Richard J. Thomas, secretary; Miss Layle Lane, B. F. McLaurin, Dr. George E. Cannon, Quenton R. Hand, Mrs. Louise McDonald, Aldrich Turner, Mrs. Blanche Lee, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Mrs. Paerl Morton, Mrs. Francis Townsend and Richard Parrish, members of the executive committee; Perry Ferguson, chairman of the membership committee, and Mrs. Cora Jones, co-chairman. Eugene Davidson, field representative of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee addressed the group.

FEPC Hearings to Open in N.Y. Feb. 16

NEW YORK—Continuing its fight against discriminatory employment policies of defense industries, the Fair Employment Practices' Committee has announced that it will hold hearings on such charges here February 16 and 17 at the Bar Association Building, 42 W. Forty-fourth Street.

Organizations, unions, and individual workers are asked to send reports of all cases of racial or religious discrimination in defense employment in this area to the committee's office in the Chanin Building, 122 E. Forty-second Street.

Government Agencies Included

Eugene Davidson, FEPC field representative, said last week that the committee would also act against government agencies if instances of discrimination because of race, creed, or national origin were called to its attention.

These cases, however, will be considered by the committee in executive session, Mr. Davidson added, because it is felt that such cases can be settled inside the government service without recourse to public pressure.

In the case of government departments, the field representative pointed out further that the President's order setting up the FEPC gave it no jurisdiction over the employment policies of the army and navy, except insofar as their civilian employees are concerned.

To Use Suasion First

Mr. Davidson stated that the committee would attempt to settle all cases brought to its attention by education or moral suasion, but as a last resort would recommend cancellation of contracts or the withholding of payments to companies which persist in their refusal to hire members of minority groups.

The committee feels, he said, that "a man who is holding up construction of a bomber or a tank because he refuses to hire a colored man or a Jew is just as much a saboteur as a man who throws a monkey wrench into the machinery."

Before becoming affiliated with the FEPC, Mr. Davidson was connected with the New Negro Alliance in Washington, which successfully fought discriminatory employment practices in District chain stores, and was at one time secretary of the Howard University Alumni Association.

FEPC Cites Machinists' Unions For Bias; Chicago Hearing On

CHICAGO—The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, meeting here Sunday, voted cite two locals of the International Association of Machnisists to the White House, charging discriminati in membership restrictions. On Monday, the FEPC opened its scheduled two-day session of public hea ings on conditions here, with 11 industrial concerns ordered to appear to answer charges of discriminati against workers in defense ind tries.

The locals cited are 68 and 7 accused respectively by Char Sullivan, San Mateo, Cal., and L. Bellums, Oakland, Cal., dur the recent West Coast FEPC he ings. Action by the President the citations to crack down on two locals, if taken, is expected be followed by similar citations [redacted] being delayed because of the fusal of contractors such as American and Continental C Companies, Buick Motor C Company, Meihle Press Compa and others to employ colored fense workers.

Labor market experts here clare that in certain occupati the shortage of workers could readily overcome if employ would use the available supply colored labor, especially as se ing machine operators, mold plumbers, steamfitters, typi waitresses.

FEPC members present for hearing included Mark F. Eth idge, chairman; David Sarn Alderman Earl S. Dickerson, Chicago; Milton P. Webster, Fr Fenton of the AFL, and J Brophy of the CIO.

Mayor Kelly of Chicago, ope the hearings Monday morn with an appeal for fair dealin all workers after which labor s plys and employment pract were outlined by representat of public and private agencies volved in training and placing fense workers.

Monday afternoon concerns f Chicago and Milwaukee v called to present their reasons discriminating against qual workers because of race. An the companies appearing v Buick Motor Car, Stewart-Wa Radio, Majestic Radio and Te sion, Studebaker, T. H. Be Company, Simpson Construc all of Chicago, and A. O. S Company, Aliss-Chalmers, J P. Heil Company, Nordberg M ufacturing and the Harnischf Corporation, all of Milwaukee holders of defense contracts.

AMSTERDAM NEW YORK STAR-NEWS Saturday, January 24, 1942

Hearings in New York, Invites All Complainants

Cramer Tells Form Desired

No Lawyer Needed To Place Case Before Body

Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, which opens its sessions here the 16 and 17 of next month, issued information this week to job-seekers who are denied employment on account of their race, creed, color and national origin.

The circular which is captioned, "How to Submit Complaints," said:

No Lawyer Necessary

"It is not necessary for an aggrieved worker to have a lawyer draw up any formal papers, but it is necessary that the complaint furnish adequate information to permit the committee to act, and as the investigation proceeds it may be necessary to have the complainant submit a notarized copy of his charges. But to get an investigation started by the committee, only a clear, fact-giving letter is required.

"That fact-giving letter, according to Mr. Cramer, should tell the following:

"The name of the firm, agency, school or union against which the complaint is made, and its location (street and city and State); whether the discrimination alleged is because of (a) race, (b) creed, (c) color, or (d) national origin.

"The race, religion, or national origin of the person making the complaint; the type of job, position or classification for which application is made; the qualifications of the complainant for the job he seeks (including his education and work history, and his civil service status, if he has passed a civil service examination).

"Date when complainant applied for the job which he was denied; date when he was refused employment or admittance to a training course; name of person refusing position (if available); reason given for refusal; statement of additional facts and circumstances indicating discrimination was on account of race, religion or national origin.

"Names and addresses of any witnesses to facts and circumstances indicating discrimination; name and address of person alleging discrimination."

The complaint should be mailed to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

AMSTERDAM NEW YORK STAR-NEWS Saturday, January 24, 1942

Hearings in New York, Invites All Complainants

Cramer Tells Form Desired

No Lawyer Needed To Place Case Before Body

Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, which opens its sessions here the 16 and 17 of next month, issued information this week to job-seekers who are denied employment on account of their race, creed, color and national origin.

The circular which is captioned, "How to Submit Complaints," said:

No Lawyer Necessary

"It is not necessary for an aggrieved worker to have a lawyer draw up any formal papers, but it is necessary that the complaint furnish adequate information to permit the committee to act, and as the investigation proceeds it may be necessary to have the complainant submit a notarized copy of his charges. But to get an investigation started by the committee, only a clear, fact-giving letter is required.

"That fact-giving letter, according to Mr. Cramer, should tell the following:

"The name of the firm, agency, school or union against which the complaint is made, and its location (street and city and State); whether the discrimination alleged is because of (a) race, (b) creed, (c) color, or (d) national origin.

"The race, religion, or national origin of the person making the complaint; the type of job, position or classification for which application is made; the qualifications of the complainant for the job he seeks (including his education and work history, and his civil service status, if he has passed a civil service examination).

"Date when complainant applied for the job which he was denied; date when he was refused employment or admittance to a training course; name of person refusing position (if available); reason given for refusal; statement of additional facts and circumstances indicating discrimination was on account of race, religion or national origin.

"Names and addresses of any witnesses to facts and circumstances indicating discrimination; name and address of person alleging discrimination."

The complaint should be mailed to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

January 24, 1942 AMSTERDAM NEW YORK STAR-NEWS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 14, 1942

Mr. Joseph Curran, President
National Maritime Union
346 West 17th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Curran:

I am informed that the discrimination against colored seamen, referred to in your telegram of January 2nd, was eliminated by the action of the United States Maritime Commission on the day it occurred.

It is the policy of the Government of the United States to encourage full participation in the National Defense program by all citizens, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders.

The policy was stated in my Executive Order signed on June 25, 1941. The order instructed all parties making contracts with the Government of the United States to include in all defense contracts thereafter a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Questions of race, creed and color have no place in determining who are to man our ships. The sole qualifications for a worker in the maritime industry, as well as in any other industry, should be his loyalty and his professional or technical ability and training.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REPEATED last week that there is no color bar to war jobs in a letter to Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. The letter was the result of a telegram sent the Chief Executive by Curran protesting against the refusal of the U. S. Lines to accept colored seamen.

INNOCENT, SAVED FROM CHAIR BY CONFES

WITNESSES AND SCENE AT FEPC DEFENSE JOB QUIZ

Some of the key witnesses to appear before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices and general view of the city council chambers in the city hall where the hearings were held Monday and Tuesday, January 19 and 20. Above, left to right are W. L. Mathis, personnel director of the Stewart-Warner company; Albert B. George, Jr., who was rejected by the Buick Aviation Engine company when he applied for skilled work; Eugene J. Brock, acting chairman of the Local Supply committee; Lester Mayer, assistant state director of the United States Employment Service in Illinois, and Maxwell Gleaves. Below is a general view of the council chamber during the Monday session. At the time the picture was made, Milton P. Webster, sixth member of the committee, was not present. Because of illness he was able to attend only one of the sessions.—Clynell photos.

BY CONFESSION

QUIZ

nday session. At
P. Webster, sixth
sent. Because of
of the sessions.—

NEW YORK AGE
January 24, 1942

Negroes Should Demand Red Cross Accept Their Blood, Says Randolph

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

The refusal of the Red Cross to accept the blood of Negroes is an insult to the race. Since it is certain to shake the morale of the Negro people, it borders upon treason to the cause of national unity.

This expression of race discrimination on the part of the Red Cross is a serious blow to its world-wide prestige and profession as an agency of mercy and humanity.

Refusal of the blood of a citizen by the Red Cross or any governmental agency on account of race, color, creed or nationality is subtle advocacy of one of the most vicious and dangerous doctrines which has ever plagued the human race, namely, racial superiority, the cult and curse of Hitler and Hitlerism, Japanese and Italian fascism.

Failure to challenge this discriminatory policy of the Red Cross, which is of evil and sinister import, is to give aid, comfort and encouragement to the practice and tendency of various agenices—private and governmental—to offer insult and offense to Negro citizens.

Failure of the Negroes to demand the rescinding of this Nazi policy of the Red Cross tends to give some basis of belief by Negroes in the superstition of racial inferiority.

If the Negro can be called upon to shed his blood on the battle field, he should be called upon to contribute his blood in the clinic and hospital for the victory of American arms and morale over her enemies.

America cannot win the battle for the cause of democracy in Europe and Asia and [illegible] the heart and spirit of [illegible] at home, such as obtains [illegible] intolerant attitude of the [illegible] on the use of the blood of the Negro people in the blood bank.

Moreover, there are reasons to give basis to the belief that this action of the Red Cross is a reflection of the position of the War Department. In fact, Dr. McClendon, President of the Detroit Branch of the NAACP said in a public forum meeting of the Detroit YMCA that the representatives of the Red Cross in Detroit said that the Red Cross was not responsible for the policy.

Therefore, Negroes all over the country should send letters and telegrams to President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Stimson, vigorously protesting against this reprehensible species of racial bigotry—which is a blessing in disguise to Hitler's Mein Kampf, and his fantastic and disastrous racial theories—calling upon the President and Secretry of War Stimson to strike down this serpent of national disunity.

FEPC Needs Power to Punish Biased Employers

Defense Firms Which Refuse to Employ Colored and Jewish Workers Can Only Be Cited to Appear in Washington.

By B. M. PHILLIPS

CHICAGO — The effectiveness of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC), which is charged with investigating complaints of discrimination in defense industries as set forth in Executive Order 8802 outlawing such practices, can best be measured by the number of plants it is able to whip into line.

If the Chicago hearings may be taken as an example of the type of work the committee is doing in getting plants to employ colored and Jewish workers, its work is bearing fruit.

Congress Can Give More Power

The fact remains, however, that the committee's usefulness could be greatly enhanced if it had more power.

As it is, the FEPC can only investigate charges of discrimination in a given area and, if necessary, hold hearings at which complainants are given a hearing and the employer is questioned as to his policy and practices.

Committee Can Threaten

If during the testimony, there is evidence, or the employer admits, that there is discrimination, the company may promise to conform with the President's order. Further investigation then follows and if there are no more complaints, the committee has done its job.

In those cases where the employer only promises and discriminatory practices continue, the committee cannot take away government defense contracts or fine the guilty parties. Its only remedy is to recommend to the President that he cite the responsible parties to Washington.

Legislation Needed

This is not sufficient and there is need of legislation providing punishment either by fine, jail term or loss of contracts. (An employer who refuses to take available persons is holding up production and thwarting the defense effort.)

The simple procedure to be followed by residents of defense areas who find themselves discriminated against because of their race, creed, color or national origin is outlined in a circular titled "How to Submit Complaints."

Where to Send Complaints

Workers who have met discrimination on any of these scores are urged to write to the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, Social Security Board Building, Washington, D.C., giving the following information:

The name of the firm, agency, school or union against which the complaint is made, its location (street and city and State); whether the discrimination alleged was because of race, creed, color or national origin.

What Letter Should State

Also the letter should state, the race, religion or national origin of the person making the complaint; the type of job, position, or classification for which application was made; the qualification of the applicant for the job he seeks (including education and work history, and civil service status, if any).

The date when applicant filed application for job which he was denied; date when he was refused employment or admission to a training course; name of person refusing position (if possible); reason given for refusal; statement of additional facts and circumstances indicating discrimination was on account of race, religion or national origin.

Names and addresses of any witnesses to facts and circumstances indicating discrimination and the name and address of the person making the complaint.

The committee's next hearings will be in New York, February 16 and 17.

Firms Balk at Jews and Poles Too

FEPC Learns Race Discrimination Spreads to Catholic and Foreign-Born.

(Excerpts from testimony of witnesses and officials at Chicago FEPC hearings last week.)

Mayor Kelly

MAYOR EDWARD KELLY of Chicago:

"It is pretty hard, for some reason or another, to get the thought across to the general public that we have problems which must be met.

"We have some fifteen million American citizens, who, because of their color, I know have been discriminated against; not because of their ability, not because of their hearts, but just because of an imaginary line of division.

"We are in war, and we want to win, not for one part of the people, but for all of the people. I come here today to express my thanks for these gentlemen (members of FEPC) who are giving up their time and energy for the purpose of trying to solve this question.

"I have no specific suggestions to make, except that I do find with this discrimination, the government is footing a big bill."

* * *

Mark Ethridge

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, white, Louisville, Ky., publisher and chairman of the committee, in his opening remarks reviewed the President's Executive Order 8802 which set up the FEPC and stated:

"We are engaged in an effort in which every hand that can run a machine must be used; an effort in which every skilled and loyal workman must have an opportunity to participate in this war.

"To draw lines of employment on any basis except that of fitness is to deny ourselves the full use of our man power, but even more serious than that is the fact that it impairs national morale.

"This is an all-out war and anything that does not fall into line with that idea is close to treason."

* * *

State Senator Wallace

SENATOR WILLIAM A. WALLACE: "The findings of the Illinois State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored People are that jim-crow barriers restrict colored people in their earnings and force them to maintain themselves below the average of the white population and far below a minimum standard of decency."

* * *

Jewish Employment Secretary

H. I. Barron, white, executive secretary of the Bureau of Jewish Employment Problems: "Any discrimination against the colored minority group soon spreads to Catholics, Jews, Poles and other foreign born in direct violation of the tenets of the country."

* * *

Eugene J. Brock, OPM, Says Jews and Poles Suffer

EUGENE J. BROCK, white, regional labor supply officer of the Social Security Board and chairman of the labor-supply committee of Region VII of the OPM, which covers Illinois, I...

Hampton Prexy Mentioned for FEPC Chair

CHICAGO—Reports were rife here last week that Mark F. Ethridge, white, Louisville, Ky., publisher and chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee which concluded hearings here Tuesday is considering submitting his resignation.

Ethridge's duties as publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal are said to be the reason for the reported action. If he does step down, reports say, President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton Institute, former University of Minnesota professor, will be offered the chairmanship.

Lawrence Cramer, white, former governor to the Philippines, who is serving as executive secretary, is also said to have considered resigning to take a teaching post at Harvard, but reliable sources now say he has decided to remain.

Building, Washington, D.C., giving the following information:

The name of the firm, agency, school or union against which the complaint is made, its location (street and city and State); whether the discrimination alleged was because of race, creed, color or national origin.

What Letter Should State

Also the letter should state, the race, religion or national origin of the person making the complaint; the type of job, position, or classification for which application was made; the qualification of the applicant for the job he seeks (including education and work history, and civil service status, if any).

The date when applicant filed application for job which he was denied; date when he was refused employment or admission to a training course; name of person refusing position (if possible); reason given for refusal; statement of additional facts and circumstances indicating discrimination was on account of race, religion or national origin.

Names and addresses of any witnesses to facts and circumstances indicating discrimination and the name and address of the person making the complaint.

The committee's next hearings will be in New York, February 16 and 17.

anything that does not fall into line with that idea is close to treason."

* * *

State Senator Wallace

SENATOR WILLIAM A. WALLACE: "The findings of the Illinois State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored People are that jim-crow barriers restrict colored people in their earnings and force them to maintain themselves below the average of the white population and far below a minimum standard of decency."

* * *

Jewish Employment Secretary

H. I. Barron, white, executive secretary of the Bureau of Jewish Employment Problems: "Any discrimination against the colored minority group soon spreads to Catholics, Jews, Poles and other foreign born in direct violation of the tenets of the country."

* * *

Eugene J. Brock, OPM, Says Jews and Poles Suffer

EUGENE J. BROCK, white, regional labor supply officer of the Social Security Board and chairman of the labor-supply committee of Region VII of the OPM, which covers Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin:

"We can't defend principles of democracy abroad and violate them at home. I hope you will recommend to President Roosevelt that instead of putting aside millions of dollars to build up morale abroad, that amount be set aside to build up morale by fighting discrimination here at home. (Applause from the audience of 500 crowding the council chambers.)

"Employers won't take colored people, Jews and Poles. The Japs are not going to stop to ask if a plane is manufactured by Jews and colored people." (Applause.)

* * *

Only 8 Per Cent of Colored Get Jobs

MISS MARY STUART ANDERSON, white, State director of the NYA: "While 879 or 27 per cent of the total number received training in defense jobs under the NYA are colored, only 8 per cent have been placed in jobs."

* * *

State Placed 4,816 White, 259 Colored

A MR. MALE, representing the Illinois State Employment Service:

"From October, 1940, to November, 1941, my service found jobs for 7,808 persons, 4,816 of whom were white, 259 colored, and the remaining 2,733 had no color indicated.

"During the same period, 11,824 persons have been referred for training in schools and 96.5 per cent of those accepted were [redacted] workers. I inform him that his act in specifying race is unlawful. If he persists, I give him what he asks for.

"I have received Federal orders and none of them states that the State Employment Service is to refuse to accept orders from industries which request certain races of workers."

February 1942

DR. MacLEAN ASSUMES FEPC CHAIRMANSHIP

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 19 —"This nation cannot win the war unless it utilizes to the fullest extent the skills of the millions of men who comprise its vast minorities," asserted Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute and newly-appointed chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, which conducted hearings here this week on charges of discriminatory employment practices among defense industries. Twenty leading firms have been charged with hiring bias. Dr. MacLean was named by President Roosevelt to succeed Mark F. Ethridge, editor of Louisville Journal, who will remain with the FEPC as a member. The New York hearings were the first under the new leadership.

Dr. MacLean, who was Director of the General College at the University of Minnesota before becoming president of Hampton in 1940, is outspoken and aggressive. Because of his enviable record and success through the introduction of education innovations at Hampton, he was highly recommended to the President as the man to lend added vigor to the valuable work of the FEPC.

EIGHT CONCERNS MAKE F

FEP GETS RESULTS IN CHICAGO HEARINGS

CHICAGO, Jan. 29. (ANP)—Eight of the nine industrial concerns invited to attend the two-day hearing of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice meeting in the city council chambers here last Monday and Tuesday sent representatives, who pledged their companies' support in rooting out job discrimination against workers because of race, color, creed or national origin. Possibly the most notable action developing from the hearing was the disclosure made by H. A. Gates, president of the Majestic Radio and Television Corporation, that two executive of the company had been dismissed when it was learned that they discriminated against job hunters on the grounds of color.

ALLIS-CHALMERS IGNORES HEARING

When asked whether all applications for employment hereafter would be judged on the same basis without reference to race or color, Gates answered: "As long as I'm there in my present capacity, I'll guarantee that this will be done."

Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee was the only company that did not have a representative to defend itself or answer the charges brought through the FEPC by discriminated workers.

Varying charges of refusal to hire Negroes or Jews were made against each of the concerns who responded at the hearing. Of the eight concerns represented, the Studebaker was the only one given a clean slate.

Complaints that the Studebaker aviation plant had refused to hire Negroes for anything but janitor work were vigorously denied by Walter S. Gundeck, Studebaker's director of industrial relations. According to Gundeck, the company had always had Negroes doing skilled work, and its application blanks incorporate questions of race, color and religion, as requested by the FBI. This refuted a charge made that one of the company's clerks had told an applicant, "We don't hire Italians or Jews."

FEP Committee Member David Sarnoff, president of RCA, remarked that, "In fairness to Studebaker, I regard this as the weakest case we've had. I'm not in the least impressed by the evidence presented here."

The Bearse Manufacturing Company, makers of tents and other canvas products and holders of defense contracts, was brought to the carpet to explain an advertisement appearing in a Chicago newspaper on January 16. The ad, which read, "Operators—five, experienced on power sewing machines, Gentile," appeared a day after the FEPC had informed the company that it was suspected of discriminatory hiring.

The company's personnel manager, J. H. Erickson, stated, "It's not discrimination as to race, color or religion. We wanted to get people who would stay with us, who would get more efficient."

Asked by Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, member of the committee, whether religion meant any difference in an employe's adaptability to work, Erickson said "No, but you have to try the Jews."

Chairman Ethridge told the Bearse representative, "The real test is the long run. It's what your practice is. Here is prima facie evidence of discrimination—your advertisement, and the fact no Jews or Negroes are in your employ. We'll take the case to Washington for study."

Representatives from Milwaukee concerns, the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, Heil Company, A. O. Smith Corporation and Harnischfeger Corporation, admitted some instances of discrimination, but announced that the policy of their respective companies had been revised "to admit all capable workmen, regardless of race, color, creed and national origin."

The Buick Motor Company declared that the company had employed Negroes and Jews and had a policy of non-discrimination. This was given out in reply to charges that eight out of nine Jews and a Negro who were at the top of their ranking class had not been given positions at the aircraft plant in Melrose Park. When asked about the Negro's qualifications, John I. Yellott, director of defense training and also mechanical engineering instructor at Illinois Institute of Technology, said he now employs the Negro as an instructor.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, FEBRUARY 7, 1942

FEPC Mum on Closed Hearings

WASHINGTON.

George Johnson, FEPC assistant executive secretary, told the AFRO on Tuesday that he was unable to state whether or not the committee's practice of questioning governmental offices such as the post office in private sessions relative to discrimination in violation of the President's order would become a part of the committee's policy.

He said that in Los Angeles, the commitee in executive session, interviewed representatives of government agencies. However, two weeks ago when hearings were held in Chicago, the private hearings were cancelled.

Mr. Johns explained that the reason for this is that the matters would eventually have to be handled in Washington and could not be settled in a private session.

Other Criticism

Questioned as to why the committee should hold public hearings to question employers of defense firms relative to their policies and yet allow government agencies which discriminate to have private hearings, Mr. Johnson said that there has already been some criticism of this by a Chicago daily.

The committee's third hearing is to be held in New York.

EDGE TO END JOB BIAS

N. Y. AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS February 1942

Mob Lynches Phila. Soldier In Flagstaff

Refusal of Restaurant To Serve Negroes Starts Fatal Row; Sheriff Free

(Special to Star-News)

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. — Despite objections from some of the little city's leading white citizens, a mob of approximately 400 surrounded a group of colored soldiers in a restaurant here last Saturday and shot one of them to death before "cooler heads" could intervene.

The mob-victim was 25-year-old Pvt. Jesse Smith, formerly of Philadelphia.

A few hours afterward, a co[redacted] was identified as Merril [redacted] It was the first time, officials said, that a colored man has been lynched in Arizona. Since 1882, twenty-nine persons (all white) have been lynched. It was also pointed out that only a few colored citizens live here. The total population amounts to 5,000.

Arrive on Leave

Pvt. Smith and eleven of his pals from a nearby Army camp arrived in Flagstaff last Friday night on a 24-hour leave, police said, and during that time got into an argument with a restaurant owner who allegedly told them "Uniform or no uniform we're not going to serve any n——rs in here."

After telling the restaurateur they intended to break up Jim Crowism throughout the country before leaving for battlefields abroad, the soldiers returned to their camp.

Meanwhile, Sheriff Perry Francis called a group of whites together, appointed many of them as special deputies and warned hundreds of others (via grapevine rumors) that "we've got to work together and stop these n——rs from trying to drink and eat in our restaurants."

One colored soldier, still on leave in Flagstaff, heard about it. He left town immediately, returned to his camp and informed other soldiers that the cops were organizing a mob for the purpose of "rushing the camp and running those n——rs back to New York."

Warned on Lynching

These incidents and reports were told to the Star-News by soldiers and a few neutral whites who warned the sheriff against "anything like a lynching," they said.

After the disturbance and other complaints, particularly the refusal of eating places to serve colored soldiers, had been discussed at camp the soldiers armed themselves with machine guns and revolvers and came back to Flagstaff.

On their arrival, they met a group of whites who booed them and told them to "read and run." Immediately, then, police said, the soldiers pulled their guns and started shooting in the air.

Rumors that the soldiers were "shooting up the town" spread like wild fire. The soldiers marched through the business district and on to the Grand Canyon Cafe, where they went inside.

Ordered to Give Up Guns

Half an hour later, the mob of whites surrounded the establishment and ordered the soldiers to give up their guns and surrender. One of them obeyed the order.

But Private Smith walked to the entrance of the place armed with

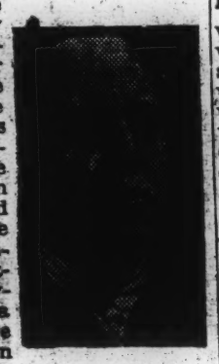
PITTSBURGH COURIER February 21, 1942

U. S. Dilemna

RACE PROBLEM PUTS INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM IN UNTENABLE POSITION

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

THE problem of Negro morale is serious in spite of anything you read or hear to the contrary. The tragic thing is that there is an absolute unwillingness of the Administration or any influential group in the country to bring the problem out into the open for discussion—if this were done at least a temporary adjustment could be worked out. The problem is simple: Negroes, because of their history in this country and in light of their more recent experiences during the depression, and the fact that they were not included to a greater extent in the war effort, are resentful. This is a normal reaction to the conditions which they have had to face. Some [redacted] for immediate [redacted] the situation [redacted] for giving the Negro a [redacted] for more participation in our democratic structure, could be worked out if we could get this simple fact before the public and over to the Administration.



Mr. Cayton

SUBJECT TABOOED AMONG INTELLECTUALS

But the fiction that Negroes share alike in this democracy and the fear of arousing the animosity of white groups has prevented even a discussion of the problem. For example, the University of [redacted] recently discussed [redacted] question, but [redacted] to discuss Negro m[redacted] that it was "dynamite." [redacted] is the attitude of perhaps [redacted] group of intellectuals in the country today and shows the extent to which the subject is tabooed.

I HAVE always felt that a democracy was as strong as its weakest link, and that before we will be entirely successful in spreading democracy abroad we would have to come to some terms with our internal problems. That's why The Courier's slogan of the double V . . . the struggle for democracy at home and democracy abroad . . . has appealed so strongly to me.

WHITES SUFFER FROM POLL TAX

As long as the Negro is kept in a subjected position, is stripped of civil rights and civil liberties, this very fact is one which sets a precedent to be used in taking away the rights and liberties of other groups. Millions of poor whites in the South are disenfranchised by the poll tax designed to keep Negroes from voting.

BUT, in addition to the internal danger, there is an external danger. Let us examine for a minute the hemispheric solidarity program. To keep from offending the real (or supposed) sensibilities of Latin Americans, the State Department [redacted] used to make public any [redacted] to the fact that of the [redacted] people in 20 countries [redacted] America, there are only [redacted] pure whites. The rest [redacted] the population is made up of [redacted]6,000,000 pure Negroes, 17,000,000 Indians and 63,000,000 mestizos of mixed bloods.

U. S. IGNORES LATIN NEGROES

The United States is not in a position to furnish to these non-white people an example of the virtues of democracy when she fails to take steps toward removing the color barriers, the poll tax and lynchings. There is already enough feeling in these countries against the United States, and it will do the program no good to continue to hold up to the non-white population the American brand of race prejudice.

TO a lerge extent, the United States finds itself in the same dilemma in handling this question as she finds herself in handling the domestic race question. The only program which has been followed in both instances is to try to pretend that it does not exist. In the long run, this is not going to work in either case.

Sooner or later, the implications of race, both in our internal affairs and in South America and Asia, will have to be faced. Democracy will and must win, but it must be a democracy which will incl[redacted] Chinese, black South [redacted] brown North Amer[redacted] white men. Fail[redacted] will perpetuate a s[redacted] future time wi[redacted] desperate and tra[redacted] between races on a world-wide basis.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1942 The Pittsburgh Courier

1200 NEGROES PROTEST WAR DISCRIMINATION

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—At a public mass meeting in the Mt. Olivet Baptist church last Sunday, 1,200 Negro citizens joined in protest against discriminations in the Navy, Army, Air Corps and Marine and condemned attacks on U.S. uniformed soldiers of color at Alexandria, La., and Fort Bragg, and the barbaric lynching at Sikeston, Mo.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin, chairman of the New York division of the March-on-Washington movement. Invocation was given by the Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, pastor of the church. Dr. Ervin opened the meeting by stating that Negroes were exercising their right of protest in a democracy against evils and injustices they suffer. He eloquently described the role of Frederick Douglass in the abolition movement as well as the pioneers who fought for the freedom of the slaves and the constitutional rights of Negro citizens.

RANDOLPH DESCRIBES PROTEST MOVEMENT

Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee of Harlem, stated that Negroes had won a significant victory in the issuance of the Executive Order and establishment of the Fair Employment Practice Committee by President Roosevelt, through the March-on-Washington movement. He asserted that the most significant thing about the movement was that it was a fine expression of unity of Negroes under black leadership. He urged Negroes to seek allies whose interests were similar to their own in their fight for freedom.

A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and national director of the March-on-Washington movement, described the background of the March-on-Washington movement and the nationwide wave of resentment and bitterness among Negroes because of discriminations in defense industries that gave rise to it.

Mr. Randolph indicated that the ington movement is to enlist a program of the March-on-Wash-million Negroes for mass action to defend and protect Negroes' rights, today and in the post-war period. He said that the Negroes' fight now against all forms of discrimination was definitely compatible with the fight of the United States to have the democratic system.

through the business district and on to the Grand Canyon Cafe, where they went inside.

Ordered to Give Up Guns

Half an hour later, the mob of whites surrounded the establishment and ordered the soldiers to give up their guns and surrender. One of them obeyed the order.

But Private Smith walked to the entrance of the place armed with a machine gun, authorities said, and pointed it at the mob. Before he could fire, however, several shots rang out and he fell dead.

Six others formed a circle, pointing guns in every direction, and walked through the line formed by the mob. And while five others were surrendering they escaped and got back to camp.

Major H. C. Nichols, their commanding officer, announced that all of them were A. W. O. L., armed and had been drinking. The five under arrest were not allowed to give their version of the lynching, pending an investigation by Army authorities.

The Pittsburgh Courier

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1942

URGES NEGRO WAR GROUP TO CONFER WITH FDR

RANDOLPH SUGGESTS CITIZEN ADVISORS ON RACE PROBLEMS

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—"The Fort Bragg military killing; the racial military riot in Alexandria, Louisiana in which Negro soldiers were shot by white military and civilian police; the outrageous and widespread discriminations against Negro workers in government departments and defense industries; and the horrible lynching of a Negro, Cleo Wright, at Sikeston, Missouri, create a state of inter- and intra-racial tempers that is definitely unhealthy and threatening from both the point of view of the Negro people and the Government," says President Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and national director of the March on Washington Movement.

RACIAL OUTBURST MAY INCREASE

"Action in behalf of the Negro should not only be curative, but also prophylactic. Because of the confused and chaotic manner in which questions relating to Negroes are approached by the Government, there is ample reason to believe that riots, lynchings and discriminations affecting Negroes in military and civilian life will increase during the war," states Randolph.

"If the Negro people and the Government do not move to plan the adoption of policies and machinery that can effectively grapple with these wild outbursts of racial hatred and stubborn forms of discriminations, the forces of racial prejudice will soon get entirely out of hand," observed Randolph in further observed Randolph, headquarters of the Midwestern Brotherhood.

WILL CONFER ON ALL QUESTIONS

To the end of meeting this dangerous situation, President Roosevelt suggests that President Roosevelt meet with a small representative Negro committee, which is concerned with Citizens' Committee, which is concerned with advise and consult with him personally at various times on matters concerning the integration and equal participation of Negroes in war industries, the armed forces, including the Navy, Air Corps, Marine, Army and the various branches of the Government, and departments of the agencies and executive branches of the Government, and on matters of legislation and executive orders that may make for the Negro's national defense. Rights so as to give them something to feel that they have something to fight for in the present war.

"Such a committee would follow in pattern and purpose the labor committee of the A. F. of L. and C.I.O. the President recently established to confer with him on problems affecting labor," concluded Randolph.

UNION HEADS CLASH ON JOB POLICY

America, UNITE OR WE LOSE WAR!

AMSTERDAM
NEW YORK STAR-NEWS
February 21, 1942

FEPC's Labor Chiefs Clash Over Policies

AFL Representative Objects to CIO Man's Report

By J. ROBERT SMITH

A clash between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. representatives on the Fair Employment Practice Committee took place at the Tuesday morning's hearings on discrimination and was occasioned by a remark made by Mayor LaGuardia the previous day when he said "that some unions which as a matter of policy discriminate."

Taking the matter up, John Brophy, of the C. I. O. who represented Philip Murray, said that he wanted to make public the policy

(Continued on Page 2)

FEPC's Labor Chiefs Clash Over Policies

A. F. of L. Representative Objects to Report Of C. I. O.'s Man

(Continued from Page 1)

of the C. I. O., went on record before the group as declaring that it was the object of his organization:

"To bring about the effective organization of working men and women in America, regardless of race, creed, color or nationality, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection, and that the C. I. O. union neither in constitution nor in practice discriminates."

Frank Fenton, of the A. F. of L. representing William Green, interrupted Brophy by stating, "What does this have to do with the case before us?"

Replying, Brophy said, "I want to make it clear that the Mayor was not specific in his allegations. However, the allegations do not apply to C. I. O. unions.

Rebutting, Fenton said, "That is a personal matter to be directed to the Mayor either in the newspaper or in reply or in any way, but has no place before this Committee here today."

Acting as a referee in the clash, Mark Ethridge, another member of the committee said, "From past experience of the committee, whenever a union comes up on charges of discrimination, both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. members of the committee would vote for citations of that union."

Will Lift Charter

Later in the hearings, V. P. Hamilton, vice president and general manager of the [illegible] Company of Belleville, [illegible] appeared as a witness [illegible] cern in a case of [illegible] averred that his [illegible] agreement with [illegible] union not to [illegible] the [illegible] F. of L. [illegible] upon colored people. [illegible] interrupted the chairman of the committee and told the committee that he would lift its policy and advised Hamilton of the union if that is to hire colored people and he will see that the company is protected.

Expose Eleven Firms At FEPC Hearings

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, with all seven members present, opened up for two days of business Monday and heard 11 firms holding defense contracts in New York and New Jersey cited on charges of racial discrimination. The sessions were conducted in the Bar Association Building, 42 West 44th Street, and were witnessed by 200 persons.

With introductory remarks by Mayor La Guardia and Lt. Governor Charles Poletti, the hearings got under way with the new chairman, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, presiding for the first time. Eugene Davidson, field representative for the committee, handled what amounted to the prosecution.

The representatives of various church and governmental groups, however, stated attitudes before the cases were presented. The first of them, Father John S. Boland, chairman of the State Labor Relations Board, speaking for Catholicism, declared that "the question being settled by combat today is the inherent dignity of men." Dr. Robert W. Searle of the Greater New York Federation of Churches read the resolutions of both the Federation and that of the Federal Council of Churches in which both denounced the present biased attitude of holders of defense contracts.

State Group Scored

Representing New York State, Poletti scored the inaction of the Governor's Committee Against Discrimination in Defense Industries, accusing it of spending "too much time talking;" told of the legislation that the state has passed to curb the evil, and offered a series of recommendations, the application of which might effectively implement all these efforts.

Among his suggestions was one that private employment agencies should in some way be stopped from aiding would-be violators of the executive order who choose these agencies in preference to the government regulated state employment services. He also thought district attorneys should prosecute violators of the order, under state laws.

Mayor La Ghardia, for the city, viewed the problem as a national one that the heart and not the head would have to solve. He struck at labor unions which discriminate against minorities in their membership requirements, and then put in a plea for the foreign born and aliens.

Osmond K. Frankel, president of the National Lawyers Guild, spoke for the legal profession; Rabbi J. X. Cohen for the Jew; Henry W. Pope of Welfare Council for the Negro, and Edward Corsi for the foreign born.

Firms Accused

Following the recess the committee heard three companies cited for violation of the executive order. They were Curtis Wright Aeronautical Company, the Becton and Dickinson Company of Rutherford, N. J., makers of medical and surgical supplies, and the Fairchild Aviation Company of Jamaica. All entered a general denial of discrimination.

The Becton - Dickinson firm, firm, which hires 1003 persons, has no Negroes, about 12 Jews and about 25 aliens, according to I. C. Newbury, its controller. The aged and feeble president, Col. F. S. Dickinson, a founder of the company in 1897, when asked if he was prejudiced in his employment policy, said it was to the contrary. Why, he employed Negroes in his household; in fact, he has a private pension list of his "retired" household help. The old man was prevented by his counsel from permitting his colored maid from testifying.

The Fairchild company had to explain why it hired neither Negroes nor Jews. Robert Brown, youthful personnel director for the company, got into considerable difficulty when the committee sought to draw from him an explanation of "this illusive thing you call character," as Dr. MacLean mimicked.

Testifying on the Jewish question at Fairchild, Isadore Goldstein told how he had warned another Jewish applicant to mark "Catholic" on his aplication where it called for religion since the applicant's name was not indicative of his race. P. S.: He got the job.

Tuesday morning brought a continuation of the situations. Those hauled onto the carpet were Sperry Gyroscope Corp., Ford Instrument Company, a Sperry subsidiary; Babcock and Wilcox, boilermakers of Bayonne, N. J.; Carl L. Norden and Company, Titeflex Metal Hose Company, Newark; Continental Can Company, Passaic; Isolantite, Inc., Belleville, N. J., and Julius Kayser.

Although the charge involved discrimination against Jews, the Titeflex company succeeded in making out a fairly good case in its policy toward Negroes. The company says it employs between 50 and 65 Negroes in various departments.

V. P. Hamilton, general manager for Isolantite, sought to place responsibility on the Chemical and Oil Workers Union, local 22026 (AFL) with which the firm has a closed shop agreement, charging its members refused to work with Negroes. No sooner had he uttered the words than Mr. Fenton, AFL member of the committee, jumped on him and said: "You tell this committee here and now that you'll take Negroes in your plant and I'll personally lift the charter of that union if it refuses to cooperate." Hamilton made categorical reply that he would.

Audience Applauds

So significant was this statement that it brought the first and only outburst of satisfaction from the audience. Questioned later on this point, Mr. Fenton explained that as director of organization for the AFL, he has the authority to revoke the charter of any federal union which demonstrates an attitude inconsistent with the announced policy of non-discrimination of the organization. His authority does not, however, extend to international unions, autonomous bodies in themselves, therefore the International Machinists Union is out of his reach.

Substantial contributions were made in the way of testimony by the labor division of the Works Production Board through Edward Lawson, field representative; Guichard Parrish, director of Negro Affairs, local National Youth Administration; the American Jewish Congress, and various affiliated unions of the Congress for Industrial Organization.

The committee went into executive and secret session Wednesday morning to consider the evidence and testimony offered. Just what decisions they will reach, if any, will remain a dark secret for the next few weeks.

Poletti Says Lehman's Group 'Wastes Time Talking,' But . . .

Lieut.-Governor Charles Poletti called a spade a spade when he criticised the Governor's Committee Against Discrimination in Defense Industries for spending "too much time" talking and not enough in acting. He spoke in behalf of the State before the opening of the FEPC hearings Monday morning.

But in spite of this forthrightness in his direct remarks, the Lieut.-Governor hedged when Earl B. Dickerson, member of the hearing committee, tried to pin him down as to why there are no Negroes on the State Defense Council. It was Mr. Poletti's view that no group should seek representation simply because of their race or religion.

He was very specific in the recommendations he made to the curbs on discrimination more effective. With regard to legislation he proposed:

- That the Governor's Committee be empowered to supoena persons and firms accused of violations of such state statutes.
- That private employment agencies, "the big loopholes," be compelled to disclose their books to proper authorities so that any aid to firms discriminating might be ferretted out.
- That these agencies be held guilty of a misdemeanor for aiding or abetting in discrimination where employers make such specifications.
- That the printing of want ads setting forth discriminatory specifications be prohibited.

With regard to enforcement, Mr. Poletti felt the district attorneys might do more by prosecuting violators of state anti-discrimination legislation, and that interested groups in the general question ought dig up these cases for prosecution.

Mr. Poletti opined that the federal government could make a valuable contribution by wiping out bias in its departments, agencies and particularly the armed forces.

N. Y. AGE
February 21, 1942

PRES. ROOSEVELT'S F.E.P.C. HOLDS HEARINGS HERE

Presides At Hearings Here

Dr. MALCOLM S. MacLEAN

ment is going to go on showing race prejudice in many of its bureaus."

Hear Specific Charges

Citing his own administration where Negroes are given jobs on their merit and not because of the color of their skin, he declared: "You've got to have an executive with guts."

Specific evidence of reported discrimination was heard by the committee against the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., and the Fairchild Aviation Corporation of Jamaica.

Witnesses said that of about 17,900 Wright employees, only 121 are Negroes employed in janitorial or maintenance work. Irving Abramson, head of the New Jersey Council CIO, said the Paterson Vocational School, supported by federal funds but controlled by Wright officials, had refused to enroll Negroes until last November.

Col. Farleigh Dickinson, head of Becton & Dickinson, denied any anti-Negro prejudice although he admitted that he came from North Carolina. He offered as evidence of his feeling the fact that he has Negroes as house servants.

The Fairchild Corporation answered the charges of discrimination levelled against it by saying that five Negroes had been hired since last August, three in skilled jobs.

Beside Dr. MacLean, chairman, other members of the committee hearing the charges were David Sarnboff, head of the Radio Corporation of America Mark Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville-Courier Journal; Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, of Chicago; Milton P. Webster, international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Frank Fenton, representing William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and John Brophy, representing Philip Murray, president of the CIO.

Discriminatory Practices Of Private Industry Under Spotlight

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, and newly-appointed chairman of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee, presided for the first time over the committee when it opened special hearings held in the Bar Association Building, 42 West 44th street, of complaints of discrimination in employment of Negroes and other minority groups

The hearings, begun Monday morning were still in progress when The New York Age went to press on Tuesday, with Eugene Davidson, field representative of the committee presenting evidence which had been assembled at the regional office of the committee, 122 East 42nd street.

Among prominent officials and persons who testified before the committee on Monday were Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Lieutenant-Governor Charles H. Poletti, the Rev. John Boland, chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board; Henry W. Pope, Welfare Council; Dr. Robert W. Earle, Greater New York Federation of Churches; Rabbi J. X. Cohen, American Jewish Congress; G. P. Bronisch, Loyal Americans of German Descent, and Julius L. Goldstein, Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League.

Lieut. Governor Poletti told the committee that "the picture is very dark in New York State. I think we have loads of discrimination .. .. It's going to be a tough job to eliminate it."

Reviewing state laws relating to discrimination, he said he thought the authorities should abandon all attempts to appease the situation and urged that the Commission of Labor be granted authority to hold hearings and issue subpoenas to compel private agencies to disclose their records.

"I often say politically imprudent things," Mayor LaGuardia said. "I'm not afraid. I'll say this now: Many of your labor unions won't take a black man in. What are you going to do about a situation like that?"

He continued talking on the subject of discrimination in employment but said it was not essentially the problem of local communities.

"It's a national problem," the Mayor declared. "We can't do the job locally if the national govern-

(Continued on page seven)

N. Y. AGE February 28, 1942

Randolph Urges Protest Mass Meeting At Madison Square Garden on Discrimination

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the New York Division of the March-on-Washington Movement, A. Philip Randolph, National Director of the March-on-Washington Movement and International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Thursday, February 18, described the terrorism, discriminations, segregations and humiliations to which Negro citizens and soldiers are being subjected throughout the nation in graphic and stirring terms and stated that today the tides of democracy for the Negro are running extremely low.

Despite this fact, said he, this is the hour of the Negrgoes' greatest opportunity to win his democratic rights in America.

He pointed out that to this end the Negroes of Harlem—church, sorority, fraternity, civic and social organizations, political, women's, and youth groups, labor unions and business associations—should join in an all-out public mass meeting in Madison Square Garden to protest these outrageous and Hitleristic conditions. It is his suggestion that this monster protest mass meeting be staged sometime in the month of May and that it be the biggest outpouring of Negroes New York or America has ever seen to express their unqualified and sharp condemnation of the policies and practices of the Government and private industries as well as organized labor in unpatriotically denying Negroes the right to which they are entitled as American citizens.

Mr. Randolph insisted that it is the Negroes' responsibility and obligation to crack this notorious and nefarious system of American race prejudice in the interest of the ideals and principles of democracy, and to prevent the continued growth and spread of Hitlerism in America.

Dr. Ervin, chairman of the New York Division of the March-on-Washington movement, following the address of Randolph appointed a committee headed by Mrs. Bessye Bearden as chairman, with Perry Ferguson as vice-chairman of an Arrangements Committee, to work up this monster public protest meeting for Madison Square Garden in May.

"A Call will soon be sent to all of the various Negro organizations in the Harlem Community and Brooklyn, as well as nearby centers, to form a Greater New York City Committee to carry forward this protest crusade for the right of the Negro to equal intergration and participation in defense industries and the armed forces of the country, and to strike a blow against the insult of the Red Cross which rejected Negro blood, the riots against Negro soldiers in Alexandria, La., and the killing at Fort Bragg, North Carolina," Mr. Randolph said.

N. Y. AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS
February 21, 1942

LABOR'S FRONT

By J. Robert Smith

The new year is not quite two months old and already two employment records are broken. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company and New York City Omnibus Corporation has employed ten colored bus drivers and the New York Telephone Company is now training six Harlemites who are expected to be inducted into the Harlem branch office around the middle of next month as clerks.

J. Robert Smith

The telephone company has colored porters, garagemen and clerks. The employment of colored operators would place the company in a rather exemplary position in relation to other concerns that do business in a large colored section and refuse to hire colored help. For instance the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, on 125th Street, does thousands of dollars worth of business with Harlemites but does not consider them worthy for employment.

It is confidently felt that the calibre of youngsters that the telephone company has in training will be of credit to their employers and the public.

Now that we have our own bus drivers the responsibility rests on their shoulders to prove to the public that the fight was not in vain and that they are capable of gloriously filling the positions entrusted in their care.

The first many weeks behind the wheels will be trying times for them. They must expect to be scoffed at and criticized by many intolerant members of the community especially in certain areas of the city. That will be their greatest test. That will be the time for them to be cool and calm. The pressure will be great, but it will not be for long.

There was a time when we had no representatives on our subways, in the police and fire departments and in various city jobs. Today we have many, because the pioneers in those fields gave good account of themselves. Our bus drivers must do likewise. They are not only on the spot themselves, but with them is every colored resident in Harlem.

The public also has a responsibility to shoulder. As passengers on the buses, especially those driven by colored drivers, it is our bounden duty to offer them all of the courtesies and respect possible. They are young in the job and we must have patience with them. Like all other drivers, they will make blunders, but every blunder made will be another potent cog added to their wheels of experience.

Taking everything normally, months hence, we shall look back and wonder why our buses were not years before manned with Harlemites, for by that time our drivers shall have comfortably and ably fitted themselves into the scheme of things.

This column wishes them the very best of luck as pioneers in their new field.

How to Get Jobs

New York State's 81 United States Employment Service offices are opening a half hour earlier and closing a half hour later daily in a move to make their labor exchange facilities more fully available to employers and job seekers. The new operating hours are 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. on weekdays, and 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. on Saturdays.

The 44-hour schedule has been in effect since the first of last week in the USES offices throughout the nation. Formerly the offices operated on the usual Federal work week of 39 hours.

The early opening and late closing will make it possible for the offices to handle more easily the constantly increasing number of war production jobs the USES is called on to fill and the flood of applications for employment from workers laid off by non-essential industry. The change in hours will also simplify the registration for employment in advance of layoff by workers whose jobs are threatened by material shortages.

Unemployed persons desiring work in special metal trades for defense jobs may apply at the 87 Madison Avenue offices of the USES, which was formerly known as the New York State Department of Placement and Unemployment Insurance before Federalization of the DPUI under the Social Security Board. Industrial workers in various metal, glass, food and related trades may also register at the Madison Avenue offices.

For commercial positions workers may call at 10 E. 40th St.; hotel and service, 40 E. 59th St.; household, 137 E. 57th St.; building and construction, 44 E. 23d St., and needle trades, 225 W. 34th St.

RANDOLPH SUGGESTS WAR BIAS

PROTEST MEETINGS

MONSTER MASS GATHERINGS ARE PROPOSED

Spingarn Medalist Says Now Is Negro's Time To Defend Rights

NEW YORK CITY — Because of the widespread and continued discriminations against Negroes in the army, navy, and all departments of the armed forces; the insult of the Red Cross in rejecting the blood of Negro people; together with attacks upon Negro soldiers in Alexandria, La., Fort Bragg, and other places in the country, A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, suggests that a series of public mass meetings to protest these flagrant, outrageous and indefensible discriminations against Negroes be staged from coast to coast by the various Negro organizations—civic, educational, women's youth, political, religious, fraternal and otherwise—in the various cities.

Randolph stated in the international headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in New York City that some unified, concerted and nation-wide protest of the Negro masses is essential and imperative at this time to shake official America—governmental, industrial, and labor—into the consciousness and realization of the fact that Negroes as American citizens have a right to play a role upon a basis of equality in defense industries as workers and the armed forces as soldiers, sailors, and airmen and in the government as office and professoinal employees, as well as on the policy-making boards of the nation.

The month of May is suggested by Randolph as the time to stage these monster mass meetings with Negro and white leaders—who are dedicated to uncompromising integration and equal participation of Negroes in the defense industries and the armed forces of the country—as speakers.

Randolph points out that now is the time for Negroes to speak up and speak out in defense of their rights and interests, and if they don't do so they are doomed to relegation to the status of virtual vassals and peons in the country.

PITTSBURGH COURIER
MARCH 26, 1942

Rogers Says:-

NAVY'S TREATMENT OF NEGROES CONSTITUTES ONE OF BLACKEST CHAPTERS IN HUMAN INGRATITUDE

BY J. A. ROGERS

EX-NAVYMAN'S letter in last week's Courier comes at an opportune moment. It happens that I was just writing on why jim-crow started in the American Navy. I was fortunate enough last week to meet a former first class petty officer, colored, who gave me the inside story, but asked me not to use his name as he is on a pension. Ex-Navyman's letter thus comes as excellent confirmation of what I'm about to say.

But first, a few facts about the American Navy itself. As you know, it came into existence in 1775. And starting it up was no joke. A sailor's life was then the toughest in the world and a common sailor was regarded as the scum of the earth and treated as such. England, to get men in her navy, generally impressed them. You'd call that kidnaping today. To get an idea of what I mean, read John Masefield's "Sea Life in Nelson's Time," or Forrester's "Captain Horatio Hornblower." There being no impressment in the American Navy, men were extremely difficult to get, therefore any able-bodied man regardless of color, was eagerly accepted. Negroes from the West Indies and the Atlantic coasts, some of whom were excellent seamen, were welcomed as the flowers in spring.

Mr. Rogers

NEGROES SERVED NAVAL HEROES

When America declared her independence, her young navy at once began to distinguish itself. Speaking as one whose favorite reading for many years was sea stories and great sea battles, it is my opinion that the early American Navy has a greater record of victory against great odds than any other before or since. The adventures of John Paul Jones, Chauncey, Hull, and the two Perrys, cannot help but stir the blood of all who love read-blooded action. But without their men, a fairly large percentage of whom were Negroes, these heroes, it is safe to say, would never have been heard of.

UNDER such tough conditions as the early American Navy struggled against there was no place for jim crow, which is a hot-house, parasitic plant, and can no more thrive in times of great danger than any other Southern plant can against wintry winds. In the early days of the Navy the one who knew more about seamanship than his fellow, was promoted over him regardless of color. The officers, of course, came from the aristocracy but even in the British navy where they held most, there was at least one Negro captain, named Perkin.

OLD NAVY KNEW NO PREJUDICES

Dr. Usher Parsons, a surgeon who served on several ships in the War of 1812, tells of the democracy that then prevailed in the American Navy. He says, "The white and colored seamen messed together. About one in six or eight was colored. . . There seemed to be an entire absence of prejudice against the blacks as messmates among the crew." (Livermore, G. Historical Researches on Negroes, pp. 203-06. 1865.)

IN 1812 when Commodore Chauncey with much difficulty had scraped up recruits of both "races" for Perry, then operating on the Great Lakes, and Perry complained about their appearance and their color, Chauncey wrote him sharply, "I have yet to learn that the color of the skin or the cut or timmings of the coat, can affect a man's qualifications or usefulness. I have nearly fifty blacks on board this ship and they are among my best men." Later Perry took it all back. Undermanned as his ships were, he could not have won the Battle of Lake Erie without these Negroes and shabby-looking whites.

SLAVE BECOMES NAVY CAPTAIN

During the Civil War, the Negroes kept up their splendid record. One of them, Robert Smalls, made as big a stir as Captain Colin Kelly does now. Smalls ran a Confederate gunboat with valuable naval secrets and documents, into the Union lines, where he was welcomed as a Godsend. He was made chief pilot of the U.S. naval forces attacking Charleston. White officers from the highest to the lowest gladly followed the directions of this man who but a week before had been a slave. Smalls, you see, had helped lay the mines in Charleston harbor and knew where they were. "This daring exploit," says the Dictionary of National Biography, "gained him national fame." Still later Smalls was made a captain.

ANOTHER exploit in 1862 also brought the Negroes much acclaim. When the Confederate ironclad, Merrimac, was playing havoc with Northern shipping, a plan was made to ram the Merrimac with four passenger ships steaming down on her at once—a very dangerous undertaking. All white men were selected for the job, but those on one of the ships, learning what they were being taken to do, deserted in a body. Negroes were hurriedly sought to take their places but the story getting to the Negroes, some of them balked at going, too. But when told that they were being asked to do what the white men were too scared to do, everyone instantly accepted.

MANY HAVE WON MEDAL OF HONOR

In the Spanish-American war, the Negroes also fought valiantly. Four, and probably five, Negro sailors have won the Congressional Medal of Honor.

To come now to the story of the colored first petty officer of how jim crow began in the American Navy.

HE says that he enlisted in 1903. At that time, men regardless of color, were taken as apprentices and trained for one year, after which they became seamen. Promotion was strictly on merit. He, himself was made first class petty officer before he was twenty. At least a third of the petty officers in the Asiatic fleet were colored, he says. There were colored quartermasters and at least one chief signalman, who now lives in Harlem. Incidentally, he says, he served under Admiral King, now head of the Navy, who was then a lieutenant, and of whom he speaks in high praise. Admiral King, he says, treated his men fairly without regard to color, and so far as the white men were concerned, they were comradely. All the men stood up for each other when they went ashore.

ORDERED COLORED OFFICERS BEACHED

However, about 1909, like a cloudburst from a clear sky came an order from the then Secretary of the Navy, George von Lengerke Meyer, to "beach" the Negro petty officers. Reason: Southern white officers and seamen were coming into the Navy. The advertisement from the Navy's trip around the world was bringing them in. Before that, sailors had come principally from the North Atlantic states.

TAFT was then President, and you'll recall that Taft's first declaration on taking office was that he would never appoint Negroes where it would offend the white South. His predecessor, Roosevelt, had nearly ruined the Republican party in the South by his defiant attitude in giving Negroes jobs.

A BLACK MARK ON U. S. HISTORY

All of the Negro petty officers were not taken off at once. But those who remained were kept on board without any work to do, living the life of Reilly. One such, was the chief machinist's mate on the North Dakota. Later, with the introduction of oil burners, and the much easier work, Negro firemen, water tenders, and chief water tenders were finally ousted, too, and only Negro messmen were accepted. Space will not permit my telling how these Negro messmen were discriminated against in favor of Filipinos and Japanese. But this can be said: Considering the Negro's role in helping make the Navy what it is, his treatment constitutes one of the blackest chapters in the entire history of human ingratitude.

NOW the point I want to make is this: The present administration did not create the existing situation in the Navy. It was an inheritance from a most reactionary band of political parvenus that was trying to chisel in on the Southern vote. The present administration has done more than any other in American history towards furthering the social betterment of the nation, what added lustre it would be, therefore, if it would restore that democratic tradition, that recognition of merit which played so large a part in making the Navy what it is.

PEARL BUCK DENOUNCES 'AMERICAN BRAND' OF DEMO

Noted Woman Novelist and Writer Declares Intermarriage "The Fearful Spectre" and the "Wearisome Defense" of the Age of Race Prejudice.

NEW YORK TIMES "LETTER TO EDITOR" DARES TELL TRUTH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your editorial of Nov. 12, "The Other Side of Harlem," denies the basic cause for the situation in our country of which the new manifestation of crime in Harlem is only a symptom slight enough for what it signifies. Nor are the constructive measures proposed sufficient. It would be impossible for any accumulation of social welfare work to solve the situation which produces crime in Harlem. We all know that merely to make arrests and impose jail sentences can be nothing but an emergency measure and one which promises no fundamental improvement for the future. But equally palliative are the efforts of welfare workers on the basis upon which they are now organized.

The reason why colored Americans are compelled to live in ghettos, where they are helpless against high rents and miserable housing, is the segregation to which race prejudice compels them. Race prejudice compels colored people to take what work they can get because there are so many jobs Negroes cannot get. Race prejudice makes and keeps Negroes' wages low because some labor unions will not admit colored labor on the same basis as white labor. Race prejudice and race prejudice alone is the root of the plight of people in greater and lesser Harlems all over our country.

HOPE BECOMING DESPAIR

As a result of the effects of race prejudice a very serious conviction is gradually becoming settled in the minds of colored Americans all over our country. They are coming to see what they have been taught and have believed is not true—namely, that if colored people can be patient and good and show themselves obedient and humble they will inevitably prove themselves worthy citizens and will therefore receive the rewards of full citizenship. They are beginning to believe, and this in very large numbers, that individual or even collective worth as human beings gains them nothing so long as they are Negroes. The hopefulness natural to their race is now changing to despair. Colored leaders are saying today that no amount of achievement will gain anything for the colored people as a whole, and that, moreover, they no longer believe the people of the United States will fight for democracy. Americans may fight to live and do as they like, they say, but not for democracy.

This conviction of some colored leaders and many more colored people is rapidly permeating the whole twelve millions. When hope is taken away from a people moral degeneration follows swiftly after. Young colored men and women today are giving up hope of justice or security in their own country. When this hopelessness reaches down to certain strata in any society, outbreaks of crime are inevitable. We must expect it in many places besides Harlem. It has already occurred in other cities.

The swiftness with which this long-gathering despair has come to a present head is due, perhaps, more than to any other immediate cause, to the refusal of the majority of defense industries to employ colored labor on anything like an equal basis with white labor. To the colored American this is final proof of the hopelessness of his plight, that even in the defense of his country he is not allowed his share of work.

SEGREGATION CURBS PATRIOTISM

And yet it may be a mistake to say that this denial of the chance at jobs is more to blame than the resolute segregation in the Army or the practical limitation in the Navy. The colored American, thanks to an education in democracy, now really wants to see his country a democracy. When he defends the United States of America he does not want to do so segregated and limited. This contradicts his idea of a democracy. He has grown up a good deal since the World War. He is willing to fight and die again, but not for something he does not possess anyway.

The white American is conscious of this feeling now seething and mounting in the hearts of his colored countrymen. But the white American sedulously avoids acknowledging or indeed even facing it. With the same curious blindness which none of us could understand in France, we white Americans avoid the reality in our own country. We do not want to discover the real truth about the colored American, which is that our prejudice denies him democracy. We refuse to face it because we do not want to change the status of the colored person. We wish to keep him the servant of the white man.

HYPOCRISY SEEN

I am, I think, realistic and objective on this matter of race, having lived most of my life among colored peoples. My own ancestry is entirely Southern, and I am very familiar with the problems of white and colored in the South. I do not, however, believe their solution is to be found in what the average white Southerner says, in the familiar patter, that the Negro is a childish creature, delightful enough in his place, who only wants to be taken care of and fed and sheltered and treated kindly. That the Negro in the South often glibly falls in with such assertions means nothing for that Negro is afraid of his white master and says what the white man wants him to say. The same Negro quickly expresses himself in totally different terms as soon as he changes his [illegible] and is relieved of his fear.

But be that as it may, the real point is that our democracy does not allow for the present division between a white ruler race and a subject colored race, and we ought to make up our minds as to what we want and then move to accomplish it. If the United States is to include subject and ruler peoples, then let us be honest about it and change the Constitution and make it plain that Negroes cannot share the privileges of the white people. True, we would then be totalitarian rather than democratic; but if that is what we want, let us say so and let us tell the Negro so. Then the white Americans will be relieved of the necessity of hyprocrisy and the colored people will know where they are. They may even settle down into a docile subject race, so long as we are able to keep the weapons of rebellion from them—and these include education.

As an American I should deplore any such thing, and yet the world needs this sort of clarification. Democracy now suffers from vagueness b[illegible] of relation between principle and acti[illegible] evils that Hitlerism has, at least it ha[illegible] it makes no pretense of loving its [illegible] wanting all people to be free and e[illegible] knows where nazism stands and wha[illegible] Cruel as it is, and dangerous as it is t[illegible] less cruel, and it may be even less dan[illegible] than the sort of democracy which is n[illegible] strong enough to practice what it pre[illegible] hope utterly is kinder than to allow it [illegible] to let it be fulfilled.

PATIENCE WANING

The importance of facing the situ[illegible]tion between white and colored people in our own country [illegible] twofold—it is upon this rock that our own ship of democra[illegible] may go down first, and upon this rock, too, that all people[illegible] may divide into the ultimate enmity. Everywhere in th[illegible] world the colored peoples are asking each other if they [illegible]ust forever endure the arrogant ruling white race. They [illegible]eel they have been very long patient, but they cannot be [illegible]atient forever, and they will not. In India such men as [illegible]ehru, now again in jail at the hands of white men fighti[illegible] for democracy in Europe; in our own country colored A[illegible]ericans, as intelligent and well educated as Nehru, barre[illegible] by their color alone from an equal chance with white Am[illegible]icans to earn their living or to defend democracy—there i[illegible] a deep, subtle, dangerous relationship between them. W[illegible]are foolish if we do not realize it.

For in many educated colored A[illegible]ericans hopelessness results not in simple crime bu[illegible] in a rejection of patriotism. There are those, and so[illegible] of them leaders, who favor Japan in the present cri[illegible] seeing in Japan the future leader of all colored pe[illegible]les in the world. There are those who prefer Hitler to [illegible]ritish imperialism, feeling that if English rule over c[illegible]ed races can be destroyed, then Hitler can be deal[illegible]ith afterward as the less established evil. At home a[illegible] abroad the white race has the choice to make—wheth[illegible] it will follow the totalitarian principle of ruler and su[illegible]ct races, even to the inevitable end of rebellion and [illegible]e worst of wars, or whether peoples of all colors wil[illegible]cide to work out ways of living in mutual harmony [illegible] freedom.

CRISIS NEAR AT HAND

Such is the situation between [illegible] and white peoples at this moment. It is idle to say t[illegible] crisis is two steps off and let us attend first to defe[illegible] the present war. Crisis between white and colored i[illegible] steps off—it is close, inextricably mingled with t[illegible] because the war against nazism carries race equali[illegible]ality as one of its main issues. It does no good [illegible]elves keep the issue hushed and hidden and ape[illegible]hinking of the

What Pearl Buck Says Is Important--Here's Why!

The Pittsburgh Courier is pleased to republish in full the letter which appears on this page, written by Pearl S. Buck to the New York Times and first published in that newspaper November 22, 1941. We believe that the voice of Miss Buck is the voice America needs at this time. We further believe that here is one of the most pronounced and intelligent appeals yet made for national unity in this emergency.

Miss Buck was born in Hillsboro, West Virginia. Many years of her life, though she is still in middle age, were spent as a teacher in different universities in China. She is the mother of two children and has adopted four others. For nearly 15 years, she has been recognized as one of America's foremost writers. Her most talked about book is "The Good Earth," published in 1931. For it she was awarded the Pulitzer prize in 1932. She also won the Dean Howell Medal in 1935 and the Nobel Literature Award in 1938. Others of her well-known works are "East-West Wind," "The Young Revolution," "Sons," "The First Wife and Other Stories," "All Men Are Brothers," "The Mother," "A House Divided," "House of Earth," "The Exile," "Fighting Angel," "This Proud Heart," "The Patriot," and "Other Gods."

She was educated at Randolph-Macon College for Women at Lynchburg, Va., and Cornell university. Yale university conferred an honorary master of arts degree on her in 1933 and the University of West Virginia, the honorary degree of doctor of letters in 1939. Her home is at Perkasie, Pa.

PEARL BUCK

Says White America Doesn't [illegible] About Negroes—Only Inte[illegible] the Servant—Sees Harlem

WARNS OF GROW[illegible] AGAINST RACE

mass of the white people. The [illegible] white people are willing to know[illegible] in the world, and with that inexora[illegible] are keeping step.

What then should we do if [illegible] in the democratic way of life? W[illegible] at once, and our President shou[illegible] to do away with the effects of [illegible]ored Americans. Race prejudi[illegible] of people unfortunately by surg[illegible] it is an evil and foreign growth. [illegible] it until they catch it from older [illegible] proof of this, the most recent b[illegible] old son of an American friend [illegible] China.

This white child goes to publ[illegible] town. When a class picnic was to [illegible] the place chosen excluded colored [illegible] dignation the boy found that his te[illegible]ing the place, accepted the exclusi[illegible]ful ways" to see that no colored ch[illegible] The white boy was shocked to the s[illegible] own land to which he had long lo[illegible] while he was growing up in China. [illegible] too, because his own best friend ha[illegible] boy. "I won't go if Henry can't go[illegible]

ADOLESCENTS LITTLE PREJUD[illegible]

Nor do adolescents have ra[illegible] like the degree that older peo[illegible] Texas there were a championsh[illegible] and a championship colored team [illegible] same city. Of course their mana[illegible] not schedule them to play each [illegible] team went out one morning by s[illegible] played the colored team. They s[illegible] they returned: "We just wanted [illegible] better." As it happened, it was [illegible] there is symbolism enough in th[illegible]nificance of the incident, and of [illegible] is that the boys, colored and w[illegible] against each other.

Intelligent white people seldom [illegible]dice so severely as ignorant ones, [illegible] would, if they dared, acknowledge t[illegible] ever. But too few dare. For whe[illegible] prejudice is found it is bitter and [illegible] with death.

But if nothing can remove ra[illegible] in whom it is ingrained, they sh[illegible] violate our nation's democracy. [illegible]ment can and should see to it th[illegible] have equal economic opportunity [illegible] in this democracy shall not suffer [illegible] color. It can and should insist th[illegible] share responsibility with white c[illegible] of the nation, and thus remove t[illegible] half-tolerant, wholly patronizing [illegible] for the colored and thereby build[illegible] belief in himself. Democratic g[illegible]apace of science and realize that [illegible]yond prejudice for the belief that [illegible] superior to another. Continued in[illegible] one inferior, temporarily, regardl[illegible]

I read with complete approval o[illegible] conditions under which colored peo[illegible] But until race prejudice is conquered [illegible] the bitter fact remains that the col[illegible] will not get a better job for being be[illegible] housed or for having in his childh[illegible] He will not be given an equal chance [illegible] can of his class and ability. Race [illegible] democracy to him.

Are we Americans to go on acc[illegible] of race prejudice? I know the of[illegible] defense. Intermarriage is the fe[illegible] everything. On that there is but [illegible] to deny to 12,000,000 Americans [illegible]leges of our country, and are we [illegible]mocracy itself, by maintaining a [illegible]ject relationship between white a[illegible] some day a few white and colored in[illegible] to marry each other?

Is democracy right or is it wron[illegible] let us dare to make it true.

Perkasie, Pa., Nov. 14, 1941.

AND' OF DEMOCRACY

:K

ecause of the lack
on. With all the
s one virtue, that
'ellowman and of
qual. Everybody
t to expect of it.
o civilization, it is
gerous in the end,
ıot real enough or
ıches. To destroy
without intending

ıtion between white
twofold—it is upon
may go down first,
may divide into the
world the colored
nust forever endure
feel they have been
ıatient forever, and
'ehru, now again in
for democracy in
nericans, as intelli-
by their color alone
icans to earn their
a deep, subtle, dan-
are foolish if we do

ıericans hopeless-
in a rejection of
of them leaders,
, seeing in Japan
les in the world.
itish imperialism,
red races can be
ith afterward as
abroad the white
it will follow the
ect races, even to
e worst of wars,
ecide to work out
freedom.

and white peoples
crisis is two steps
the present war.
vo steps off—it is
because the war
quality as one of
ırselves keep the
thinking of the

Says White America Doesn't Want to Know the Truth About Negroes—Only Interested in Keeping Him the Servant—Sees Harlem Unrest As a Symbol.

WARNS OF GROWING REVOLT AGAINST RACE PREJUDICE

mass of the white people. The crisis approaches, whether white people are willing to know it or not. It approaches in the world, and with that inexorable march our own people are keeping step.

What then should we do if we are honest believers in the democratic way of life? We must move swiftly and at once, and our President should not fear so to move, to do away with the effects of race prejudice upon colored Americans. Race prejudice cannot be taken out of people unfortunately by surgical operation, although it is an evil and foreign growth. Children do not have it until they catch it from older people. I have frequent proof of this, the most recent being through a 12-year-old son of an American friend newly returned from China.

This white child goes to public school in a New Jersey town. When a class picnic was to be held it was found that the place chosen excluded colored people. To his deep indignation the boy found that his teachers, instead of changing the place, accepted the exclusion and managed by "tactful ways" to see that no colored children came to the picnic. The white boy was shocked to the soul at this injustice in his own land to which he had long looked with love and pride while he was growing up in China. His hurt was personal, too, because his own best friend happened to be a fine colored boy. "I won't go if Henry can't go," was his right decision.

ADOLESCENTS LITTLE PREJUDICED

Nor do adolescents have race prejudice in anything like the degree that older people have. Recently in Texas there were a championship white football team and a championship colored team at high schools in the same city. Of course their managers and coaches would not schedule them to play each other. But the white team went out one morning by secret arrangement and played the colored team. They said to their coach when they returned: "We just wanted to see which of us was better." As it happened, it was a tie game, and though there is symbolism enough in that ideal ending, the significance of the incident, and of plenty of others like it, is that the boys, colored and white, had no prejudice against each other.

Intelligent white people seldom suffer from race prejudice so severely as ignorant ones, and there are many who would, if they dared, acknowledge that they have none whatever. But too few dare. For whenever the disease of race prejudice is found it is bitter and incurable and dies only with death.

But if nothing can remove race prejudice from those in whom it is ingrained, they should not be allowed to violate our nation's democracy. At least our government can and should see to it that all Americans shall have equal economic opportunity and that colored people in this democracy shall not suffer insult because of their color. It can and should insist that colored citizens shall share responsibility with white citizens for the welfare of the nation, and thus remove the chief reason for the half-tolerant, wholly patronizing contempt of the white for the colored and thereby build in the colored citizen belief in himself. Democratic government must keep apace of science and realize that there is no basis beyond prejudice for the belief that one race is intrinsically superior to another. Continued injustice may make any one inferior, temporarily, regardless of his color.

I read with complete approval of every plan to better the conditions under which colored people must live and work. But until race prejudice is conquered and its effects removed, the bitter fact remains that the colored American knows he will not get a better job for being better educated and better housed or for having in his childhood more playgrounds. He will not be given an equal chance with the white American of his class and ability. Race prejudice will still deny democracy to him.

Are we Americans to go on accepting the stupidities of race prejudice? I know the oft-repeated wearisome defense. Intermarriage is the fearful specter behind everything. On that there is but one answer. Are we to deny to 12,000,000 Americans the rights and privileges of our country, and are we to risk our very democracy itself, by maintaining a determined ruler-subject relationship between white and colored, because some day a few white and colored individuals may choose to marry each other?

Is democracy right or is it wrong? If it is right, then let us dare to make it true.

PEARL S. BUCK.

Perkasie, Pa., Nov. 14, 1941.

Saturday, March 21, 1942

CEM TRADE

THE WORLD FRONTS

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

Pro-Japanese sentiment among colored people is said to be growing in the United States. There may be a good deal of truth in this belief. Some people have a genius for believing all the favorable stories they hear about distant peoples but ignore the virtues of their neighbors.

Mr. Malliet

People who lack adequate information and whose minds are confused, seem to believe that there is or ought to be a confraternity of the various races, based on skin color or on a division of the colored races on one side and the white race on the other side—opposing each other with a view to wresting power or maintaining the power already possessed.

It is misleading to say that the Japanese, although a colored race, are believers in racial equality with the African races in the same way that they desire it with Europeans, Americans and Australians.

Colored People Inspired

The progress of the Japanese people and the development of the nation as a world power have given much encouragement and inspiration to other colored races. Japan's victory over the Russians in 1905, and the constructive and creative genius of the nation, expressed in military, naval and aerial power, government and diplomacy, the arts and sciences, education, industry, commerce, finance and human discipline, have exploded the pseudo-scientific theories of white race superiority. All these achievements have impressed the other colored races. Some of their leaders have desired that Japan should take over the leadership of the colored world and usher in the millenium under the flag of the Rising Sun.

But with all these magnificent achievements, the Japanese have never attempted to do anything that was not closely associated with national power politics and imperialistic economic exploitation. Their brutal record in Korea, Shantung and Manchuria, where there is much racial similarity between the conquerors and the conquered, has never been matched in the long and ghastly history of human oppression.

Furthermore, we have never heard that a single responsible Japanese statesman or leader declared for racial solidarity with the African peoples. Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, certainly one of the most intelligent and active of Japanese statesmen, discussed "equality" not so much from a racial point of view as from the viewpoint of a nationalist.

Raps U. S. Policy

The Viscount states his case in the following manner: "Only the statutory exclusion of our emigrants by the American Congress stands in the way of our coveted goal of equality. With the American policy of restricting or excluding immigration we have no quarrel so long as that policy applies to all countries without legal discrimination."

Ishii's attitude is largely based on Japan's rise as a "civilized world power." He says: "In Japan's opinion the common dictates of international justice, international courtesy, and international good will require that no nation shall single out for discrimination any other nation which has by common consent been recognized as one of the civilized powers of the world."

Ishii claims the right for his country in fighting against discrimination not because the Japanese are human beings, but because "by common consent" they have "been recognized as one of the civilized powers of the world." This is the same distinction used by the European imperialist exploiters of so-called backward peoples or "natives." That distinction is already in the minds of the Japanese leaders, who look on those who are behind them in the race of modern progress as not among the civilized powers of the world.

(Part 2: Japan and the African Race, Next Week)

---

to the outer air but merely open on to rooms which in turn have no opening except into a room which does open into the outer air. In other words a series of three rooms, interconnected, when only the first opens into the outer air, the third room is an illegal interior room. The second room is legal.

Vertical ladder fire escapes are unlawful and should be replaced by new slanting stair fire escapes.

Walls of stair halls and the underside of stairs must be fire-retarded. Stair railings should be metal.

If there is not enough light to read in the public hall, the owner is required to install an electric light at every floor and keep it burning continuously. As an alternative he may put wire glass panels in the apartment doors.

Air shafts must be whitewashed or painted a light color. Interior walls and ceilings are to be kept in a sanitary condition by cleaning or by painting and kalsomining if necessary. The building must be kept free of vermin and garbage.

The owner must keep the door bells at the ground floor entrance and at the entrance to each apartment in good working order. This is important, for in case of fire, the bells in the ground floor vestibule may be used as alarms.

If there are no radiators in your apartment and you are compelled to burn coal or wood, the landlord must provide an open fireplace or a place for a stove with means of connection to a flue. If there are radiators and a boiler in the building, the temperature of 68 degrees must be maintained between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M. when the outside temperature falls below 55 degrees.

"JERUSALEM-DUBLIN AXIS" FORMED IN NEW JERSEY

(From the Butcher-Worker, New York City)

T. James Tumulty, the 29-year-old Irishman who single-handed fights Mayor Hague and acts as chairman of the Hudson County Fight for Freedom Committee, has taken up the cudgels against something he considers the greatest menace to American freedom — the use of anti-Semetism as a political weapon.

Tumulty believes the best way to overcome such evils is by setting a good example of himself.

So he and his friend, Abraham Sepunik, a young Jewish attorney, have decided to become law partners. The firm is known as Tumulty and Sepunk. But to make clear his purpose, underneath the names on the office door, appears the note: "Headquarters of the Jerusalem-Dublin Axis."

Reds Inspire Stadium 'Rally For Peace,' Socialists Warn

The national labor committee of the Socialist party, 549 Randolph street, today issued a warning to "labor, liberal, and peace groups" that the "emergency peace mobilization" to be held in the Chicago Stadium Saturday, Sunday and Monday is "Communist-inspired and controlled from end to end and the direct creation of the Communist International's American agents, the Communist party."

The Socialists' manifesto placed them on record along with officers of 28 C. I. O. locals in New York, two veterans' spokesmen here, and others, as pronouncing the "emergency peace mobilization" a "Kremlin propaganda device" and by no means a bona fide peace movement.

The statement of the Socialist national labor committee, which was made public by the secretary of the committee, Arthur G. McDowell, recalled that the first general announcement of plans for a "peace mobilization" at the Stadium on the dates designated was made at the convention of the American Youth Congress at Williams Bay, Wis., in July.

Nelson Named Illegally.

The attention of the Socialist committee was drawn to the planned "peace mobilization," McDowell said, when it was learned that George Nelson, officer of the Wisconsin Farmers and Equity Union and 1936 Socialist candidate for vice-president, had been named in literature about the rally as one of its "sponsors completely without proper authorization."

"The committee discovered the first move for the 'mobilization' to have been a resolution passed at the recent meeting of the American Youth Congress," said McDowell.

"It discovered that in every major center from New York to San Francisco the well-established Communist party figures were in possession of the 'mobilization' machinery, that the New York 'Daily Worker' was the chief organ giving publicity to the work, that all the front organizations recently established as under Communist control were being mobilized, and that in effect the old American League for Peace and Democracy was being resurrected with the same people, but around a diametrically opposed policy.

"Its place is being taken by a variety of 'People's Federations for Peace' etc., which will be coalesced into a new communist-dominated peace movement through the 'emergency peace mobilization'."

Labor Leaders in Protest.

Members of the Socialist party labor committee issuing the warning include A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Fred Wolter, president of the C.I.O. Electrical and Radio Workers of Milwaukee; Andrew J Biemiller, organizer for the Wisconsin Federation of Labor; Nicholas A. Zonarich, president of the Aluminum Workers of America; James D. Graham, president of the Montana Federation of Labor, and J. R. Butler, president of the Southern Tenent Farmers Union.

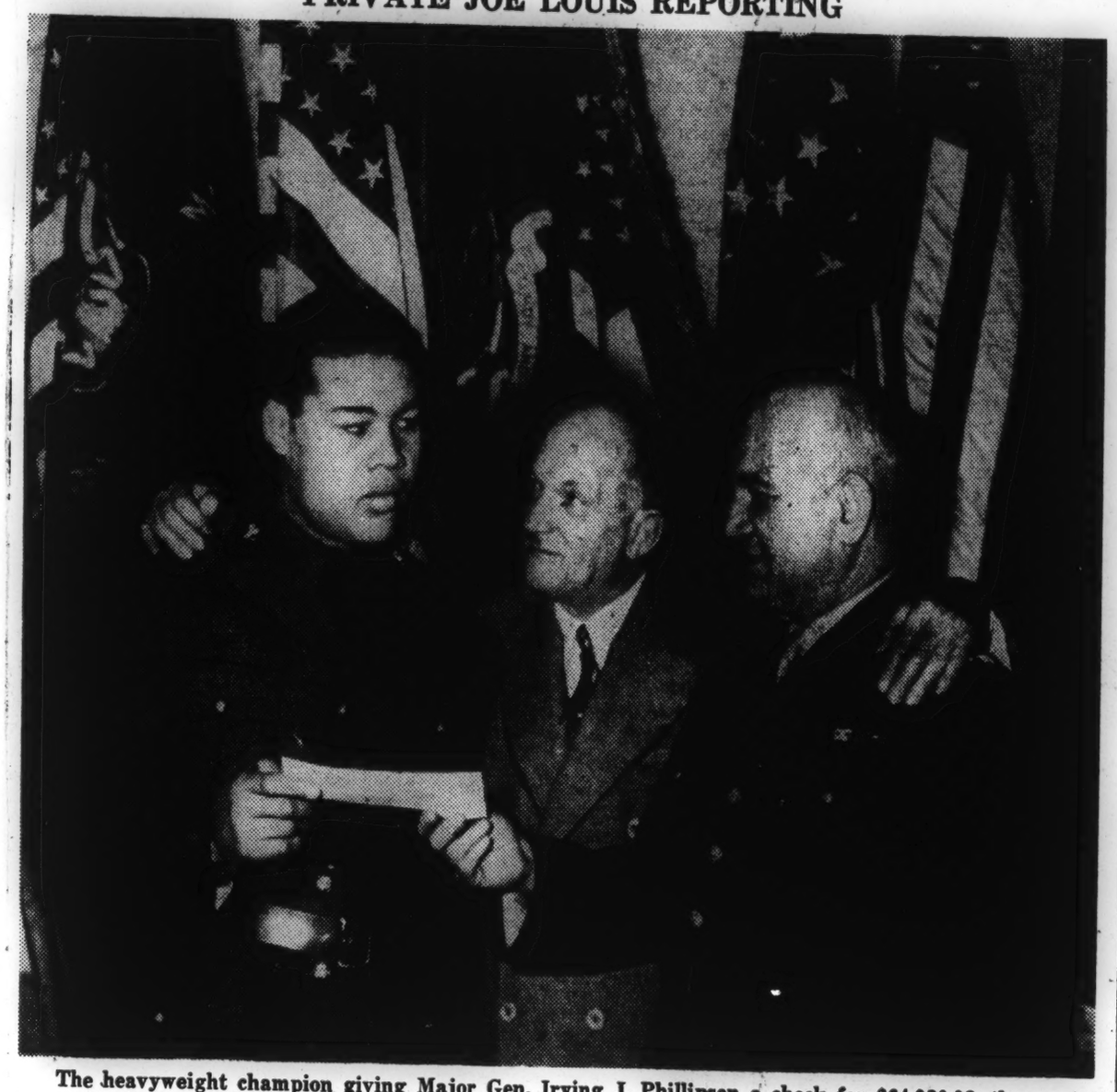
McDowell added that no objection was offered by this committee to participation in joint political agitation with Communists for those who know what they are doing. He explained that the warning was issued "in the belief that many were being deceived and their confidence being abused" about the true character and inspiration of the "mobilization."

Murray Kudish, speaking for officers of 28 New York C. I. O. locals, described the "mobilization" as part of "a program which would benefit the totalitarian nations, and is in our opinion diametrically opposed to the best interests of our country and of democracy and labor throughout the world."

Recent columns of The New Masses, Communist periodical, have contained enthusiastic references to the approaching "peace" rally in Chicago.

wie Today With Field of 12 in Feature

PRIVATE JOE LOUIS REPORTING



The heavyweight champion giving Major Gen. Irving J. Phillipson a check for $64,980.02, the receipts from his battle with Abe Simon, the money going to the Army Emergency Relief. In the center is Mike Jacobs. Louis donated his entire purse of $36,146.

Associated Press

ARMY RELIEF GETS CHECK FOR $64,980

Louis, Jacobs Present Title Fight Proceeds to Major General Phillipson

Major Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, commander of the Second Corps Area, accepted from Joe Louis and Mike Jacobs a check for $64,980.02 on behalf of the Army Emergency Relief yesterday at 90 Church Street. The amount was the sum realized from the recent Louis-Abe Simon heavyweight title bout at Madison Square Garden.

Louis's donation was $36,146, his entire purse, while Promoter Jacobs and Madison Square Garden contributed $25,131.85. Simon gave $3,012.17, ring officials $425 and preliminary boxers on the card $140. Additional contributions amounted to $125.

Major Gen. Phillipson said: "Army Emergency Relief is highly pleased with the generous gifts from Mike Jacobs and Joe Louis. This was a very successful jumping off for Army Emergency Relief and we hope to have a number of other events of a similar nature." He also praised Louis's patriotism and declared the champion is setting a fine example for other Americans.

Private Louis's pass will expire Sunday night, when the heavyweight king will report back to Camp Upton. Jacobs is set to leave for a short vacation today, Miami Beach as his destination.

TUCKER SEES NEED FOR SELF-SACRIFICE

Protestant Episcopal Bishop Points in Easter Message to Example of Christ

IT IS APPLIED TO WAR

Principle Held Necessary in Days Ahead—Result Will Be 'Victory'

Pointing to the self-sacrifice by Christ that led to a "victorious Resurrection," the Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in his annual Easter message issued yesterday, called for the principle of complete self-sacrifice in the war days ahead. The message follows:

"As we approach the anniversary of the death and Resurrection of Christ during these war days, it is well for us to consider the application of the principle they teach to our own lives. It is a principle that lies behind all progress even in a material warring world.

"As we look out into nature we see that growth takes place by a dying of the old to make way for the new. Success in our earthly work is attained only by a sacrifice of the present for the sake of the future. The farmer sacrifices his seed in order that he may reap more seed. The student sacrifices his time and physical pleasures in order that he may obtain a wider mental life. The soldier sacrifices even his life in order that the principles his nation is defending may survive.

Future Prize the Aim

"All progress, all success is conditioned upon the giving up of the lower present possession for the sake of the higher future prize. Christ showed that this principle which is so familiar in our earthly life holds good also in our spiritual life. The two foundation pillars of character are holiness and love. The first comes only through the sacrifice of our lower physical impulses and interests for the sake of the demands of our conscience. The second requires the sacrifice of ourselves, our own individual interests for the sake of others.

"We are often disappointed that the church does not make more rapid progress. Let us remember, however, that the life of the church is based upon the life of its members. It reflects their spiritual condition.

"We must each one of us therefore, by sacrifice, by struggle, by prayer, by the courage to trust ourselves to the invisible God rather than to the visible world, grow in character and in spiritual strength. Then indeed the church which binds our tiny individual contributions into a mighty whole will be able to accomplish a great work for God and for the establishment of His kingdom of righteousness among men.

Real Victory Is Seen

"Finally, the resurrection of Christ shows us that our sacrifice will lead to real victory. We are sometimes discouraged by the thought that, after all, our sacrifice and effort can accomplish little. It was thus that the disciples thought at first of the death of Christ. It showed indeed His noble character, but it seemed to leave the substantial victory in the hands of His enemies. The trouble was that they had not discerned the divine power that lay stored up within the human nature of Christ, nor understood that His death was the means by which that power would be set free to accomplish God's purposes.

"The resurrection revealed this to them. So it is with us. If our sacrifice were only a process of setting our human strength to work for high purposes, then it would indeed accomplish little. But the same power of God that was revealed in the risen Christ dwells in the hearts of all who have accepted Christ. Each act of sacrifice, each denial of our lower and selfish instincts, opens the way for the spirit of God within us to raise us up to a nobler level of character and higher degree of spiritual life.

"If therefore we approach this Easter as our Lord did, by the path of sacrifice, we too will experience the glory of the resurrection and the satisfaction that comes from knowing that we are of use to God in the fulfillment of that divine purpose for which Christ died and rose again."

Navy Employing More Negroes

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice reports that the Navy Dept. has more than doubled the number of its Negro civilian employes since October.

¶ In four months Negro personnel has risen from 511 to 1051.

¶ Negroes who have passed Civil Service examinations have been placed in 18 of 21 bureaus and departments.

¶ Last October Negroes constituted 4.7 per cent of the total civilian personnel; now they represent 7.1 per cent.

¶ The proportion of Negro workers has been increased 125 per cent in a four-months period in which the number of white employes has risen 35.6 per cent.

Jim Crow still rules the waves, however. Negroes can enter the military branches of Navy only as messmen.

AMERICA'S BATTLE PAGE

In response to many requests, The News has resumed publication of America's Battle Page, presenting opposite views on the role this nation should take in World War II. The page was temporarily discontinued May 17 when the space was required for maps illustrating important events abroad. Owing to the need for such maps from time to time, the Battle Page hereafter will not appear on a set schedule. The News expects, however, to print it two or three times a week. The page is divided equally between the two organizations whose names appear below. They are free to say what they please without interference or editing by The News. On the other hand, they accept full responsibility for the presentation of their views.

(Provided by the America First Committee, New York Chapter, Inc., 515 Madison Ave., 3 East 47th St. and 111 B'way, New York City.)

IT IS HAPPENING HERE NOW!

Frightening the poor of America is still going on. The War-Making Committee is still picturing hapless Americans with Hitler's soldiers standing behind them here in America. This is the shameful invention that has been used to scare Americans into sending their young manhood to the bloody battlefields of Europe. Hansen Baldwin, famous military expert of the New York Times (war-making newspaper) says: "I do not know a single responsible military or naval officer or government official who believes this nation is threatened by *direct* invasion even if Germany wins." Of course there are "irresponsible" government officials who peddle that fraud to scare people.

But there are some things that resemble Hitler which ARE HAPPENING RIGHT NOW IN AMERICA.

"Sorry, Mister. The Government's Taking Over Now"

In Washington today there is a bill before congress. It has been presented by the WAR DEPARTMENT, with the approval of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. It gives the President the right to send his officers or troops into any factory, shop, property in America, take it over, without limit in time and for any price he fixes, and run it under government officers.

This is not something that may happen after the war if we lose. This is something that is happening now. In Washington they call this bill the BRASS-KNUCKLE BILL.

This is the way a war to bring democracy to Europe goes along in America. Our first step is to destroy democracy here.

Creamless days, gasless Sundays, soaring prices, confiscatory taxes, crushing national debts—and now OWNERLESS FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

WHAT WILL BE THE NEXT STEP TO IMITATE HITLER HERE?

It is urgent that you write or wire the President today. Get others to write or wire. Urge him to work for peace now. Only by peace can we retain our democracy.

(Provided by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, 8 W. 40th St., New York City)

They Trusted Hitler

Hitler now says we should trust him. He says he can't imagine why we think he wants to attack us. He sobs that he hasn't enough transport to attack us anyway. The wolf is talking softly now. He thinks he has found another Little Red Ridinghood.

He said he had no designs on Austria. He annexed it.

He said that if he got the Sudetenland there would "be no further territorial problems in Europe." Then he marched into Prague.

Poland trusted his non-aggression treaty. He took Poland.

Scandinavia trusted his peaceful promises. He took Denmark and Norway.

Holland and Belgium trusted his word. They were blitzed.

You have seen this picture of what happened to a trustful isolationist country in THE DAILY NEWS before: A Belgian mother flees with her children from their devastated home.

We do not need to call the roll of the other Red Ridinghoods. We know that when the wolf's words drip honey, that is the time to watch out. That is the time he thinks he is getting ready for the kill.

Already Hitler is waging war on the Americas. A year ago we had to rush two cruisers because of a self-confessed Nazi plan to seize Uruguay for the Reich.

Military Fifth Columns are in Brazil, Bolivia, Chile and Columbia, champing at the bit because Britain still holds out.

A couple of months ago THE DAILY NEWS exposed the blueprint of an Axis drive in which "Germany is to send warplanes via Dakar, Africa, to assist revolutionary movements in Argentina."

A negotiated peace now would only let Hitler consolidate his gains for his final assault on us. We would be dupes to trust his soft words. No, Grandmother, we see your sharp teeth.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, MARCH 28, 1942

Randolph Wants 25,000 at D.C. Protest Meeting

NEW YORK.—Pl[illegible] underway to stage a [illegible] public mass meeting [illegible]hington protesting discrim[illegible] against colored in the army, navy, USO, Red Cross and defense industries, according to A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington Movement.

Mr. Randolph says that the Washington meeting, at which it is hoped 25,000 persons will be mobilized, is in line with the plan to stage giant protest meetings in key cities throughout the country in an all-out effort to win democratic rights for colored now during the war.

All Bias Resented

The Washington meeting is most vital and important, he avers, because it is the nation's capital and it is desired that official Washington know the deep and profound resentment of colored Americans to every form of discrimination practiced upon them by the Federal government and private industry.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE APRIL 4, 1942

March on Capital Plans Proceeding

Representatives of 42 various organizations put their heads together Sunday afternoon at the YMCA in the first community-wide meeting held in connection with the formation of plans for the gigantic Madison Square protest meeting that is being pushed vigorously by the local March on Washington Movement for the first week in June.

Citing the change of attack that A. Philip Randolph, father of the March on Washington idea, has adopted in abandoning the conference table for the direct approach to the masses, Dr. Lawrence Ervin, local chairman and presiding officer for the meeting, called up speaker after speaker who voiced resentment over the continuance of discrimination, denial of civil liberties and human rights.

Chief among the speakers were Rev. Dr. William Lloyd Imes of St. James Presbyterian Church; Walter Reifer, Corona business man; Joseph E. Ford, secretary of the Coordinating Committee for Employment; Mrs. Bessye Bearden, Housewives League; Rev. S. T. Eldridge, Berean Baptist Church; and Mrs. Rachel Corrothers, Friends of Negro Labor.

PM, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1942

Edited by HERBERT AGAR (President of Freedom House)

What Are We Fighting For?

What Should Be, and What Can Be, Done About the Negro?

In flat contradiction of the terms of the Constitution of the U. S. A., the white people of this country practice numerous forms of discrimination against the Negro while at the same time they talk of "freedom" for the world. Today's contributor to this column is A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Tomorrow, Herbert Agar will sum up the discussion, which was started by Wendell L. Willkie on Monday.

The first condition to being worthy of help from others is for an individual, race or nation to do something for itself. In the past, Negroes have not given much thought and time to helping themselves; their big and generous hearts have invariably gone out to extend a helping hand to others—especially the American white man. This has been true from the day when Crispus Attucks, a Negro, was the first to fall and give his life for his country at the Boston Massacre in 1770, to the heroism of Dorie Miller, the humble messman who, although denied the right to serve as gunner in the Navy, manned a machine gun on his ship on Dec. 7, 1941, in Pearl Harbor, and fired upon the enemy until his ammunition was gone.

A. Philip Randolph

During the Civil War, in the South—at the very time Union forces were fighting for the freedom of Negro people—Negro slaves ministered to the needs of the wives, sisters, daughters and sons of their masters, who were then at the front fighting to keep their slaves in slavery. But today Negroes are severely disillusioned, bitter and resentful of the fact that they have given all and received practically nothing in return.

Ruthless oppression, fierce exploitation, humiliating discrimination and segregation in every conceivable social relation, have seared so deeply into the soul of the Negro that he now sees that the initiative and responsibility for the basic solution of the race problem must be taken by himself. This is the philosophy of the Negro in the trade union movement. It is back of the movement, "Don't buy where you cannot work." It was the heart of the mass picketing for jobs on the busses of New York City. It is the stimulant in the fight by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People for equal pay for Negro teachers in the South. It is back of the "March on Washington" movement which fought for Executive Order 8802, under which the Fair Employment Practice Committee was formed.

Negroes are the first fired and the last hired; they are given the run-around and denied jobs by industry because they don't have union cards at the same time they are denied cards by some unions because they have no jobs. They have little or no say about making the policies that direct and govern our country, although they comprise a tenth of the population. But Negroes are now demanding a place on every policy-making body of the Federal, state and municipal Governments, and equal opportunity to work on a basis of their skills with everybody else.

One method of achieving this objective is the mobilization of the mass power of the Negro people to employ it in the interest of securing jobs in industry and government and to break down discrimination and segregation wherever they exist, so that democracy in the U. S. A. may become a fact and not remain a fiction to American citizens of color. Negroes are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that while they must remember Pearl Harbor, they must also remember the barbarous lynching at Sikeston, Mo., and the depredations upon Negro soldiers and the discriminations against Negro workers who have the skill and the will to work and fight for our country.

The slogan of the "March on Washington" movement, which is backed by the Negro preacher, teacher, social service worker, trade unionist, doctor, lawyer and the man in the street, is, "Winning democracy for the Negro is winning the war for democracy!"

Negroes feel that they have fully earned their rights, and they are not in any mood to beg for them. They have paid for them with blood and tears and a quarter of a thousand years of unrequited toil.

Verily, Negroes reject the doctrine of race superiority whether it is expressed by Hitler of Germany or Gov. Talmadge of Georgia and are passing through a new baptism of faith in their inner power to achieve their own liberation.—A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

PITTSBURGH COURIER
April 18, 1942

FEPC Orders Chicago Firms To Stop Job Discrimination

WASHINGTON, April 16—Ten companies holding millions of dollars in war contracts were ordered by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice Monday to stop discriminating against workers because of race or religion.

In its first "crack-down" on discriminating companies under Executive Order No. 8802, issued by President Roosevelt last June, the Committee directed that they inform all employment agencies with which they deal that applicants will be hired irrespective of race, religion, or national origin.

DOLLAR MAN FIRM CITED

The findings are based on public hearings held by the Committee in Chicago, January 19th and 20th. Prominent among the guilty discriminating concerns was the Stewart-Warner Corporation, headed by J. S. Knowlson, leading Dollar-A-Year man here, who is in charge of the Bureau of Industry Operations under Donald M. Nel-

(Continued on Page 1, Col. 6)

FEPC ORDERS CHICAGO FIRMS

(Continued from Page 1)

son, War Production Board Chief. Knowlson's job is to convert Civilian Industry to war output. The corporation confessed and promised to hire Negroes in the future.

Another concern making fat profits on war contracts while denying Negro tax payers the right to help their country's war production was the Heil Corporation, owned by Governor Heil of Wisconsin.

PRAISES MAJESTIC

Companies involved in the Chicago area are the Stewart-Warner Corporation, Buick Aviation plant at Melrose, Ill., Bearse Manufacturing Co., Simpson Manufacturing Co., and the Studebaker Factory branch.

In the Milwaukee area are the Nordberg Manufacturing Co., A. O. Smith Corporation, Heil Company, Allis-Chalmers Corp., and the Harnischfeger Corporation.

The Committee's report praised H. A. Gates, president, Majestic Television and Radio Corporation, because he promptly discharged his personnel manager and superintendent on learning that Negroes were being arbitrarily barred from jobs on the production lines.

Committee officials declared today that failure of the companies to comply with its order will result in claims of contract violation and fines, or, in severe cases not involving vital war materials, suspension of the contract.

"The findings and directions will give the committee a continuing jurisdiction over the employment practices of these industries, which hold contracts for war implements

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE APRIL 18, 1942

Ten Defense Firms Must Cease Discriminating on Race, Creed

Ten concerns having millions of dollars in war contracts were told to cease discriminating against available workers because of their race or religion, in "Findings and Directions" which they received last week from the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

The concerns are in the Chicago and Milwaukee areas, and the findings and directions are based on two days of public hearings, held January 19-20 in Chicago. Since January the committee, of which Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, is chairman, had studied the record before taking the action announced today.

The companies involved in the Chicago area are: the Stewart-Warner Corporation, the Buick Aviation plant at Melrose, Ill., a unit of General Motors Corporation; the Bearse Manufacturing Company, Simpson Manufacturing Company and the Studebaker branch factory. Those in the Milwaukee area are: the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, A. O. Smith Corporation, Heil Company, Allis-Chalmers Corporation and the Harnischfeger Corporation.

One company, Majestic Radio Corporation of Chicago, was commended for its prompt action in correcting discriminatory practice in its hiring. According to testimony by H. A. Gates, Majestic president, he discharged two of his supervisory employes after he had checked and found the charges of discrimination made by the committee to be valid. Mr. Gates took this action even before he appeared on the witness stand at the Chicago hearings.

The complaints filed against the several companies included allegations that they had refused to employ either Negroes or Jews, or both; that they had given restrictive orders to either public or private employment agencies, asking for only white or only Gentile workers; that they had advertised in newspapers for help and specified "Gentile" or "Protestant" or "white," or that they had refused to give workers of certain races and creeds opportunity for promotion in keeping with their qualifications.

The companies for the most part denied that they were discriminating, but in each case the committee found that the evidence supported the charges of discrimination.

FEPC Announces New Appointment

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, has announced the appointment of Harry L. Barron of Chicago as administrative assistant to the committee, of which Lawrence W. Cramer is executive secretary.

For the past two years Barron has been executive director of the bureau on Jewish employment probems, Chicago, a pioneer agency in applying objective technique in the field of employment discrimination.

AMSTERDAM
New York ★ Star-News

Saturday, April 18, 1942

Star-News Platform

FOR NEW YORK CITY:

- Colored Member Board of Estimate.
- Colored Member Board of Education.
- Colored Teachers on Faculties of City Colleges.
- Construction of Enclosed Market and Harlem River Drive.
- Congressman, State Senator and Supreme Court Judges.
- Habilitation of Harlem's Boarded-up Houses and Buildings.
- Ordinance Forcing Sale of Ice Cream by Weight.

FOR NEW YORK STATE:

- Non-discrimination in Job Placements by Agencies.
- Law Forbidding Discrimination in Renting or Buying Property.
- No Discrimination in State and Quasi Public Reformatories.

FOR THE NATION:

- Compliance with Provisions of FEPC by Capital and Labor.
- Full Assistant Secretaries in Cabinet Departments.

Knox and Navy Jim Crow

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox now symbolizes segregation to thirteen million loyal Americans. He climaxes his Navy career of incompetence with the crowning insult of officially proclaiming the color line as a permanent barrier against their equal place in the sea service of the Nation. Too many of the responsible powers at Washington fail to read aright the signs and portents of the times.

India at her own peril rejects the compromise plan of Great Britain because Britain does not recognize in war and peace the equality of India in the Empire's family of Nations. Ireland, that is Eire, at her own peril, rejects the protection of Great Britain because Britain will not recognize her equality.

The United States Navy cannot with safety to America now deny equal opportunity to colored America. Colored sailors as gunners served with distinction in the wars of 1812 and 1861. Why not now?

Prime Minister Chamberlain sold Czecho-Slovakia down the river in seeking to appease Hitler. Chamberlain was forced to resign. Knox at this crucial time sells a great group of valiant Americans down the river of appeasement to colorphobia. Knox too must go!

Let Us Mobilize for Freedom!

The Amsterdam Star-News joins with Phillip Randolph in the continuing Fight for Freedom. Like the strenuous leader of the March on Washington Movement, we long ago volunteered to fight for the duration of Racial Injustice in this country.

American leadership does not know that the masses of Colored fold are sore at heart against their continuing persecution and proscription. The Government at Washington must be made to know this thing. To that end, Randolph, who is not only the Leader of the Pullman Porter Brotherhood, but a spokesman for the tens of thousands of fearless Colored American, issues a clarion call to the country. Mammoth mass meetings are planned for New York, Chicago and Washington in preparation for the laying of the race's grievances in the lap of the President.

This program costs money. But it is vital to the present welfare and future progress of the entire race. Every red-blooded black man and woman in the nation is urged to immediately contribute his mite to the grand cause. The Amsterdam Star-News will receive contributions to the fund and turn them over to the organization's treasurer. On to Washington! Those who would be free must themselves first strike the blow. Let us Mobilize for Freedom!

THE DAILY TEXAN
April 21, 1942

Elgin Williams

The Freethinker

As [illegible] out in an editorial yesterday we are [illegible] our national defense effort when we deny the Negro and other members of minority groups the right to help us purge fascism from the earth. With [illegible] persons however, this editorial ran smack into [illegible] because of entrenched moral convictions, such as "Don't you care a thing in the world about standards?"

This column will try to list some fallacies and fears and false assumptions usually held by militant Southerners in regard to the Negro. Belief in such fallacies is at the bottom of most attacks on measures aiming at liberty and equality for the Negro, not to mention being responsible for lynchings, signs in West Texas towns which say, "Nigger—Don't Let the Sun Set on You Here," and other outpourings of race hatred.

One thing some Bible readers believe is that Negroes were divinely ordained to be the servants of white people—that God cursed one of Noah's sons, turned him black, and condemned him to perpetual servitude.

Another is that the Negro is a political menace who may some day take over the government. This fear is based on two things: the memory of reconstruction (exaggerated, of course, since only one of the state legislatures had a Negro majority); and the belief that Negroes are increasing faster than white people (they aren't).

Probably even some of the more tolerant campus people got mad when it was hinted yesterday that intelligent Negroes should be allowed to enter the University. This indignation arises from three ideas: Negroes cannot take much education ("Don't you know you can teach a nigger just so much and that's all?" a lady once asked me); they do not need much education (even though a sunken race needs doctors and scientists and educators more than any other); and it would not be safe to give them much education.

Basic, of course, is the belief that Negroes are inherently—that is, permanently and hopelessly—inferior to white people, and most whites subscribe to this. However, science says that there is no correlation between biological structure and social behaviorism—that there are just no such things as "inferior" and "superior" races.

That the Negro is a potential economic threat as a competitor of the white man and hence must be kept down is also widely believed. But if you keep a man down somebody must stay down with him, as it looks like the white sharecroppers and tenant farmers of East Texas would learn.

Various people also believe that Negroes are more criminal than white people, or that Negroes wish to invade the social life of the whites, or that Negroes will rub off on you.

None of these notions is very scientific, to say the least.

There's one other thing that needs to be guarded against in this connection, and in many another connection: the fallacy of lumping together all the individuals of a particular race or group and then thinking of them and treating them all alike, instead of judging them as individuals.

This is very dangerous, but it can be dodged by a simple rule: just remember this—Negro A is not Negro B, Negro B is not Negro C, Negro C is not Negro D, and so on. Similarly Jew 1 is not Jew 2, etc., and Fraternity Man X is not Fraternity Man Y, etc.

Sabotaging Ourselves?

No Time For Racial Discrimination

NEVER IN the history of this country has there been so inopportune a time for racial discrimination as now.

A democracy fighting for its life should fling every ounce of its manpower into the struggle, with the work of each to be decided only by ability. Yet America today is denying groups of Americans the right to fight for their country because of the color of their skin.

A Negro can't join the Marines at all. In the Navy he's allowed to serve only as a messboy. Until recently he was not allowed in the Air Corps, and even now only a few Negro pilots are turned out every year. And if he is drafted into the regular army there is small chance for him to become an officer.

It looks like the hardest thing you have to fight for in this country is the right to fight for your country.

The situation in the armed forces presents only part of the picture. In the national defense industries — even though we're trying to turn out every gun and tank and plane we can to save us—many plants refuse to employ Negro and Italian and Mexican citizens. A Negro may be highly skilled and yet refused employment because of a Jim Crow rule.

There is little opportunity for him to become skilled, however. The University's own engineering, science, and management defense short courses—operated here by the United States Office of Education to produce badly-needed defense workers and technicians—are not open to Negroes. The University itself, where engineers and physicists and executives may be turned out, is Jim Crow.

Similar situations exist over much of the rest of the country.

There are twelve million Negroes in the United States. If we deny to these citizens the right to participate in the war effort it means simply this: we are reducing our country's fighters of fascism by [illegible] cent.

This is the same as adding great [illegible] to Hitler's legions.—E. W.

Negroes Winning Right To Be Killed--Mrs. FDR

By ELGIN WILLIAMS
Special to the Texan

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 21.—This is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt talking, as about seven of us sprawl on chairs and around the floor of her bedroom in the Noel Hotel.

"They asked me, rather shocked, 'Would you actually sit at a table with a Negro?' Why, that's the silliest question one could be asked!

"Of course I would!" Her high-pitched, intimate voice rang with sincerity. "Could I treat Paul Robeson or Walter White, for instance, as anything but equals?"

The gracious lady chatted with us pleasantly. From the floor Myra Fuller came up with a question: what about the other races, the "white man's burden," and so on?

She laughed. "After this war can we possibly keep the Chinese out of this country? Why, no—they're our Allies. To think we'd let French and German and Norwegian people immigrate here, and not the Chinese—it's ridiculous."

Mrs. Roosevelt talked about discrimination in the armed forces that is hurting the war effort. "It's hard to win the right to be killed in this country," she said, "but the Negro people are winning it." She told how they recently won the right to serve in the United States Navy.

"The Navy people, some of them, are so dumb, so terrible," she said vigorously. "The President sent them a note asking them to work out some way to avoid discrimination. So they wrote him back saying they would if they though it 'politically advisable' to do so.

"Well, he hit the roof. And [illegible] them it was certainly [illegible] question of politics, but of the rights of citizens."

She told how she and the President have fought Southern Jim Crowism for years. One time in Georgia she was on a train and a drunk white man walked into the Jim Crow car and shot a Negro.

"The next time we were in Georgia we asked the sheriff what happened to the man. 'There he is,' he pointed. 'You don't go to jail here for killing a nigger.' It's unbelievable."

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

John Henry Faulk lounged against the door, asked seriously, "Does it look like there's any hope for us to keep on fighting for these things?"

The First Lady pounded her knee. "Never give up!" she said. "That's what we're [illegible] for—the right to ask for these things. Progress will be slow, but progress we will.

"There have been tremendous changes in the last ten years. Just one good sign is the fact that in the last war there were no young people thinking like you at this time—nobody noticed injustices."

"We must look at all things we do to see if they mean a gain in democracy for the majority of our country. Then we will work with a sense that we will never let down our beliefs.

"There will come times when it will be a little easier just to shut our eyes to injustice. But if we do that, democracy in this country can't be a reality. That's what makes a democracy so hard to live in."

Two panels on youth conducted by President Homer P. Rainey of the University were well-attended and Mrs. Roosevelt was the [illegible] speaker. At lunch Dr. Rainey met with all college students at the conference. He returned to Austin Monday afternoon.

If Mrs. Roosevelt was the sweetheart of the conference, gangling, grinning Paul Robeson was the hero. He took Nashville the minute he stepped on the stage

The great baritone, besides selections from Moussorgsky and "Water Boy," sang the inspiring "Ballad for Americans" with the Fisk University choir. It was good.

In a short speech he told the conference what the people of America thought about the war. "We're going to win!" he said. "But I've seen in my travels those who value winning other wars—against labor and against the people—more than they value smashing the Axis." He called for the end [illegible]

The New York Age

No. 47. NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1942

Randolph Calls Navy Secretary's Statement Insult To Negroes; Sees Jim Crow Extending

Announcement by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox last week that Negro volunteers would be enlisted in the reserves of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, was severely criticized by A. Philip Randolph international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Mr. Randolph not only criticized the Navy Secretary's statement but called it an "insult to the race."

In his criticism of the statement, Mr. Randolph declared: "It was announced by Secretary Knox of the Navy that Negro volunteers would be enlisted in the reserves of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, but he made it clear in his official announcement that the color line still exists in the Navy and that Negroes will not be enlisted on equal basis with whites and that even enlistment will not begin until a separate school of training can be established. Mr. Knox makes it also clear that there will be no provision made for commissioning Negroes as naval officers for higher rank than petty officers, as yet.

"While this is a change in the policy of the Navy toward Negroes, it is not a desirable change. It accepts and extends and consolidates the policy of Jim-Crowism in the Navy as well as proclaims as an accepted, recognized Government ideology that the Negro is inferior to the white race.

Racial Superiority

"This doctrine of racial superiority propounded by Secretary Knox in relation to the Negro in the Navy is one of the major causes of our present world debacle. Primarily, this war arises out of the exploitation of the labor and land and natural resources of the peoples of color in Africa, China, India and the islands of the sea by the white power nations who have set themselves up as the chosen guardians of the world who are privileged to sit upon the necks of non-white people and rob them of their wealth and insult their souls, to boot.

The United Nations will not win this war until they recognize and appreciate the importance, value and equality of the colored races in our international arrangement and world economy.

"The Negro is one of the minority groups of America and must naturally recognize that their hope lies in the maintenance and perpetuation of the democratic system—though limited as it is in the so-called democratic nations—and therefore must be concerned about the victory of the arms of America and her Allies, Great Britain, China and Russia, but white America must understand that the Nero is now determined to insist upon his place in America, the world and in this war effort, namely the Navy, Army Air Corps and U. S. Marines are equal and that they resent the stigma of inferiority and the status of vassals which Secretary Knox has affixed to them."

March on Washington Committee Meeting At Garden, June 16th

The planning committee of the March on Washington Movement met at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. Saturday, to announce that the officers had signed contracts for the monster mass meeting to be staged at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday, June 16th.

A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington Movement, did not preside but he had just returned from Washington where he had been in conference with Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, about securing Lincoln's Memorial for a similar mass demonstration for Negro rights. To date, he said, he has had no reply from Mr. Ickes. He also told the sponsors of plans to secure the Chicago Coliseum or the Chicago Stadium for a midwestern mass meeting.

Attorney Eardlie Johns, chairman of the finance committee, announced that the lease for headquarters at the Theresa Hotel would be ready in a day or two and that soon thereafter a permanent staff would be appointed to distribute tickets and collect funds.

Names of the speakers will be announced when the steering committee, composed of Lawrence Ervin, Aldridge Turner, Eardlie Johns, Bessye Bearden and Richard Thomas meets.

APRIL 25, 1942 THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

DIAL TIME

By JOE BOSTIC

Sunday, as you probably know, saw the closing program in the "Freedom's People" take to the air for an hour long show of bangup, big name, inspirational and instructive entertainment. To review the names of those appearing on this valedictory show, is to give you a cross section of Negro achievement in this hectic period in our national life. But for the record there was Dr. Ambrose Caliver, who conceived the series of broadcasts; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, noted cleric; J. Rosamond Johnson; Todd Duncan and Anne Brown of *"Porgy and Bess"*; Maurice Ellis; Dick Campbell; and the DePaur Chorus.

Highlight of the show was the reassuring message from President Roosevelt in which he took a cautious but healthy swing at race bias.

Being a finishing program, the listeners were given a quick review of the programs which had gone before. Needless to say, all of the shows in the entire series struck a high peak of excellence.

Since many of you readers heard the program there isn't much I can add to what you already know. However, I feel that the bigger story lies in the tragedy of the discontinuance of a program that could obviously do much in bringing a clearer understanding to many uninformed people of the problems of the great Negro minority. Then too, here was a program that took the bandanas off the heads of the Negroes performing and, God knows, we need not fewer, but more such broadcasts to offset the untold harm of the likes of the Amos 'N' Andy program and the circus antics of some of the hallelujah programs from pseudo churches. Dr. Caliver tells me that the funds to operate the show came in part from the Rosenwald fund, with the actors being paid sustaining fees by NBC. We need the program on the air. Something must be done to get it back!

Mr. Caliver I hearby humbly submit TWO possible plans for resubsidation: (1) Have Mr. Randolph and his March-On-Washington committee finance the show for thirteen weeks and tie it in with their current campaign to fight discrimination. Here is a perfect vehicle with which to dramatize the situation and the tie-in is obvious. (2) Try popular subscription with EVERY Negro man, woman, and child as well as sympathizers of other racial groups, contributing anything from a penny upward. This could be tied in with a sale of buttons glorifying AMERICA'S FIRST NAVAL HERO OF THIS WAR—DORIE MILLER—after the fashion that other groups are glorifying their General MacArthur, etc. Thus would be accomplished the dual job of arousing race consciousness and pride in our hero plus returning a generous sum which should more than pay the moderate costs of producing and staging the show. Just an idea, Dr. Caliver. It's yours to accept for what it's worth—if anything.

The Pittsburgh Courier

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1942

Best [illegible] of Randolph's March on Washington movement appears in the magazine "Fourth International" (20 cents), published at 116 University Place, New York. The caustic comments of the author, Albert Parker, and his sound logic should provoke considerable thought in colored America about the eminent labor leader and Spingarn Medallist.

AMSTERDAM NEW YORK STAR-NEWS

Saturday, May 23, 1942

Cocktail Party For March on Washington

The March On Washington Movement Cocktail Party has been planned for Sunday evening from seven until—at the Club Danceland, 322 West 125th Street. Stars of stage and radio plus the revues from the Elks' Rendezvous and Small's will lend their talents for this worthwhile and worthy affair. Mrs. Margaret McLaurin is chairman of the committee, and among those who are helping to make the party a great success are Mrs. A. Phillip Randolph, Mrs. W. C. Irving, Mrs. Harold A. Stevens, Mrs. Rachel Carruthers and Attorney Eardlin John.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

MAY 30, 1942

Madison Square Garden Rally Continues to Get Contributions

The slogan "Winning democracy for the Negro is winning the war for democracy" has become the battle cry as individuals and organizations rally to the March on Washington movement and the Madison Square Garden mass meeting, sponsored by the organization for June 16. Evidence of the sincerity of the enthusiasm is shown by contributions of many individuals as well as organizations. Following is a list of those organization which have contributed $25 or more:

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
NAACP (National)
Central Manhattan Medical Society
NAACP (New York branch)
Women's Finance Committee of NAACP
Friends of Negro Labor Committee
Negro Labor Committee
American Virgin Islands Civic Association
Modern Trade
National Negro League
Hotel Bellmen's Beneficial Association
United Sons of Georgia Inc.
United Negro League of Queens
St. Vincent Benevolent Association Inc.
Garage Washers & Polishers Local No. 272
Relief Association of the Baptist Church

Individuals contributing $5 or more:

Knit Goods Workers Union
Mrs. Nellie Calloway
REP Club, Inc.
J. Carl Canty
Larry Foster
Judge Jane M. Bolin
Kingsley Mbadiwe
William Morris
O. W. Bynum
Z. Johnson
T. R. Crawford
A. Elzy
E. Steadman
J. T. Vidal
Atty. Conrad Johnson
Henry Lee Moon
Norman W. Robinson
Friends of Harlem Transit Committee
F. C. McMillan
W. F. Buford
James T. Johnson
E. O. Brown
C. Wheeler
John T. Johnson
P. Ward
J. J. Turner
Friend of Government
Henry C. Jones

AMSTERDAM
New York Star-News
STAR NEWS

VOL. XXXIII, No. 11 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1942 IN TWO SECTIONS SECTION ONE 10

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE. Members of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee listening to Lieut. Governor Charles Poletti explaining New York State's position in the present fight to eliminate racial discrimination in industry. Listening to him at the Bar Assocation Building, 42 West. 44th St. are (left to right) Frank Fenton, Mark Ethridge, Milton P. Webster, Dr. Malcolm McLean, David Sarnoff, John Brophy and Earle B. Dickerson.

OTHER STORIES AND PICTURES ON PAGE

F. D. R. Must Command Country To End Discrimination Policy

(Special to Star-News)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18. —President Roosevelt in his proclamation to the American people on Monday night, as an emergency war measure, must command the nation to end its Jimcrowism. This is the country-wide pressure being brought to bear upon the Chief Executive in this hour of the nation's direst peril. Only in this way, his ablest advisers, after a complete survey of public sentiment, North, East, South and West, advise him, can he stay the rising tide of resentment against increasing color prejudice.

Very definitely, his unselfish counsellors tell him that there is general apathy among the millions of colored Americans toward the war against the Japanese. Only an absolute command bidding industry, labor and the general populace to pocket its prejudice for the duration and with orders implementing that command into immediate action will suffice in this crisis, they urge him.

Must Forbid Southern Pattern

Among the many forces pressing the President for heroic action are the dynamic appeals made by Pearl S. Buck through all the leading dailies of the nation, including the New York Times and

President Roosevelt Must Order End of Jim Crowism

(Continued from Page 1)

the New York Herald, pleading with him to see the blinding light and act. The Fair Employment Practice Commission has sent him confidential memoranda telling him of the appalling conditions of offensive discrimination in the national defense as well as private industry. Many of the governors and mayors of the country have sent word to him that they are up against a stone wall of helplessness in the situation because of Jimcrow practices by Federal agents in their States and cities. The churchmen of all creeds and sections are similarly imploring him. All are saying that the Southern segregation pattern in the army, navy, air corps, in housing and in air raid defense must be altered to the all-American pattern forthwith or he must hold himself accountable for the consequences.

Army Board, Brigadier General

Inside information has it that the President will shortly appoint a colored member of the Army Board and another a brigadier general. These will simply be futile and petty appeasement gestures, his advisers tell him. He must now go all-out to convince the colored people they are equal Americans and not simply "Negroes" in America or the situation will rapidly and tragically grow worse. In order to prevent the situation from getting out of bounds, real Americans are urging Roosevelt to speak out loud and bold on Monday night.

INCLUDING THE ONLY DAILY PICTURE

PM Daily
E CENTS

Copyright, 1942, by Marshall Field
VOL. II – No. 233
Friday, May 8, 1942
Warmer.
COMPLETE EDITION

We Sink More Of Japs' BIG Warships!

Our Score Now 17 In War's Greatest Sea Battle

Page 15

CROW FIGHTS FOR NAZI 5th COLUMN

Pages 2 to 6

PM TELLS YOU MORE NEWS IN LESS

You Have More to Lose Than He

An

I would like to put the question of discrimination against Negroes in America in its simplest terms:

Look into your hearts, you people who will not give a fellow American a job because his skin is darker than yours, you people who will not sit down to eat with him, you who refuse to ride by his side in a train: Do you hate an American Negro more than you hate Hitler and everything he stands for?

You are afraid perhaps that if the Negro has proper schooling, is well trained, he will get your job? If so, you are a very foolish white man, for in many sections of the U. S. A. the reason your wages are no higher is that the Negro has been intimidated into taking less. But even if you really think this isn't so, ask yourself: are you more afraid of the Negro than you are of the Reichswehr?

Because that, Mr. and Mrs. White American, is what it is all going to boil down to before this war is over. If enough of you hate and fear the good American Negro more than you hate and fear Adolf Hitler, your children are going to grow up under *gauleiters*. For, if it were left to you, you would lose this war because you would rather lose it than work and fight with the Negro whose good right arm, whose quick willingness to learn, whose eagerness to serve his country you need now.

I would even put it this way: you need the Negro more than he needs you—for you have more freedom than he to lose.

Ask anyone who has been to Europe during this war if he thinks any nation can stand up against Hitler with 10 per cent of its man

I am not, obviously, writing this editorial to people who a am writing to people who are not moved by the monstrous inn complacent at home about the very practices we fight to destro ones who have learned nothing from the last 10 years in Eu demonstrated what kind of a country racial theorism eventu country of concentration camps and forced labor, a country wit self-respect, without kindness, without religion or grace. And I am simply insensitive ones who are of good heart, but never have th things.

And what I am saying, to repeat, is very simple: this counti enough to go on persecuting—discriminating against—10 per cen tion and win the war, too. We will either live by our democrati men are created free and equal—or we will die as one nation Europe has died for want of clarity about what's worth fighting

I believe we will live because I believe when the showdown find, as the British found after Dunkirk, what our principles a mean to us. But every day we drowse through, unaware that our future by not giving 13,000,000 Negroes what they are ent laws of this land, every day we lose means one day longer that t on, means so many more Americans will be killed before it is ov

—RA

By Albert Deutsch:

Negro Tenth of Nation Should Get Equal Chance To Do Its Bit in All-Out Drive Against Fa

At no time in American history has the Negro enjoyed so much liberty as he does today. At no time has the Negro been so conscious and so resentful of the injustices and indignities still imposed upon him. Unless Americans understand this paradox and act upon it quickly the all-out war drive may be gravely handicapped.

The main grievances of the 13,000,000 dark-skinned Americans have centered around these events and conditions:

¶ Jim Crow set-up in the U. S. Army, and numerous camp-area clashes involving the rights of Negroes in uniform.

¶ Restriction of Negroes to messmen in the Navy, and complete exclusion from the Marine Corps, until Secretary Knox's recent order opening up combat branches of both services to colored men.

¶ Anti-Negro discrimination in industry, especially in war plants.

¶ Refusal at first by the Red Cross to accept blood donations from Negroes, then acceptance of such blood on a Jim-Crow basis in the face of scientific evidence that there s absolutely no difference in the blood of whites and Negroes.

¶ The Sikeston, Missouri, lynching of a Negro youth last January under particularly brutal circumstances, and the failure of local authorities to bring the lynchers to book.

¶ The Sojourner Truth housing riot at Detroit, in which a Fascist-inspired mob prevented Negro war workers from occupying the houses intended for them.

The Credit Side

Impressive gains have recently been recorded on all these fronts:

¶ Discriminatory Army practices against the Negro have been relaxed. An encouraging sign of progress was the prompt action which followed the fatal race riot at Fort Dix. Negro MP's were integrated into the general MP system at the post, replacing southern whites. Restaurants and other public places around the camp found guilty of anti-Negro discrimination were declared off bounds for all Dix troops, black or white.

¶ Despite its irritating tone of condescension and its narrow Jim-Crow scope, Secretary Knox's recent statement opening up combat branches of naval services to Negroes marks a distinct step in the right direction. Knox's order also brought to an end the complete exclusion of Negroes from the Marine Corps.

¶ The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has done much to reduce race discrimination in war plants, as instanced by the recent crackdown on discriminating factories in the Chicago and Milwaukee areas.

¶ U. S. Attorney General Biddle has ordered a Federal grand jury to investigate the Sikeston lynching, with an eminent lawver serving as a special prosecutor.

¶ Another Federal grand jury has indicted three men—two leaders of the pro-Nazi National Workers' League and an executive of a real-estate organization—for seditious conspiracy in organizing mob violence against the Negroes seeking to enter the Sojourner Truth houses. Last week the first contingent of Negro tenants was moved in under police and state-trooper protection.

Many prominent citizens, from the President down, have repeatedly denounced race discrimination as a serious drag on the war effort. Especially significant has been the vigorous defense of Negro rights voiced by leading Southerners. The U. S. Supreme Court in several recent decisions has broken down long-standing discriminatory practices. Important sections of the conservative press which formerly were indifferent or hostile to the fight for Negro rights have recently made eloquent appeals for racial justice

New York and other states have enacted several important bills outlawing various forms of widely practiced economic and social discrimination based on race prejudice.

Discrimination against Negroes in labor unions has been dwindling rapidly under the pressure of the war emergency. Some old-line unions still bar Negroes from membership, but there's been a widening breach in the anti-Negro front in labor. The new CIO groups have been especially eager to cement Negro-white solidarity among workers. The United Auto Workers of Detroit the other day started disciplinary action against a white member charged with participating in the Sojourner Truth housing riot.

More and Faster.

Well and good. But a great deal remains to be done. And it must be done fast. The time calls, not for isolated, timid acts against discrimination, but for sweeping, decisive steps against an evil that gravely hampers the all-out prosecution of the war.

Men, machines and morale are the three main keys to victory. Here's how race discrimination weakens all three:

Men and Machines: Race discrimination is preventing a real all-out war effort on the part of the American people. This war is no pushover. We won't beat the Axis with one hand tied behind our back. We've got to go in slugging with everything we have. We can't win with half measures, or nine-tenths measures. We need all ten-tenths.

The forms that anti-Negro bias take in the armed forces and in industry are keeping 13,000,000 dark-skinned tenth of the Nation, in the drive toward v forces a strict 10 per cent recruits, turning away fighting men eager to the Negroes taken in. Th policy is even narrower t modern warfare, which p unity of effort and gener Jim Crow serves as a fift Hitler.

Widely Prev

Despite the President prohibiting race discrimin plants working on war widely prevalent. Negro and unskilled, are still ba factory gates. Besides open there are many subtle forms of medical examinations to fi ailments in Negro applicants ment," wherein one or two co taken in to avoid complaints Negro employment to the lowest-paid jobs. Bullets and out by skilled black hands as effectively as those form hands. In any case, idle ma more to be tolerated than id

Morale: Let's face this large sections of the Neg yet sold on this war. They treatment accorded them democratic war. If this is freedom, they want that brace them, too. If it is to b a war, it should not exclude th to popular belief, the morale among Negroes is not due to past grievances but to the that greet their they've got for t

The Negro press is nearl 100 per cent support of the the war. But it cannot avoi evidences of anti-Negro bi and military fronts. In e ment against this bias, N

NEWS DEPARTMENTS

	Page
Picture Magazine	7-11
National News	12-14
News From Abroad	15-19
New York News	19-20
Dr. Seuss	21
Food	22
Sgt. Jimmy Cannon Says	23
Entertainment Guide	23
Theater and Music	23-24
Barnaby	24
Movies	24-25
Radio	26-27
Shopping News	28-29
Sports	30-31
Patoruzu	31
[illegible]dan	32

Entered as Second Class Matter Post Office N. Y. N. Y.

CONTINUED

Negroes Deserve Equal Chance

are not breeding dissension, as is often charged, but are merely reflecting the feelings of their Negro readers.

Let me quote from a letter I recently received from a Harvard correspondent (white), the son of a well-known New England physician:

"I was coming from New Haven to Boston by train recently and sat next to a young Negro private. At dinner we got to talking about the war and it developed that he did not feel that the sacrifices he had had to make when he was drafted were being very well repaid. He had been called some eight months ago from his work as a tailor and sent to a southern camp where he eventually acquired the rank of sergeant. However, he said he had since lost interest in his army work, and that he was en route to a different unit in a different service to start over.

Southern Jim Crow

"It developed that he had been told by a trolley conductor in a southern city to go to the Jim Crow portion of the car. This he had refused to do, and when he was ordered to do so a second time, he asked that his fare be returned. This also was refused. He carried the matter to his company commander who, rather than offering him solace, removed his stripes. His initiative had been further sapped when it transpired that none of the members of his unit were recommended for officer's training school, though each unit is supposed to get an equal number of nominations.

"His reaction to this was not savage or even very bitter, but was deep-rooted and sincere and the result of much thought. He felt he had no cause to exert himself for an organization that treated him as our army had, despite the fact that he had a genuine abhorrence for everything Fascism stood for. He and I both hope that he will find a new start here in New England, but in the meantime his comrades in the south continue under the same burdens."

I cite this incident because it is typical of countless tales circulated among Negro Americans through their press, letters, and word of mouth. It is not the open discussion of such abuses but their open practice that breeds bitterness, disunity and cynicism; that makes many Negroes wonder if this is not, after all, a "white man's war."

The morale factor in race discrimination transcends national boundaries and reaches around the globe. Let's not forget that the overwhelming majority of our anti-Axis allies belong to the colored races. We can't hope to win the war without them. The tragic failure to recognize this fact, resulting in the immobilization of millions of potential fighters for our cause, was a factor in the loss of strategic Malaya and Java. It is a factor in the critical plight of Burma. It may yet lose India.

Jim Crow Pro-Hitler

Axis propagandists have taken full advantage of anti-Negro outbreaks in this country to spread disunity among the United Nations. Berlin and Tokyo radio broadcasts have blared to the colored peoples of the world the stories of Sikeston and Sojourner Truth to back up their lie that this is a war of race against race.

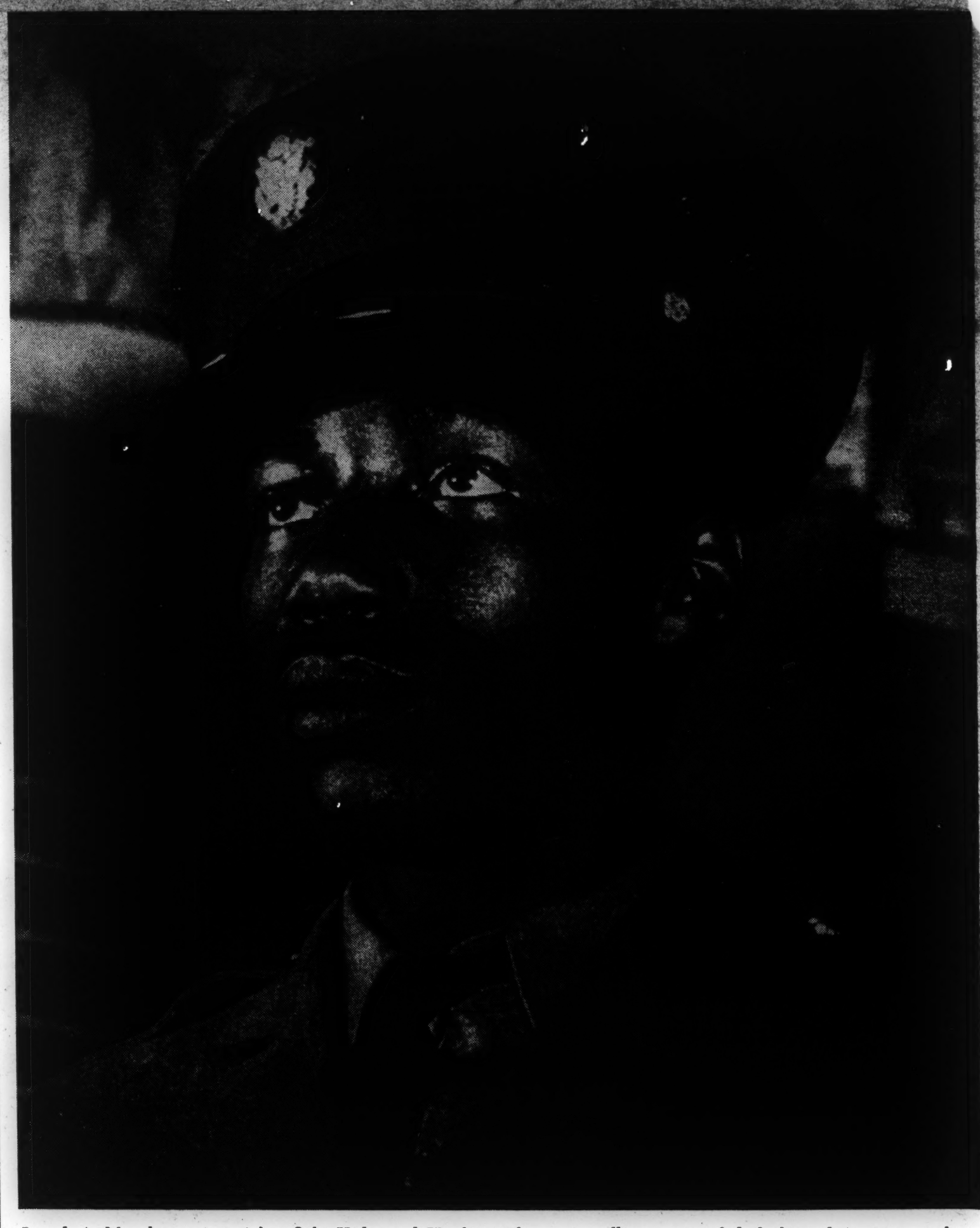
If there were no other proof that race prejudice hurts our chances of winning the war, the fact that Hitler seeks to perpetuate and spread it should be sufficient. The one, all-consuming need of the day is to win the war. Everything else is secondary. If to freeze the status quo for the duration would help win it, I'd be for it. But prejudice-as-usual injures the war effort just as business-as-usual hurts it. Race prejudice is Hitler's weapon; it is our danger. This war, like none before it, requires swift movement, heroic imagination, clean breaks with retarding traditions. That applies to race hatred—an unwholesome luxury in peace, a heavy weight tied to the victory chariot in war.

The Negro neither wants nor needs any special favors. He wants no paternal kindness or uplift. He wants simply the equal opportunity that is the rightful heritage of every American. He wants a chance to lead a self-respecting, respected life, and a chance to fight on the same basis as other citizens when our democracy is threatened by a foreign foe. He wants no more; he deserves no less.

It isn't necessary to idealize the Negro tenth of our nation. Suffice it that they are human beings who live and love and die like the rest of us, weak and frail in some things, strong and noble in others. Having felt the deprivation of full liberty, they perhaps have a keener appreciation of it than some of us who have grown flabby and smug in the delusion that it's ours for keeps, that it can be forever preserved without fighting for it.

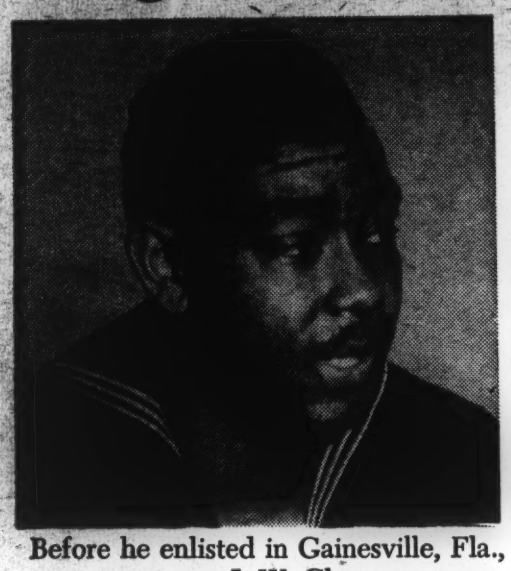
Rarely has history provided such a happy confluence of a great ideal—the extension of democratic rights—and a great practical necessity — the winning of the world's greatest war. How foolhardy are those who would rather chance losing their own liberty than see other members of the human family gain theirs! The Nazis tell us this is a race war, a war between white and colored people, between Jews and Gentiles, between Aryans and non-Aryans — even while their unholy Axis alliance proves the lie. We must not be diverted from the fundamental issue of this war for survival. That issue is freedom or slavery, democracy or fascism, we or they. And *we* are the liberty-loving peoples of the world, the Americans and the British and the anti-Axis Europeans and the Chinese and the Russians and the Africans—white, black and yellow—the United Nations fighting round the globe under the common flag of freedom.

MORE

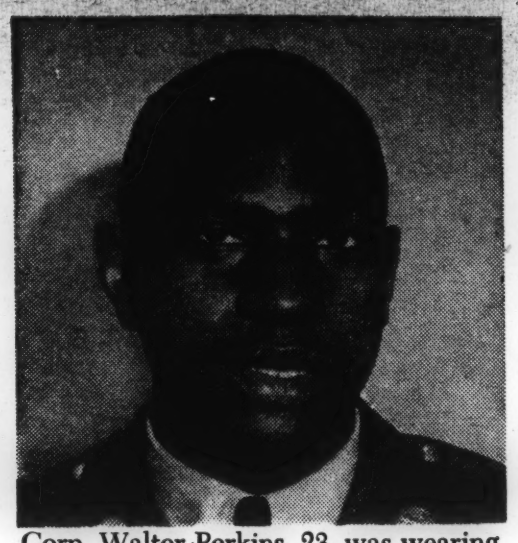


Joseph A. Manchester is rarin' to fight Hitler and Hirohito. There are millions more of dark-skinned Americans who want to join up in an all-out war of democracy against Fascism. But Army and Navy restrictions, discrimination on the war-industry front, rebuffs in some civilian-defense volunteer groups—all these help cut off an immense source of man power. They strike at Negro morale, make him feel he's not wanted in this war. *Photo by John DeBiase, PM*

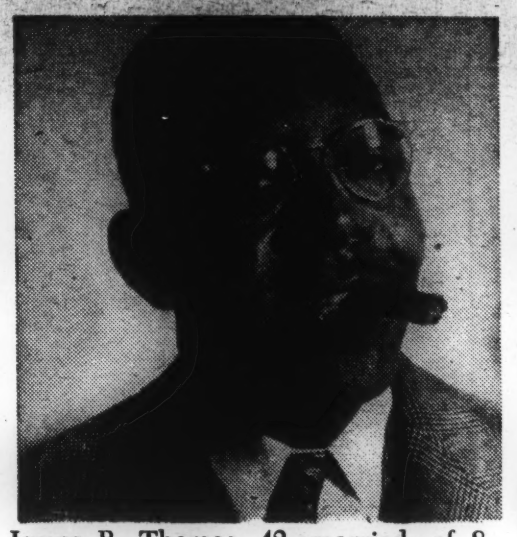
Huge Man-Power Reservoir Hardly Tapped in New York . . .



Before he enlisted in Gainesville, Fla., two years ago, I. W. Clemones, messman 1st class, had held a variety of jobs. Now, 23, he's enthusiastic about Navy. *Photos by Steven Derry, PM*



Corp. Walter Perkins, 23, was wearing the uniform of a postman when the U. S. A. called on him to don a soldier's instead. His home town is Washington, D. C.



James B. Thomas, 42, married, of 8 W. 140th St., is a skilled electric and acetylene welder, but his color keeps him from getting a job. *Photos by Gene Badger, PM*

Ted Golding, 38, of 282 W. 119th St., has a temporary job now, but in a year and a half out of work he was often turned down because of his color.

Jim Crowism Rules in Factories Despite Need for Skilled Men

By Jim Desmond

Passage of the Schwartzwald and Washburn Bills is expected to contribute heavily toward crushing Jim Crowism in New York's war industries.

Effective enforcement of these measures, which give the State broad powers to enforce laws banning discrimination and make it a misdemeanor for a defense corporation to discriminate against workers because of national origin, race, color or creed, can do much toward smoking out un-American employers and boosting production.

Jim Crowism has been the rule in the majority of New York's war factories.

Federal and State officials reported today that thousands of skilled Negro workers are being barred from contributing to the war effort because industry draws the color line.

And both Federal and State officials put the blame squarely on prejudiced employers.

Most of the discrimination, the officials said, stems from outright race prejudice, but in occasional cases employers labor under honest misapprehensions. But both groups use the same reasons to explain the color line:

¶ That their white employes would resent Negro workers.

¶ That the percentage of skilled Negro workers is so small that it is difficult to find them when a job is to be done.

Both excuses are untrue, according to Edward H. Lawson, field-employment assistant in the New York office of the War Production Board (WPB).

Lawson said that investigation of more than 60 cases of *de facto* discrimination, in which employers insisted white workers would object to Negroes, proved that in every instance the statement was false.

And, Lawson added, since Negro workers have been put into those 60 plants not one case of race friction has been reported.

The complete lack of racial friction between whites and Negroes working side by side was also noted by Robert Washburn, executive secretary of the Committee on Discrimination in Employment of the State Defense Council.

He said that even in the isolated cases where white employes really did object at first to the introduction of Negro workers, the racial prejudice broke down after they had worked together for a while.

Labor unions have played an important part in breaking down race barriers, Lawson said. He cited the strong stand taken by the CIO to guarantee Negroes equal employment opportunities and said the AFL, although less forthright, is also tackling the problem vigorously.

Meanwhile, the Negro Labor Victory Committee has been organized in New York to formulate "plans for the full training and use of the Negro people in our war industries." The Committee has the backing of War Man-Power Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

U. S. Employment Service Finds Negroes Excluded From War Jobs

Despite a sharp rise in Negro placements by the New York branch of the U. S. Employment Service, few Negroes are getting war jobs, according to a survey published in the current USES *Review*.

"There is little evidence that their skills are being utilized extensively in war-production industries," the survey revealed.

On the contrary, the *Review* article said, there is little change in the occupational patterns of the Negro worker.

The study showed that Negro placements in New York advanced to a total of 95,636 last year, an increase of 132 per cent over 1940 and 287 per cent over 1939. But the rise, far greater in proportion than among white workers, did not reflect a basic employment-pattern change because:

¶ 60 per cent of the jobs were in service occupations.

¶ A large number of the jobs were temporary domestic service positions or in seasional occupations.

¶ In 20 selected war industries, the number of white workers in the last quarter of 1941 was double that in the comparable period of 1940, but Negro placements had increased only 18 per cent.

The *Review* cautioned, furthermore, against accepting the percentage gain as a clear advance for Negroes in employment. Part of the gain resulted from the creation of the Dress Industry Placement unit, which got jobs for Negroes who previously had applied through their unions. And the shift of white workers to jobs outside the city in war industries accounted for the failure of the white placements to keep proportional pace with those for Negroes.

It further was pointed out that a large number of the jobs going to Negroes were day-to-day domestic jobs, each counting, however, as a separate placement.

The study also showed that only 11 per cent of Negroes were placed in industrial jobs and of these all but 3 per cent were placed in apparel trades.

"Three occupational groups showed an unfavorable relationship between the proportion of registrants and the proportion of placements," the survey added.

"Unskilled Negro laborers, while they represented over 11 per cent of the total number of laborers in the active file, received only 5 per cent of the jobs for this group. Similarly, Negroes registered in the professional and managerial occupations and clerical and sales occupations did not receive jobs commensurate with their representation in the active file."

Call to Action

Frederick Douglass, an ex-slave who became the most famous of Negro abolitionists, issued a stirring call to men of his own race in March, 1863, *a few months after Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. His call, entitled* Men of Color, to Arms! *had some pregnant passages that are as applicable today as they were in the Civil War:*

"Action! Action! not criticism, is the plain duty of this hour. Words are powerful only as they stimulate to blows. Liberty won by white men would lose half its lustre. Who would be free themselves must strike the blow. Better even to die free than to live slaves. This is the sentiment of every brave colored man among us. There are weak and cowardly men in all nations. We have them among us. They will tell you that this is the 'white man's war,' that you will be 'no better off after than before the war' . . . Believe them not . . . I urge you to fly to arms, and smite with death that power that would bury the government and your liberty in the same hopeless grave."

Army Needs Nurses, But Rejects Negroes

In spite of recent gains made by Negroes in their quest for racial equality in the armed services of the U. S. A., these sore spots remain:

¶ No Negro can win a Navy commission.

¶ The Army segregates regiments by color and restricts Negro officers to command Negro troops, which command they usually share with white officers.

¶ Negro doctors, regardless of their skill, are segregated and restricted to Negro regiments.

¶ Despite the urgent need for thousands of nurses, the Army has turned away hundreds of available Negro graduate nurses. It has taken in fewer than 60 qualified Negro applicants and assigned them to only two Negro camps, both situated in the South. A few dozen serve the all-Negro division at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

¶ The Army stubbornly resists formation of a mixed Negro and white regiment, although advocates have suggested that it be composed entirely of those who volunteered for it.

These and similar regulations incense Negro soldiers, of course, but they point out that in every case the strictures come from the top. Among the troops—the privates and noncoms—the color line is largely disregarded in most Northern camps and they fraternize freely. (Such fraternizing, of course, is out in the Deep South, where Negroes are repressed as a matter of economic policy by the big land owners anxious to maintain a docile, low-paid labor reserve.)

The good fellowship that prevails among white and Negro troops in most camps also affects the surrounding communities, sometimes by Army order. A case in point is Dix, where authorities, informed by GI that certain restaurants were barring or insulting Negro soldiers, announced that any place guilty of such practices would be ruled off limits for all troops. Hit in their pocketbooks, the civilian bigots swiftly removed the offending signs.

. . . But Negroes Go All-Out at Hampton Institute

The myth that Negroes lack aptitude for mechanics is being dispelled daily at Hampton Institute. At machines such as these, hundreds of youths are learning at the Negro college to equip themselves for their contribution to the war effort.

The story of Hampton Institute today is the story of an all-out effort by which Virginia's Negro college is producing workers and even the very materials of war on its own campus.

The significant part of the story is that in the heart of Tidewater, Va., Negroes and whites—students and teachers alike—are working side by side with one thought in mind—victory.

Hampton's activities include:

¶ Three-month "quickie" courses conducted in co-operation with the National Youth Administration to train apprentices as assistants in the Hampton Roads shipyards.

¶ Evening courses for Negro and white civilians and soldiers in radio, architectural and engineering drawing, material testing, survey and topography.

¶ Training of medical laboratory technicians for the U. S. Public Health Service at Craney Island, which serves the Norfolk naval base.

¶ The manufacture, in campus trade shops, of parts for mosquito torpedo boats and of mine caps for the Norfolk and Yorktown naval bases. Several other materials are turned out but their nature is an official secret.

To accomplish all this, Hampton has assigned all its faculty to war jobs of one sort or another, and assigned many to work exclusively on war training.

It also has:

¶ Hired many new instructors.

¶ Shortened its advanced courses from four years to three and sometimes two and a half years.

¶ Virtually eliminated vacations.

This accomplishment did not come overnight. The day after Pearl Harbor, the facilities of the Institute were placed at the command of the old Office of Production Management. By the time the War Production Board came along to take up the offer, Hampton's program was in full swing.

Mid-year examinations were canceled in favor of Civilian Defense Week, at which special air-raid training was given. The term schedule was altered to end the Spring term on Apr. 20. Right now, a special nine-week inter-session is in progress. It will be followed by a Summer course of similar length.

Meanwhile Hampton has piled up this impressive record:

¶ 425 soldiers from Army camps all over the country have received intensive training as automotive mechanics.

¶ 2000 skilled workers have taken refresher or advanced courses to increase their skills for shipyard work.

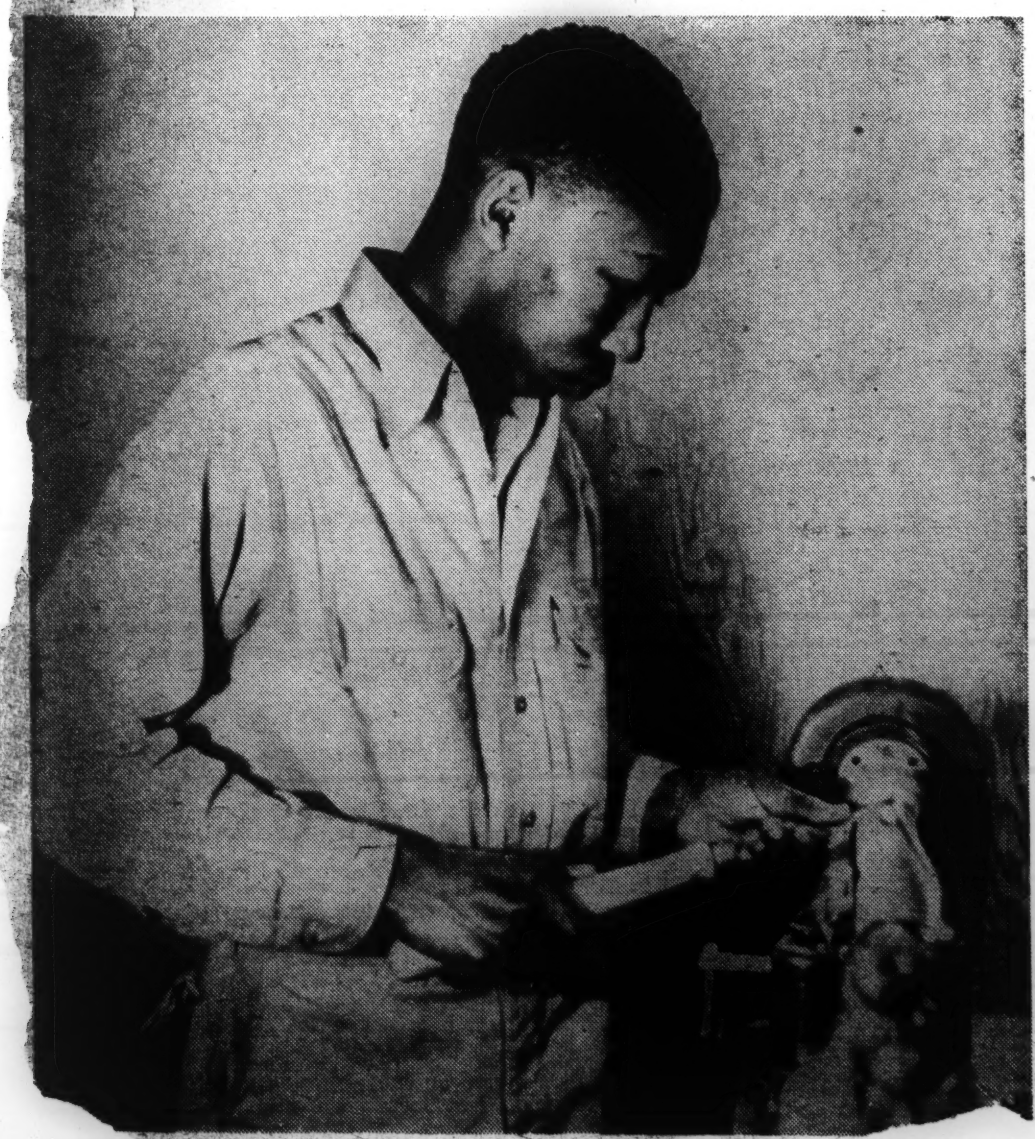
¶ 100 youths have taken special training designated by the NYA as helpful to the war effort.

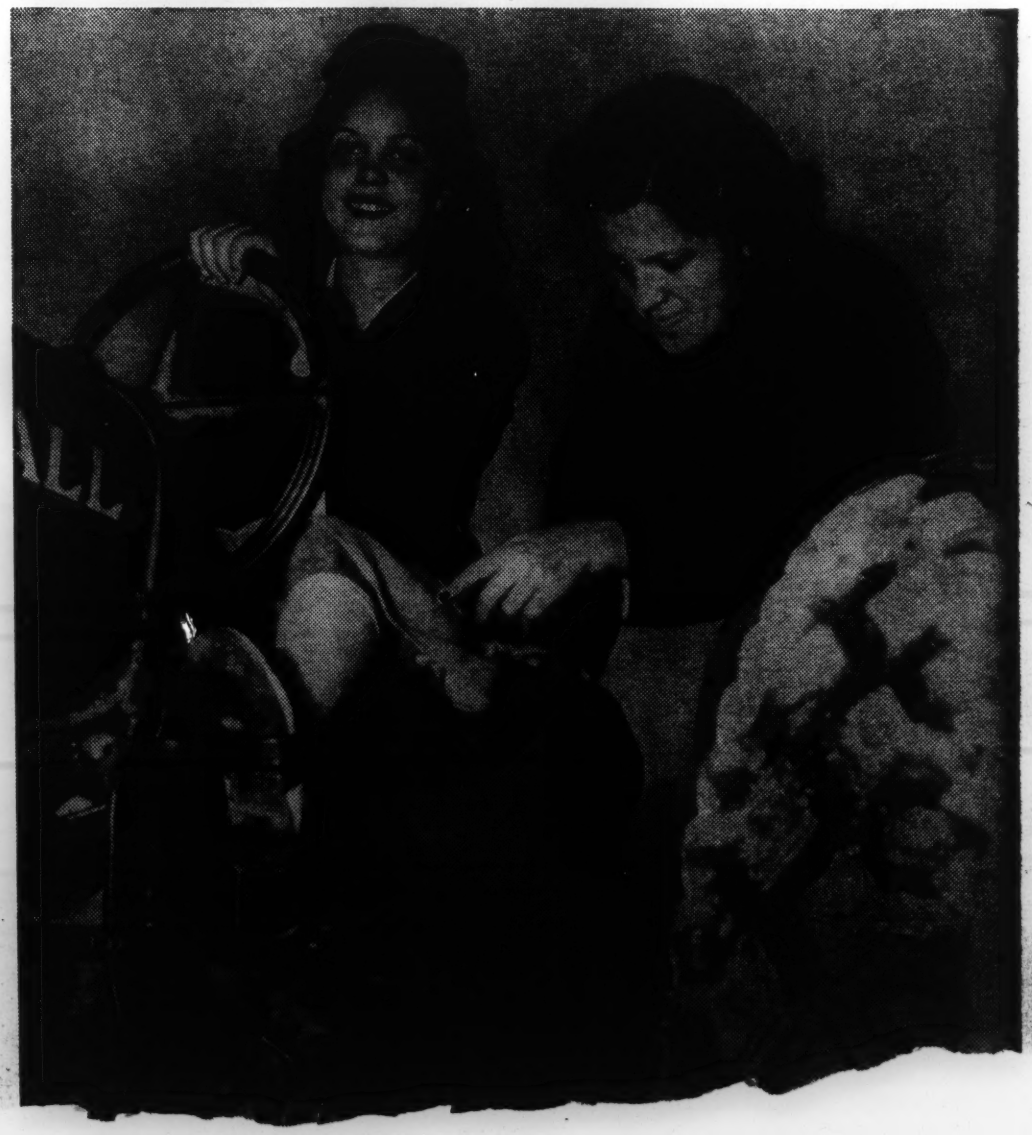
But all is not rosy. Although discrimination is unknown on the campus, Negro students are aware they will run into it once they leave Hampton.

The *Report on the War Responsibilities of Hampton Institute* notes these sore points:

¶ Negro fliers trained under the Hampton civilian pilot program have small chance of getting into the Army as aviators, because there is only one Negro Air Corps Cadet School.

¶ The Army still favors white men in radio and other skilled jobs, relegating trained Negroes, in many cases, to service jobs.—J. D.





Negro Blood Jim Crowed

Pearl Harbor, where prompt blood transfusions saved hundreds of wounded soldiers, sailors and civilians, showed conclusively the great value of storing up blood plasma banks in war. Blood saves the lives of men fighting for us. It would be unpatriotic and inhumane to set up dikes of prejudice or counter-prejudice against the free, constant flow of life-saving blood from the veins of civilians to those of wounded Americans.

The American Red Cross has been entrusted with the task of procuring from civilians blood to be processed into plasma for our armed forces. No disagreement with Red Cross policy should be permitted to reduce in any way the donorship of that precious blood.

Having said all this, the right to criticize the Red Cross's policy in segregating the blood of Negroes and whites still remains. That policy has no scientific basis. It is needlessly humiliating to one-tenth of the Nation's citizenry. It appeases, unnecessarily, a narrow un-American prejudice.

The Red Cross's Jim Crow policy is unscientific. Contrary to widespread belief, there is absolutely no difference in the composition of the blood of Negroes and whites. The difference in skin color is due entirely to varying amounts of coloring matter in glands underlying the skin.

The Jim Crow blood policy humiliates the Negro because it picks him out for special discrimination. The official Red Cross statement of policy on blood donors says:

"In deference to the wishes of those for whom the plasma is being provided, the blood will be processed separately so that those receiving transfusions may be given plasma from blood of their own race."

Yet it is a fact that the Red Cross mixes—with complete justification—the blood of Japanese and Chinese and Indonesians and American Indians with the blood of whites. It segregates only the blood of Negro donors. And Negroes know that only prejudice is behind this separation.

The American Red Cross Chairman, Norman C. Davis, has tried to excuse the Jim Crow policy on the ground that most white soldiers "seriously object to transfusions of Negro blood." But there is no evidence that the Red Cross or any other agency ever took a poll among white troops on this matter. Nor would such a poll be necessary. Dr. Ephraim Kahn, president of the New York Chapter of the Assn. of Internes and Medical Students, neatly answered this point in a letter to Davis:

"Any soldier in surgical shock requiring a transfusion of human blood will not question the source of this blood. Blood for transfusions is a medicine, and providing it meets the necessary chemical and biological requirements, its source is a matter of no significance. It is only by 'forcing the issue' and rejecting Negro donors or segregating their blood that any discussion at all has arisen."

When smallpox vaccine was discovered there was at first, wide public prejudice against being scratched with matter from sick cows. Many people also reacted violently against having "horse blood" injected into them when diphtheria anti-toxin was first made available. These prejudices, based on ignorance, were quickly overcome by scientific education.

The same could be done with the unfounded, morale-weakening prejudice against mixing blood in plasma banks. The Red Cross, assisted by other humane and scientific agencies, could do the job with little effort. Many hospitals in New York mix Negro and white blood in transfusion banks without getting any complaints. Medical personnel in Red Cross blood donor centers have expressed deep regret at having to participate in the unscientific hocus-pocus of segregating blood.

A few weeks ago it was announced that medical scientists in Boston were developing a method of processing animal blood for human transfusions. If the experiment succeeds, would the Red Cross continue to segregate the blood of Negroes while accepting animal blood?

The Red Cross's appeasement of prejudice in the face of scientific knowledge has aroused deep resentment among our colored population. It was ill-advised in adopting its Jim Crow policy. That policy can be changed, as the original policy not to accept any blood at all from Negro donors was changed. It should be changed in the interests of democracy, science and national morale.

Local CIO and AFL leaders prepare to give blood under auspices of Negro Labor Victory Committee. Included in group are: Eugene Worthem, Arthur Garvin, Dorothy Funn, Mike Obermeier, Helen Simon, Ewart Guinier, Mae Mattis, Clifford T. McAvoy, Charles A. Collins, Charles Laurence and Albert E. Smith.

Photos by Ray Platnick, PM

and John Goodman join in donating blood to Red Cross. Guinier

Youth Won't Fight in Jim Crow Arm

Jimmy Davis, an earnest, bright-eyed Negro of 27, has given the Selective Service authorities one of the toughest cases they've been called upon to handle.

Jimmy has a 1A draft classification. He is an intense anti-fascist, and is eager to shoulder a gun against Hitler's hordes. But he has unqualifiedly declared his refusal "to serve in an army where members of my race are segregated into separate units solely because of their color." He has asked permission to cross the border and enlist in the Canadian army, where Jim Crow is regarded as an undesirable alien.

Jimmy Davis

Young Davis's appeal has been rejected by Selective Service officials, ranging from his local board right up to the national director, Major General Lewis B. Hershey. In each successive stage of his appeal, officials have expressed a general respect for his feeling, but have told him tactfully and firmly that they cannot sustain his claim that Jim Crow in the armed forces constitutes the kind of injustice that exempts him from service.

To which soft-spoken Jimmy Davis replies:

"Why should Negroes, and Negroes alone, be forced to accept the humiliation of a separate and distinct draft quota? You don't see Irish, Germans, Chinese, Jews or Italians forced into separate Jim Crow units. Aren't we Americans, too? Why doesn't the War Department take the final, logical step and provide separate, segregated battlefields for Negroes to fight and die on? I feel it is my constitutional right to serve my country without being discriminated against because of my race."

And there the matter rests for the moment. Davis has told selective service officials he is prepared to take any conse- may result from his stand.

The Negro in Democracy

Prominent Negro and white citizens participate in a two-day conference on *The Negro in a Fighting Democracy* that begins today at Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa. The conference, called by a committee headed by Walter L. Wright, Lincoln president, is discussing Negro morale, civil rights, health, welfare and employment opportunities.

Man," have recently been published an recorded. He is a native of Georgia, cam north with his parents when he was 6 graduated from high school at Engle wood, N. J. He took up the piano, special ized in classic music, and attended Juilliar Institute in New York for three years, pay ing his way by tutoring. He is serious about his music, and works hard at it in his evening hours.

Young Davis has no yen for martyrdom He doesn't rant about general injustice; h doesn't hate whites. He just can't see ho Jim Crow can be tolerated in a democrat army.

"I'd love to fight Hitlerism and its rac superiority myth," says Jimmy, "but I ca for the life of me see how I can honesti fight against Hitlerism in an army that itsel practices racial discrimination. Why can' they let me enlist in Canada, where I could fight on an equal basis with other soldiers of democracy?

"Better still, why can't we have mixed units here? They have worked well in Canada and, with the possible exception of the South, they could work well here. If and when such units are authorized I should love to be among the first to volunteer."

Jimmy Davis has asked me for counsel. My advice to him is: Accept the draft board's decision. The big job for all of us overshadowing everything else in the world is to help lick Hitler. We've still got plent of holes in our democracy. We can kee right on trying to plug them up now a we'll continue to do so after the war But that war must be won at

THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

It would be most unfortunate if in the proposed reorganization of governmental agencies, the President's Fair Employment Committee should be junked along with the Office of Production Management. Though the argument for the abolition of OPM may have considerable merit when examined in the light of the urgent need for centralization of power, and for stringent economy of both time and energy, quite different a reasoning and motive will have to be advanced with respect to the FEC.

Created by an executive order early last summer, the FEC has conducted searching inquiries into the employment practices of a number of industrial defense plants whose discriminatory policy had brought them into sharp conflict with the meaning and intent of the President's executive order. Though bereft of legal authority necessary to enforce its own decision, the committee however has succeeded admirably in focussing the attention of a critical public on the industries that were deliberately retarding the national effort toward full utilization of available manpower. It has caused some recalcitrant industrialists to revise their policy regarding Negro labor. It has exacted reassuring promises from hard boiled employers whose personal pride and aversion to public criticism impelled them to deny that they had resorted to discriminatory tactics to keep Negro labor out of their employment. Both the California and the Illinois hearings held under the auspices of the committee have already had salutary effects on those employers called before it to testify as to their employment practices.

For the short time it has been in existence, and considering the hampering limitations of its power, the President's committee has done a good job. Even though it may not have succeeded in bringing to brook all the industries which have failed so far to observe scrupulously the order of the Chief Executive, it has given hope to millions of Negro workers whose morale would have been irreparably shattered were it not for their faith in the eventual realization of the committee's main objective. Thus if the FEC with the present high-minded personnel is allowed to live, and if its powers are broadened beyond the scope of mere investigation, it will not only crack the walls of discrimination in the basic industries, it will by the same token administer a much needed hypodermic to a maladive American democracy. In view of these facts, we believe it would be wise statesmanship to retain the FEC as a permanent agency.

N. Y. AMSTERDAM STAR-NEWS
May 1942

A PHILIP RANDOLPH – OUR NEW LEADER

The lack of dynamic, practical and uncompromising leadership pressing forever onward the legitimate demands of the masses, has been the greatest handicap to the solution of the Negro problem. Although every major national crisis in the past has brought forth some kind of a Negro leadership, that leadership, however, has been of the wrong kind—the kind that could either be bribed into compromise or silenced by threats.

For awhile it appeared that the burden of promoting the just cause of the Negro would have to be borne by enlightened, sympathetic whites of the moral and intellectual stature of Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Buck and Mr. Willkie. The Negroes who, though devoid of the requisite qualifications, would have catapulted themselves into leadership were dissuaded from such step by the very militancy of the new generation of Negroes who brook no compromise. They were forced to recoil into their shells.

Times and circumstances create great men; men who have courage, determination and a self-sacrificial spirit to carry on their work at the risk of forfeiting their own personal freedom. For the first time in our history, the Negro has found a clear-visioned, practical yet fearless leader: A. Philip Randolph.

It was he who initiated the "March On Washington" that resulted in the issuance of the President's Executive Order forbidding racial discrimination in the defense industries, and creating the Fair Employment Practice committee. It is he who is organizing the masses on a scale unparalleled since the collapse of the Garvey movement. It is he who has come forward with a program and the means to achieve it. He says:

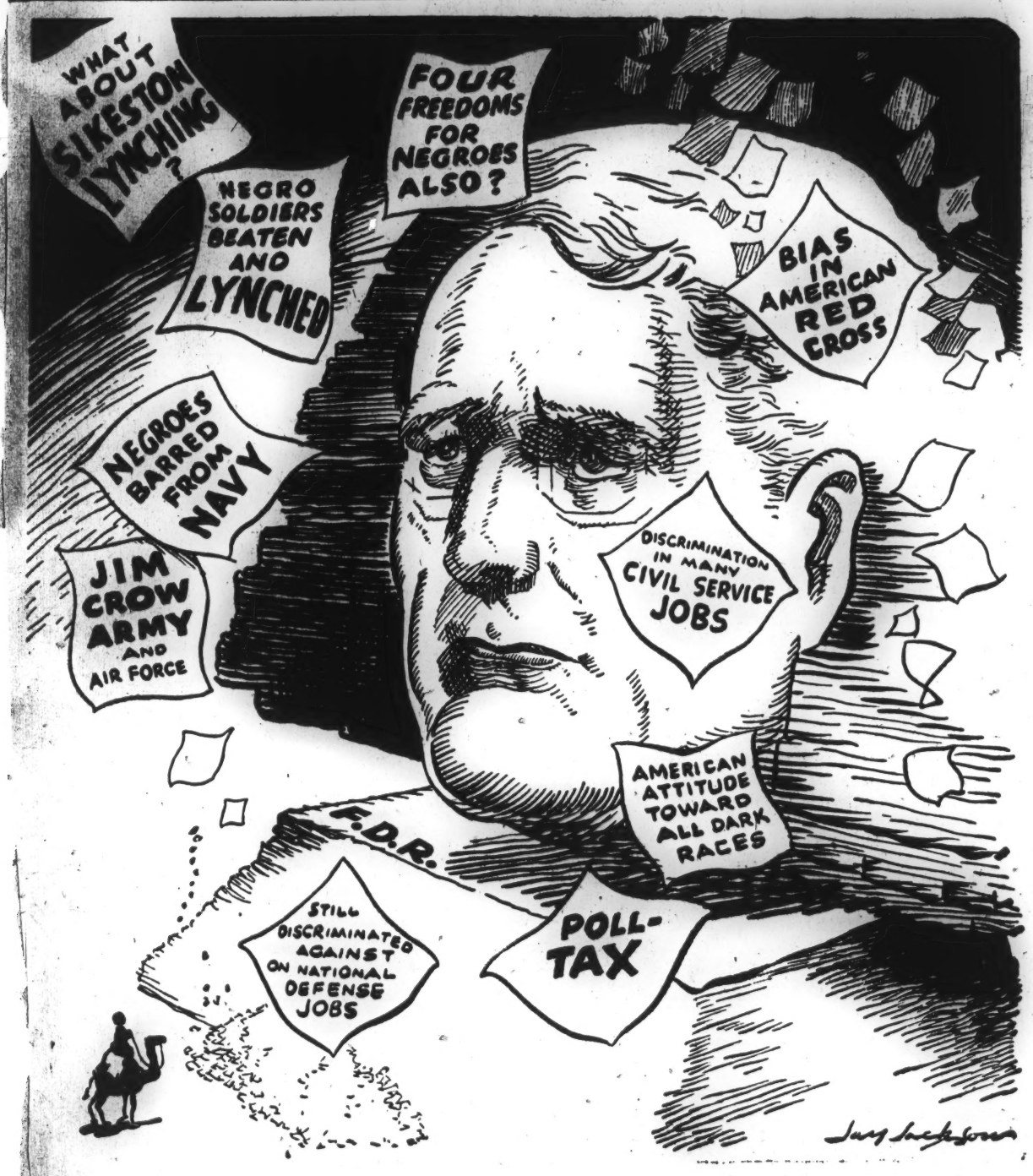
"The main and basic responsibility for effecting the solution of the Negro problem rests upon Negroes themselves. We believe that Negroes should supply the money and pay the price, make the sacrifices and endure the suffering to break down the barriers to a realization of full citizenship rights in America. The March On Washington movement believes in racial equality, and we propose to fight for it with all our might. It rejects the doctrine of racial supremacy of Adolf Hitler in Germany and Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia.

"We believe in the technique and method of mass action as an expression of Negro power to batter down all forms of racial segregations and discriminations. We are opposed to any movement or propaganda against white people and any movement or propaganda of anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, or anti-foreignism or anti-labor. The basic principle of the March On Washington movement is democratic. It believes wholeheartedly in the cause of the United Nations and seeks to aid in achieving victory of the armed forces of the United Nations over the Axis powers."

This is the type of leadership that all of us should endorse, and must endorse if we hope to achieve our goal in this world and take our rightful place in this democracy.

CHICAGO DEFENDER
February 21, 1942

"A Word About These, Mr. President"



FEP LAUNCHES INVESTIGATION IN NEW YORK

Weigh Revoking Charter Of Federal Union That Drew Color-Line

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Although 11 cases involving alleged discriminations in violation of the President's executive order were heard by the Fair Employment Practice committee in its two days of hearings here last week, about the most significant thing to come out of the sessions was the promise of Frank Fenton, sitting in place of William Green as the American Federation of Labor member, to revoke the charter of a federal union which the employer charged had threatened to quit his plant should he hire Negroes.

Fenton, director of organizations for the AFL, startled about 200 listeners when in the last 15 minutes of hearing on Tuesday he leaned forward and pointed a finger at the witness, Kenneth B. Hamilton, general manager for Isolantite, Inc., of Belleville, N. J., and declared:

"You hire some Negro girls and I'll lift the charter of the union if they walk out."

The listeners were temporarily stunned by the sharpness of his threat but as soon as the full import of Fenton's remarks had sunk in and after he had repeated it with undiminished directness to the witness, there followed an enthusiastic burst of applause.

The organization involved is the Chemical and Oil Workers union, Local 22022, which is chartered directly by the federation and differs from the authonomous groups represented by the internationals which grant charters to their own locals.

Fenton explained to this reporter after the hearing that he has had his authority for sometime now and he intends to use it where such federal unions are found to be pursuing policy inconsistent with that already ennunciated by the AFL in convention.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and Lt. Gov. Charles Poletti were on hand when the sessions opened last Monday, as were the representatives from several religious groups and social agencies.

The mayor appeared quite sincere when he said the solution to the problem would have to come "from here and not from here" indicating first his heart then his head. He considered it a national problem that required treatment on such a scale.

It may have been his blast against unions which discriminate against Negroes in their membership requirements that on the following day provoked Fenton. At any rate, both gestures were welcomed.

In his remarks Poletti rapped the Governor's Committee on Discrimination in Defense Industries for what he considered the expenditure "of a lot of time talking" and "not enough action." His recommendations called for additional legislation on the state books, and enforcement of these laws by the various district attorneys.

Poletti was put on the defensive when Earl B. Dickerson, member of the committee, sought an explanation for the absence of Negroes on the state defense council. The official thought it improper that persons should be selected for posts simply because of their color or religion or other form of grouping other than as citizens.

It was the full committee that heard Eugene Davidson, field representative, present the 11 firms charged with bias in their employment policies and practices.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hamtpon institute, whose appointment to the committee and its chairmanship raised its number to seven, presided for the first time. He was called upon but three or four times to rule on controversial phases of procedure and evidence.

The cases presented had been collected from both New York and New Jersey and took in discriminations against Negroes, Jews and aliens. The tendency of several companies to use the newspaper columns for "blind" ads as a means of recruiting "white Christians" came in for direct criticism.

In the case against Fairchild Aviation corporation, where the discrimination was against a Jew, Isadore Goldstein testified that in a vocational class containing eight Jews that had been referred to the company for interviews, only one of the Jews was employed.

Asked how this happened when the firm was being charged with bias, Goldstein replied: "I told him when I came out that if he wanted a job he'd better mark on his application blank 'Catholic,' since he had a non-Jewish name. He did and got the job."

Col. F. S. Dickinson, the aged president of Becton and Dickinson, makers of medical and surgical supplies, when questioned about his racial policy declared "to the contrary—why, I employ Negroes in my household. In fact, I now take care of some of them who have since retired from my household." To support his "unbiased attitude" he wanted to call his Negro maid to testify but a wise counsel nixed this out.

Edward Lawson, field representative for the labor division of WPB, and Guichard Parrish, local director of Negro affairs, NYA, contributed valuable testimony as did the American Jewish congress and the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi league.

WAKE UP, NEGRO AMERICA!!

"Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy"

Stand Upon Your Feet and Mobilize! Organize! and Fight in an All-Out and All-Negro Demonstration of Power, Courage, Will, Pride of Race and Patriotism for

EQUAL RIGHTS--EQUAL OPPORTUNITY--RACIAL EQUALITY IN OUR COUNTRY

We Demand the Right to

FIGHT, SERVE and WORK

In All Branches and Departments

Of the Army – Navy – Air Corps – U. S. Marines – Government – Defense Industry – as: Officers In All Ranks – Technicians In All Ranks – Skilled – Semi-Skilled and Unskilled Workers in All Ranks

We Demand Equal Opportunity for Training to Become Officers and Skilled Workers. We Demand Representation on all Policy-Making Committees, Boards and Commissions of the Government

Negroes Demand the Right to Make the Supreme Sacrifice for Democracy in the War Against Hitler — Hirohito — and Mussolini, but as Equals In Arms, Defense Industries and All Departments of the Government.

JOIN IN THE GREATEST, BIGGEST AND MOST STUPENDOUS AND TREMENDOUS GATHERING OF NEGRO PEOPLE FOR JUSTICE — DEMOCRACY — FREEDOM AND MANHOOD RIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

50,000 NEGROES MARCH

Storm the Coliseum

Friday Evening, June 26

TO CONDEMN AND DENOUNCE

1. **Mobbing, Shooting, and Killing of Our Negro Boys In Uncle Sam's Uniform.**
2. **Jim-Crow Policy of the Navy — Army — Air Corps —U. S. Marine.**
3. **Insult of the Red Cross in Segregating Negro Blood.**
4. **Lynching at Sikeston, Missouri.**
5. **Denying Negro Soldiers the Right to Eat in Dining Cars with White Soldiers while Traveling to and from Training Camps in the South.**

BACK AND SUPPORT THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMITTEE WITH UNIFIED, INFORMED AND MILITANT PUBLIC OPINION

IT'S NOW OR NEVER

Fight for the Right to Live, Work and Be Free

Sponsored by the CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE--Initiated by the MARCH ON WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

Headquarters: Y.W.C.A., 4559 So. Parkway Phone Atl. 1434

FORT WORTH MIND
FORT WORTH'S LEADING NEGRO NEWSPAPER
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1942
VOLUME 11—NUMBER 39
PRICE:

RANDOLPH CAPTIVATES LARGE AUD

"Negro Faces Most Crucial Stage" Says Prominent Speaker

Fort Worth Local IBSFC Presents Stirring Program

FORT WORTH, TEX.—"The Negro today is facing the most crucial stage of his life; what happens to him from now until the end of the war will determine his fate for the next thousand years." Thus spoke 53 year old A. Phillip Randolph as he held his audience spell bound in Saint James Baptist Church last week. "Discrimination is getting worse," the veteran labor leader declared. "and the Negro must mobilize his might now! Now is the time for us to pressand w e'll get somewhere! Unless we win before the end of this war we will never win!" ....

...."It has been found," Randolph propounded, "that Negroes do not ask for things because of fear of not getting them; he is afraid that the white man will think that he is no longer afraid, and the white man is afraid that the black man wont go on being afraid. But, unless the Negro realizes that the tides of democracy ar running low, and that now is our opportunity to raise our standards, unless we stand up and let white men know that we resent his insults, we will be forever enslaved in jim-crowism an injustice." .....

....In a rich baritone that bespoke the culture and refinement of a man who has achieved the hard way, the brilliant president of the IBSCP., continued his eloquent discourse with the admonishment to black America. "Negroes must fight to destroy totalitarism because in Germany and Fascist Italy the Bible and Christ ore ostracised. The Axis powers are opposed to democracy and Negroes must have freedom! Freedom to fight for their rights." ....

As late arrivals continued to pack the huge church auditorium to capacity, Randolph streched his athletically built frame to its full stature, rocked solemly toward his listeners, and as his attractive hands rose majestically in support of his convictions, he rolled the very exotic timbers of his captavating personality across the entire group and reached into the depths of their awe-inspired souls as he pointed out that the "Negro must supply the money for his own deliverance." And while a fervent silence of subline attention extolled itself in the mystified audience he masterfully painted a soul stirring picture of the story behind the "March on Washington" drive. He related that artists had painted posards, girls had folded and typed literature, clad in evening attire, sold buttons on New York streets, all without pay and then ended by thundering that "If the masses are to benefit from the movement, then the masses must sustain it; it is better to get a nickle from a Negro than to get thousands of dollars from white liberals because when the Negro donates, the movement has him and his dime too, on the other hand if the white liberal gives ment and [illegible]

After [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] LeGuardia [illegible] Walter White into [illegible] now subsequently the President called a conference of Negro leaders of the "March On Washington" movement and his general staff, Randolph related the invigorating story of how the committee worked

(See [illegible] Page 6)

FORT WORTH MIND
May 16, 1942

HISTORIC PROGRAM ADDRESS

As the staff photographer caught swarthy A. Phillip Randolph as he began his eloquent address in historic St. James Baptist church last Thursday night. Speaking before approximately 500 rapt spectators the esteemed labor leader exhibited a mastery of oratory that is seldom if ever excelled.

During his tenure of the Convention of the Southwest the internationally known Spingarn Medalist was house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Romeo Grace, 1013 E. Maddox Ave. He was accompanied by [illegible] P Webster, national first vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. He too delivered a discourse that was well worth listening to.

AMSTERDAM NEW YORK STAR-NEWS

Saturday, May 23, 1942

March-on-Washington Group Reveals Names of Sponsors

Response to the call for funds to help defray the cost of the mass meeting June 16 at Madison Square Garden, sponsored by the March On Washington Movement, has been reasonably satisfactory up to date, it was announced this week.

The finance committee revealed that the following persons and organizations have contributed $5 or more to the cause.

The sponsors:

A. Philip Randolph, Mrs. A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin, Mrs. S. B. Ervin, Mrs. Bessye Bearden, Howard Bearden, Perry Ferguson, Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, Aldrich Turner, B. F. McLaurin, Ashley L. Totten, Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Miss Layle Lane, T. T. Patterson, Miss Rachael Corrothers, Eardlie John, Mrs. Eardlie John, Dr. Channing Tobias, Dr. George Cannon, Dr. P. M. H. Savory, Dr. C. B. Powell, Dr. Schuyler Eldridge, Mrs. Mattie Eldridge, Miss Sara Mays, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, Dr. Godfrey Nurse, Dr. George D. Thorne, Dr. W. Whiteman, Dr. W. A. Freeman, Dr. J. T. Granady, Dr. J. L. Wilson, Dr. J. Lord, Dr. Arthur Brady, Dr. Myra Logan, Dr. L. Brown, Dr. J. S. Peters, Dr. E. Holder, Dr. A. G. Daly, Dr. H. Edgehill, Dr. C. L. Allen, Dr. Arthur Logan, Dr. J. J. Jones, Dr. Henry Delaney, Dr. John Randolph, Dr. Newton E. Douglas, Dr. Lile Carter, Dr. Walter Delph.

Miss Novella McCrorey, Mrs. Sara W. Dunston, Mrs. Dorothy Vaughn, Miss Dorothy Reese, Miss Ruth Ellington, Atty. Harold A. Stevens, Atty. Thomas B. Dyett, Atty. Cornelius McDougal, Richard Thomas, Hugh McDonald, Miss Iona Morris, Richard Parrish, Hunter Johnston, Mrs. Louise McDonald, Mrs. John Hope, Mrs. Frances Townsend, Atty. Sara Pelham Speaks, Dr. Warren Brown, Rev. W. B. Scott, Lorenzo Sims, Dr. John Davis, Dr. Kenneth Williams, Liberal Arts Guild, Wilberforce Club, Tuskegee Club, Howard University Club, Mrs. Rachael Clayton, Dr. Thomas Amos, Mrs. Mary Sledge, Inspiration Club, Dr. Samuel McKinney, The Gothamettes, Miss Eugenia Pemberton, Dr. Alma Haskins, Miss Ada V. Dillon, Dr. Leon Bryan, Dr. C. S. Patterson, Dr. F. D. Speaks, Mrs. T. T. Patterson, Mrs. Carrie Thomas, Dunbar Billiard Academy, Mrs. Blossom Holland, Miss Helen Cooper, S. A. Browne.

Guichard Parris, Mrs. Thelma Haylock, Rev. John H. Johnson, Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, Councilman Adam C. Powell, Judge Charles E. Toney, Dr. A. M. Rivera, Dr. Jesse Miller, Friend of the Movement, Mrs. Margaret McLaurin, T. A. Miller, Curtis Jackson, Dr. Aubrey Maynard Commissioner, S. J. Battles, Lester B. Grainger, The Ohio Club, W. D. Smith, Miss Angelina Grimke, Miss Floris Pinkney, Rev. W. M. Morris, Cornwall E. John, Grace Congregational Church, Les Amies Bridge Club of New York, Dorrence Brooks Auxiliary Post No. 528, Interdenominational Ministers' Meeting, Dr. Joel Bolden, William Alexander, Walter Reifer, Will J. Hale, Jr., Mrs. Helena Hale, Mrs. W. H. Bowe, W. C. Mills, Ralph Baker, Dawn Social Club, St. John's Baptist Church, Dr. T. S. Harten, Augustine A. Austin, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Ashley Totten.

[illegible] 1942 THE PEOPLE'S VOICE 5

Citizens Shower Cash to Aid March on Washington Group

With its Madison Square Ga[illegible] June 16 less than a month away, the March on Wa[illegible] was officially announced by the [illegible] to gain support, it Hotel Theresa this week. Designed to bring pressure on the national government to stamp out discrimination in industry and national defense, and directed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the movement has enlisted the financial and moral support of a voluntary army of groups and individuals. The Garden rally will be held simultaneously with rallies by units in [illegible] most of the key cities of the country. The local unit has reported contributions of $5 or more from the following:

A. Philip Randolph
Mrs. A. P. Randolph
Dr. L. M. Ervin
Mrs. S. B. Ervin
Mrs. Bessye Bearden
Howard Bearden
Perry Ferguson
Mrs. Eliz. Ferguson
Aldrich Turner
E. F. McLaurin
Ashley L. Totten
Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes
Layle Lane
T. T. Patterson
Rachael Corrothers
Eardlie John
Mrs. Eardlie John
Dr. Channing Tobias
Dr. George Cannon
Dr. P. M. H. Savory
Dr. C. B. Powell
Dr. Schuyler Eldridge
Mrs. Mattie Eldridge
Dr. Peter M. Murray
Sara Mays
Dr. Godfrey Nurse
Dr. Geo. D. Thorne
Dr. W. Whiteman
Dr. J. T. Granady
Dr. W. A. Freeman
Dr. J. L. Wilson
Dr. J. Lord
Dr. Arthur Brady
Dr. Myra Logan
Dr. L. Brown
Dr. J. S. Peters
Dr. E. Holder
Dr. A. G. Daly
Dr. H. Edgehill
Dr. C. L. Allen
Dr. Arthur Logan
Dr. J. J. Jones
Dr. Henry Delaney
Dr. John Randolph
Dr. N. E. Douglas
Dr. Lisle Carter
Dr. Walter Delph
Novella McCrorey
Mrs. Sara W. Dunston
Mrs. Dorothy Vaughn
Dorothy Reese
Ruth Ellington
Atty. H. A. Stevens
Atty. Thomas B. Dyett
Atty. C. McDougal
Richard Thomas
Hugh McDonald
Jane Morris
Richard Parrish
Hunter Johnston
Mrs. L. McDonald
Mrs. John Hope
Mrs. F. Townsend
Atty. Sara P. Speakes
Dr. Warren Brown
Rev. W. B. Scott
Lorenzo Sims
Dr. John Davis
Dr. Kenneth Williams
Liberal Arts Guild
Wilberforce Club
Tuskegee Club
Howard Univer. Club
Mrs. Rachel Clayton
Dr. Thomas Ames
Mrs. Mary Sledge
Inspiration Club
Dr. Samuel McKinney
The Gothamettes
Eugenia Pemberton
Dr. Alma Haskins
Ada V. Dillon
Dr. Leon Bryan
Dr. C. S. Patterson
Dr. F. D. Speaks
Mrs. T. T. Patterson
Mrs. Carrie Thomas
Dunbar Billiard Acad.
Mrs. Blossom [illegible]land
Miss Helen [illegible]
S. A. Browne
Guichard Par[illegible]
Mrs. Thelma [illegible]
Rev. John H. [illegible]
Assemblyman [illegible]
C'ncilman A. [illegible]
Judge C. E. [illegible]
Dr. A. M. Rivers
Dr. Jesse Miller
Friend of Movement
Friend of Movement
Mrs. Mary McLeod
T. A. Mil[illegible]
Curtis Jackson
Dr. Au[illegible]
Comm'r [illegible]
Lester [illegible]
The Ob[illegible]
W. D. [illegible]
Angelina Grimke
Floria Pinkney
Rev. W. H. Morris
Cornwall E. John
Grace Congregational Church
Les Amies Bridge Club of New York
Dorrance Brooks Aux. Post No. 528
Interdenominational Ministers' Meeting
Dr. Joel Bolden
William Alexander
Walter Reifer
Will J. Hale Jr.
Mrs. Helena Hale
Mrs. W. H. Bowe
W. C. Mills
Ralph Baker
Dawn Social Club
St. John's Bapt. Church
Dr. T. S. Harton
Augustine A. Austin
Mrs. M. McL. Bethune

THE NEW YORK [illegible]AGE

Saturday, [illegible]

March On Washington Movement Seeking 50,000 At Meeting

The March-on-Wash[illegible]ovement has girded its [illegible] the monster demonstration [illegible]fty thousand [illegible] on Jun[illegible] in Madison Square Garden. [illegible] organizations such as The Na[illegible] association for the Ad[illegible] of Colored People, N[illegible]n League, Central [illegible]al Society, Am[illegible]d Civic Associa[illegible] of Sleeping Car [illegible]s hundreds of in[illegible]re sponsoring the [illegible]ing completed [illegible] A number of out[illegible] the civic, social, [illegible] of America, a[illegible]rtists, will a[illegible]

A. Philip R[illegible] the March-on-Wa[illegible]ovement [illegible] is interrupting a schedule of [illegible]ments throughout the So[illegible]d Southwest to return for [illegible]nt speaking engagements in [illegible]er New York and vicinity.

According to reports from the director, the Negro throughout the country is in no mood for relinquishing his efforts in acquiring all democratic rights insured to all Americans.

The New York mass rally meeting is the [illegible] series of mass meetings that are to be held in cities including Chicago, and Washington, D. C. [illegible].

JACKSONVILLE

TWO

DISMISS MOTION IN TEACHER SUIT

The circuit court of appeals in New Orleans has dismissed a motion by the Florida Education Association to intervene in a suit brought against the Duval county school board by Negro teachers seeking equal salaries with white teachers.

Federal Judge Louie W. Strum denied the FEA the right to intervene in district court here after Mary White Blocker, a Negro teacher, had filed suit in behalf of herself and "other sililarly situated teachers."

When the FEA sought to appeal the decision to circuit court, Judge Strum consolidated the Duval case with four other similar suits over the state. The Florida suits are part of a nation-wide move by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for higher teacher salaries.

Attorneys for the FEA attempted to withdraw the appeal two weeks ago, but the necessary papers already had been forwarded to New Orleans.

District court received the dismissal order today.

Meantime, Judge Strum has not ordered another hearing in the Blocker case. The school board, through its attorney, Edwin Coffee, has filed with the court a proposed new salary schedule, which would have as its basis for teacher pay training, experience and responsibility of position.

New Leader

NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1942

Supreme Court Refuses To Hear Waller Case

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court this week refused jurisdiction in the case of Odell Waller, Virginia Negro sharecropper scheduled to die [illegible] 19 for killing his farmer landlord, [illegible], in a dispute over crop shares; Waller [illegible] self-defense.

Waller's case, however, was appealed to the Supreme Court by the Workers Defense League on the ground that he was tried by a jury from which non-payers of [illegible] were systematically barred, and [illegible] therefore could not be impartial. The [illegible] presented affidavits showing that [illegible] of the population of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, were unable to pay the poll tax and were thereby barred from grand and petit jury lists in the county.

John F. Finerty, League counsel, is petitioning the Supreme Court for a re-hearing, it was announced, immediately following the Court's decision on May 4. Finerty has asked Governor Darden of Virginia to grant a thirty-day stay of the execution, so that the Court may act on the petition.

The case has attracted wide support from labor unions throughout the country, both AFL and CIO. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People have given particularly active cooperation.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, MAY 23,

RANDOLPH LAUDS MARCH

New York, N.Y. — Congratulations upon the militant and effective March on the Maryland capital against police brutality and for the rights of colored Americans. Keep up the good work.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
216 W. 125th Street

Negroes Plan New Pressure to End Industry Jim Crow

BY EUGENE VICTOR

Despite the [illegible]dential [illegible]arring discrimination in [illegible] agencies, only a [illegible] industry has chan[illegible] Negro leaders c[illegible] the Fair Emplo[illegible] been unable to [illegible] discriminatory h[illegible] lacks punitive po[illegible]

Because of th[illegible] Movement," headed by A. [illegible] sponsoring a mass meeting [illegible] 6, at Madison Square Garden, for [illegible]. The organization has called [illegible] of 50,000 Negroes, inside the [illegible] streets, to demand effective [illegible] tion of Jim Crowism in [illegible] forces. A. Philip Rando[illegible] Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Union, the only Negro union, and other prominent Negroes including Frank [illegible] Walter White, Lester B. Granger, [illegible] will be the chief speakers. The [illegible] the first of a series that will be held in every large city where the March on Washington Movement is organized. A turnout in Chicago is slated for June 28, and Washington, D. C. is tentatively scheduled for their meeting on July 4.

The March on Washington Movement was begun in the spring of 1941. Issuing a pamphlet entitled "Call to Negro America," the Committee proposed that tens of thousands of Negroes march on the nation's Capitol July 1, 1941. They summoned Negro Americans to stage marches on their City Halls and Councils in their respective cities and urged them to memorialize the President to issue an executive order to abolish discrimination in the Government and national defense. Before the event occured, the President issued his order against discrimination and setting up of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. Regarding this as a major victory, the Washington project was dropped. Now the Committtee feels that further pressure is necessary.

May 23, 1942

Negroes Plan New Pressure

(Continued from Page One)

At their offices in the Hotel Theresa at 7th Avenue and 125th Street, volunteer workers are busy night and day preparing for meetings, local activities, membership drives, and asking people and organizations for support.

They are reluctant at this time to stage a march if it is at all possible to accomplish what they have set out to do by other propaganda methods. Thirty prominent members wrote to President Roosevelt, but as yet have received no answer. In their letter to the President they stated, "Negro America is willing to help in the defeat of the Axis powers so that democracy may be in theory, and in fact, but we also feel WINNING DEMOCRACY FOR THE NEGRO IS WINNING THE WAR FOR DEMOCRACY." The capitalized type is the slogan of the movement and appears on their letter heads.

Negroes today are particularly [illegible] discrimination in the armed forces. [illegible] the fi[illegible] forces of democracies [illegible] last pla[illegible] it, but discrimination [illegible] and Navy [illegible] perhaps, greater than in industry.

N. Y. AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS
June 1942

June 1942 Amsterdam

ch to Washington Committee ans Mammoth Mass Meeting

By J. ROBERT SMITH

The New York division of the March-on-Washington Movement launched a new offensvie on the labor front this week when the organization planked down more than $700 as the initial payment to reserve Madison Square Garden for the night of June 16.

The occasion will be a mammoth public protest meeting, crying out aloud against the mal-treatment of colored Americans in the defense effort, and it is expected to be the greatest crusade ever staged since Peter the Hermit struck out for the Holy Land.

From All Corners

From all corners of New England, New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, from the seashores to the mountains, more than 50,000 citizens will invade the "House of Rickard" that Tuesday night, not to see a prize fight or an athletic meet, but to listen woefully how the colored man is denied employment, how he is jim-crowed in the Army, Navy and Air Corps and how the color of his skin prevents him from

(Continued on Page 21)

(Continued from Page 1)

being a member of the United States Marines.

The huge throng will be reminded of the mobbing, shooting and killing of colored boys in Uncle Sam's uniforms by civilian and military police; they will hear the pitiful review of the segregation of pure colored blood by the American Red Cross and the attitude of the conquered and refugee Poles in the recent Detroit Housing race riot.

Randolph Takes Lead

A Philip Randolph, brilliant labor and civic leader, flanked by other stalwarts of the race, will call upon colored citizens and their white sympathizers to help make America practice what she preaches.

Along with the slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor," colored America will bow in shame when in the "House of Rickard" Randolph will ask his audience to "Remember Sikeston, Missouri," the scene of the lynching that struck the race more dastardly than the treachery of Nippon on Pearl Harbor on that ill-fated Sunday in December, 1941.

He will voice aloud that the watchword of the movement that calls upon Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the President of the United States, through Mass pressure, to use his executive authority to halt Nazism in America is, "Winning Democracy for the Negro, Winning the War for Democracy."

Colored Man Is Goat

He will proclaim to the housetops, "We are the only group of people in this country that has no entree to the President, and the purpose of this historic protest is to move the President to action against the racial practices that are crippling the war effort and making the colored man a goat."

In mobilizing public sentiment, the anti-democratic tidings as practiced against the colored man will reach the President, the members of Congress, the heads of departments of the Government and, not less important, it will reach the common, ordinary white man in the streets and serve to awaken the colored masses to their just deserts before the [illegible].

Will Be Dramatic

The affair is to be colossal and dramatic. It is expected to be convincing and effective.

Randolph, in his press conference, this week, issued a call to every organization to support the movement which aims to solve the colored man's plight before it is too late.

For 25 cents, members of the race will have the opportunity to share in the fight for their freedom, equality and their right to live.

Will Cost Over $6,000

The huge demonstration will cost over $6,000, the Garden alone consuming $3,500 of that amount. Contributions in person or by mail are accepted by the Star-News for the committee.

The active need of every colored person, young and old, to serve as speakers, typists, ushers, distributors of circulars and to participate in the torch light parades to arouse colored New York is sought, and such persons interested may register at the organization's headquarters in the Theresa Hotel.

June 6

AMSTERDAM NEW YORK STAR-NEWS

MAKING HISTORY. Members of the March-on-Washington Movement pictured getting together on the coming Madison Square Garden rally for Tuesday night, June 16. Inset, left to right, A. Philip Randolph, director of the movement; Dr. Lawrence Ervin, chairman, local committee, and Milton P. Webster, international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and a member of the arrangements committee.

PHIL RANDOLPH CALLS FOR

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1942

PROTEST 'BLACK-OUT'

N. Y. AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS
June 6, 1942

'A Darkened Harlem, Silent and Dry'

Certain things that A. Phillip Randolph says should furnish us all with food for thought. The noted labor leader, whose work on behalf of his people has been a bright jewel shining consistently over the last 20 years, has asked for a voluntary blackout by the citizens of Harlem the night of June 16, while the March-on-Washington delegates converge on Madison Square Garden for a significant mass meeting.

"Harlem must be dark, silent and dry," Mr. Randolph has declared, as he outlined his program for the night of June 16. "The time has come when we must make America and the world realize that the Negro is in earnest about securing his complete status of constitutional rights so that he and his chaldren may enjoy the full benefits of his citizenship."

A darkened Harlem, silent and dry, as requested by Mr. Randolph, would present a more effective protest than all the speeches and all the petitions that could be made and distributed in focusing the attention of the nation on our problem. The trouble with us is that we are too gay when serious matters are at hand. We play into the hands of those seeking to keep us back, by forever showing our teeth in bright smiles and laughing at the wrong time. Silence is golden. Temperance at the right time is always requisite.

We must strike our blow today, not tomorrow, for our rights. We must draw attention from those in positions to help us and it must be done with dignity, so that what we seek is not regarded in a humorous light. A. Phillip Randolph is more than right in asking for a darkened Harlem, silent and dry, as his protest mass meeting enters its second phase. He is prophetic and what he asks should be incorporated into a platform for action on our part.

[illegible]M-OUTS IN RACE SECTIONS IS URGED

CHICAGO DEFENDER
June 6, 1942

NEW YORK, June 4 — At the headquarters of the March on Washington Movement at the Theresa hotel in New York City, A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and national director of the March on Washington Movement called for a complete black-out in Harlem during the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, a blackout in the south side of Chicago during the meeting in the Coliseum, and a blackout in the Negro communities in Washington during the mass meeting in the Soldiers' Park in protest against discriminations practiced upon Negroes in the Army, Navy, Air Corps and U.S. Marines, defense industry, and all departments of the government.

URGES DIRECT [illegible] FOR EQUA[illegible]

While [illegible] are going on [illegible] March on [illegible], every [illegible] Negro community [illegible] all churches [illegible], all houses with the shades of their windows pulled down, and the various social and recreational activities in the [illegible] completely stopped for an all-out pouring of Negroes upon New York, white Chicago and white Washington as an expression of the resentment of Negroes against the status of a half-man in America, and his insistence upon the right to make his supreme sacrifice in this war for the victory of the arms of the United Nations against the aggressor axis forces—not as vassals, serfs or slaves, but as equals, equals as privates and equals as officers in the Army, Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and also as equals in the Government in the capacity of unskilled, skilled, technical and professional workers, as well as equal as members of the [illegible] that direct the [illegible] of America today.

[illegible]

[illegible] advises that while these [illegible] are making a [illegible] constructive and vital [illegible] for Negro rights and racial equality, that all of the Negro communities should be absolutely dark, dry and silent.

In expressing his belief in the capacity of the Negro people to win justice and freedom [illegible] he roundly condemned the [illegible] pell for lynching of Odell Waller, who shot and killed a white landlord in self-defense and stated that in these giant protest meetings demand will be made for the release and pardon of Odell Waller.

Doris Miller Is Awarded Navy Cross

NAVY CROSS

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii—Special recognition was given Doris Miller, 23-year-old mess attendant, who distinguished himself during the Japanese attack here on December 7, when Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet, presented him with the Navy Cross aboard a warship here on May 27.

On this occasion, when medals were awarded to eight other officers and men, Admiral Nimitz said, "This marks the first time in the present conflict that such high tribute has been made in the Pacific fleet to a member of his race, and I am sure that the future will see others similarly honored for brave acts."

The presentation of the Navy Cross to Miller was ordered by President Roosevelt on May 11 after Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had refused to recommend Miller for the congressional medal of honor.

Miller's act of bravery was manning a machine gun which he had never been taught to use and helping to remove to shelter the mortally wounded captain of the ship while under fire.

NEW YORK AGE
June 6, 1942

THEY'RE MAKING REAL HISTORY

Surrounded by able supporters who are fighting for the full integration of the Negro in the "American Way of Life," Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin and A. Philip Randolph, leaders in the March-on-Washington Movement, are pictured at a meeting held at their headquarters, 2084 Seventh avenue, last week, at which time important plans were discussed for the Madison Square Gardens rally, on Tuesday night, June 16th.

(Photo by Jack Brooks)

Blackout Of Negro Communities Urged By Randolph During March On Washington Protest Meetings

At the headquarters of the March on Washington Movement at the Theresa Hotel in New York City, A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and national director of the March on Washington Movement, called for a complete blackout in Harlem during the Mass Meeting in Madison Square Garden, a blackout in the south side of Chicago during the meeting in the Coliseum, and a blackout in the Negro communities in Washington during the mass meeting in the Ball Park in protest against discrimination practiced upon Negroes in the Army, Navy, Air Corps and U. S. Marines, defense industries and all departments of the Government.

While these meetings are going on, said the leader of the March on Washington Movement, every business of the Negro communities should be closed, all churches should be closed, all homes with the shades of their windows pulled down, and the various social and recreational activities in the communities completely stopped for an all-out-pouring of Negroes upon white New York, white Chicago and white Washington as an expression of the resentment of Negroes against the status of a half-man in America, and his insistence upon his right to make his supreme sacrifice in this war for the victory of the arms of the United Nations against the sinister Axis forces—not as vassals, serfs or slaves, but as equals; equals as privates and equals as officers in the Army, Navy, U. S. Marine Corps, and also as equals in the Government in the capacity of unskilled, skilled, technical and professional workers, as well as equals as members of the policy making bodies that direct the affairs of America today.

Mr. Randolph advises that while these protest meetings are making a vigorous and vital fight for Negro rights and racial equality that all of the Negro communities should be absolutely dark, dry and silent.

In expressing his belief in the capacity of the Negro people to win justice and freedom today, he roundly condemned the judicial poll tax lynching of Odell Waller, who shot and killed a white landlord in self defense, and stated that in these giant protest meetings demand will be made for the release and pardon of Odell Waller, who is a black victim of southern poll tax autocracy and bourbon racial prejudice.

Issue Call for Harlem Blackout

Journal and Guide SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1942

Ask Silence On Night Of Mass Protest

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March On Washington Movement, on his return to the city last week, has issued an edict for a voluntary blackout by the citizens of Harlem the night of June 16, while the historic protest mass meeting is under way at Madison Square Garden.

"Harlem must be dark, silent and dry," the leader said.

"The time has come when we must make America and the world realize that the Negro is in earnest about securing his complete status of constitutional rights so that he and his children may enjoy the full benefits of his citizenship," Randolph declared.

Randolph, in the meantime has informed Mayor LaGuardia that he will be unable to accept the appointment as a member of the New York Housing Authority and recommended Frank Crosswaith, Lester Granger, Miss Layle Lane, Ashley L. Totten, and Roy Wilkins.

His reason for "declining" was that his time was now taken up with the March On Washington Movement whose program is to secure better opportunities for his people in the "American Way of Life," and he could not do justice as a member of the Mayor's Committee.

EXPECTS 50,000

Three weeks away from the greatest gathering to be staged by Negroes in America, officials of the movement stated that 50,000 people are expected to flood the "House that Tex Rickard built" evidence of which was evinced this week by reports that more than $3,200 has been collected for the demonstration.

Among the speakers who will address the vast throng are: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Dr. Channing T. Tobias.

THE NEW YORK AGE Saturday,

THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MEETING

AND SPEAKING of fighting prejudice, we would like to call attention to the mass meeting being held by the March on Washington Committee at Madison Square Garden Tuesday evening, June 16.

The object of this meeting is to let the country know that we are not satisfied with conditions as they are in the U. S., especially as they affect the Negro;

That before the world at large our country has set itself up as a champion of democracy, while at the same time it is using the same tatcics against Negroes, Jews and other minority groups as are used in Germany in an effort to perpetrate the myth of racial superiority of the Nordic races;

That at the present time we have first, second and even third class citizens in this country, which is against the expressed language of our Constitution and in violation of the spirit of democracy.

Official Washington we understand, does not want the Madison Square Garden meeting held, because it will show up the hypocrisy of many of those now prating about our democratic ideals. They fear that such meetings give aid and comfort to the enemy. But so long as the committee members expose conditions as they exist, it is the government itself which permits such conditions rather than the committee that is supplying the enemy with ammunition for their propaganda.

We are therefore, urging our readers to give all-out financial and other support to A. Philip Randolph and his associates who are sponsoring this meeting and to be present, for the voices of 50,000 persons, organized in one meeting cannot be ignored.

DICK CAMPBELL WRITES PLAY FOR JUNE 16th MEETING:

Dick Campbell, whose name gets in and out of social and theatrical columns with the greatest of ease, again finds the Campbell cognomen attracting public attention. Mr. Campbell who was director of the McClendon Players, actor on Freedom's People's radio programs, manager for Muriel Rahn and other outstanding artists, now has time to write a sketch, "The Watch Word Is Forward" for the March-on-Washington mass meeting, June 16th at Madison Square Garden.

The cast include such entertainers as Canada Lee, Rex Ingram, Monte Hawley, Willie Bryant, Mercedes Gilbert, James Lillard, Lorenzo Tucker, Jimmie Baskette, Emmett Wallace, Carol Wilson, Sara Johnson, Fred Carter, Dudley Cotham and Quay Bright.

Muriel Rahn who has just returned from a most successful concert in Studebaker Stadium, Chicago, will open the meeting with singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

IF YOU ARE LOYAL AMERICANS POSSESSING RACE CONSCIOUSNESS IT SHOULD BE MADE KNOWN THROUGH YOUR PRESENCE AT THIS MEETING.

without [illegible] ington Mover[illegible] meeting [illegible] held in Madison Square Garden on June 16. Present aim of the sponsors of the meeting is to have 50,000 Negroes storm the Garden the night of the meeting.

It is almost unnecessary for me to explain the many benefits that have already accrued to the race since the March on Washington Movement had its inception. Originally planned as an actual march to present to the world the picture of the Negro in his true light in this democracy, the march was called off by agreement of the leaders with President Roosevelt that he would issue an executive order banning discrimination in war industries, and branches of the government.

Ludlow W. Werner

It is the feeling of not only the leaders of the March on Washington Movement, but also by the Negro generally that the President's executive order has not been enough to insure our receiving the full benefits of democracy.

In advertising matter last week, the Movement said:

"Wake, Negro America!

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning The War For Democracy.

"Stand upon your feet and mobilize! and Fight in an all-out and all-Negro demonstration of power, courage, will, pride of race and patriotism for EQUAL RIGHTS—EQUAL OPPORTUNITY—RACIAL EQUALITY IN OUR COUNTRY!"

The committee hopes to make the meeting the biggest gathering of Negro people for justice, democracy, freedom and manhood rights in the world. Their program is such that I hope that even Madison Square Garden will be too small to accommodate the crowd which will storm it on the evening of June 16th.

"We demand," the committee tells the world," the right to fight, serve and work in all branches and departments of the Army, Navy, Air Corps, U.S. Marines, Government, defense industry as : officers in all ranks, technicians in all ranks, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in all ranks.

"We demand equal opportunity for training to become officers and skilled workers. We demand representation on all policy-making committees, boards and commissions of the Government. Negroes demand the right to make the supreme sacrifice for Democracy in the war against Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini, but as equals in arms, defense industries and all departments of the Government."

The committee has headquarters at the Hotel Theresa Building, 2084 Seventh avenue, and the other day one of the officers was telling me about a woman coming in and saying she wanted to leave a contribution for the Movement.

"I'm on home relief," the woman is quoted as saying, "and all I've got with me is eighteen cents until my next check comes in, but I want to leave this small contribution because the fight you're making will help my small children when they are grown up."

Flabbergasted at this woman's donation of everything that stood between her and starvation, the officer of the committee said that while he appreciated her thought he still was of the opinion that it would be far better for her to use the 18 cents to buy food. But the woman was adamant and insisted and so reluctantly the 18 cents was received and listed as a contribution.

With such a spirit on the part of the public—and the spirit is rapidly growing and spreading—I can't help thinking that as result of the mass meeting the demands will be met.

Thank God, we've at long last got an aroused and conscious Negro group willing to sacrifice and fight for our rights as American citizens. I hope that each and every reader of this column who lives in the Metropolitan Area will be down at Madison Square Garden to help swell the throng. If you cannot be present, then why not buy two tickets and give them to someone who will make use of them.

The March on Washington Movement deserves the one hundred per cent support of Negroes everywhere for the fight it has been waging.

—a.t.d.—

SPEAKING OF WASHINGTON

a friend of mine recently went down to the nation's capital to work. It was his first trip to Washington and after the novelty of the city wore off he settled down to an appraisal of it. From his letter I quote in part:

"Well, between you and me, confidentially, D. C. is quite like the bear—nowhere. However, as days go by, one becomes better able to adjust himself to Washington's 'splendid' traditional customs of racial intolerance inter and intra, as well, if he doesn't think. The longer I remain here the more puzzled I become as to the real reason for the present war. Some maintain that it's undemocratic purposes, to expel forever intolerance and to show Adolf and Hirohito the folly of the principle of Superman and race.

"However, if such is the case, a few lessons in tolerance might well be taught down here....The one thing that struck me is the people here condone the identical things that we wage an eternal battle against.

That Washington hasn't taken too kindly to this latest resident of the District is gleaned by the fact that he says he's going to "get and use a gallon of Palmer's Skin Whitener, say my old man' a doctor, that I'm part white but that I took after my father."

As my friend found out, Negroes allow too many petty things to separate them and keep them from getting together for the common good and welfare of all. In the eyes of the white man, we're all Negroes, no matter what the color of our skin or how straight our hair. As plain Negroes we'll continue to get nowhere, but as united Ne-

THE CLEVELAND HERALD

Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday, June 6th, 1942

Randolph In Speech Urges Steady Struggle

BY ARDELIA BRADLEY

"In order to struggle effectively, we must have power, and in order to have power, we must have organization. We are not down because we are black, but because we are weak—we don't have power because we do not have organization. The struggle for power is the challenge of the hour".

Thus did A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, boil down the problem of the Negro to a struggle for power. He addressed an audience at the Antoich Baptist Church last Thursday night, under the auspices of the Noonday Luncheon Club of the Pregressive Business Alliance.

Introduced by C. S. Wells, president of the Cleveland Division of the Sleeping Car Porters' Brotherhood, as the "man who won't quit", Randolph completely captivated his hearers with the eloquence of his address on "The Negro's Struggle for Power".

He cited the incident of the proposed March on Washington last year as one instance when combined Negro protests exerted more pressure on the White House than the Southern reaction and resulted in the issuance of the Executive Order by the President, outlawing discrimination in defense industries.

We have certain grievances, but when we go to Washington there are strong Southern influences that step forward and say it is not good policy to hear them. The Negroes cannot get anything from the President until the Negroes' massed power outweighs the pressure of the South. We are at the point today when people get nothing but what they are able to take.

"We are at the crossroads. Let us not be unconcerned about the fate of democracy abroad. There is no freedom whatever in totalitarianism; our hope lies in the maintenance of the democratic system. We are telling white America that we want to help win this war, but we want to fight, not as vasals and slaves, but as equals. Let us remember Pearl Harbor, but let us not forget Sikeston, Missouri".

Randolph ended his address with the famous "Invictus" which he said was symbolic of the Negro spirit today.

Mr. M. C. Clarke presided at the meeting. Music was furnished by the Negro Business Hour Chorus, under the direction of Howard Quintrec and the [illegible] Choir.

Under My Lens

BY REV. JESSE [illegible] GOMEZ

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH came to town last week and made one of his usually illuminating and forceful addresses. He possesses all the elements that go to make a great speaker. He has language poise, eloquence, matter, and force. It is interesting to see today how he is accepted and courted in circles that refused him audience a few years ago.

I remember well that in the last World War the government constantly spied on him. The magazine edited by Chandler Owen and himself was banned. He was refused admittance into many halls for public speaking. When he came to Detroit, I was the only one to grant him permission to speak. That night agents of the government were in the audience at Bethel Church, Detroit. He acquitted himself with great skill and rendered a great service to our democratic process of free speech.

—o—

Mr. Randolph has lived to see many of his ideas accepted and to be acclaimed [illegible] man by many to whom he was persona non grata. Whatever may be said in opposition to his modus operandi, there can be no difference of opinion as to his sincerity and his aim. He has rendered, and still renders, a great service to the Race. He is accepted in the ranks of labor as one of its outstanding proponents. In the councils of the great labor leaders, he is adjudged a most competent spokesman—not of the Race, but of ALL the people.

—o—

It is Mr. Randolph's idea that we must make very definite economic gains now and hold them, or be shelved in the period of post-war adjustment. He is right. Not many seem to realize how important it is that we occupy places of influence and power NOW; that we contend for our rights NOW; that we share in the opportunities of defense of our country NOW. When the war is over we shall then possess a vantage point from which it would be most difficult to dislodge us.

SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

AS LONG AS THERE is freedom of speech, there is democracy. There are many things that can be curtailed "for the duration" but democracy can keep on rolling along. When freedom of speech goes, democracy goes and that won't be just for the duration, either.

Freedom of speech has been and always will be the best yardstick by which to measure government. Therefore, that right should be the most sacred of all our civil liberties. In fact, that right should be inviolable.

When America's only living ex-President, Herbert Hoover, suggested that Mr. Roosevelt be made a dictator for the duration, he was suggesting tossing democracy out the window. There are many utterances of Hoover's, both before and since Pearl Harbor, that border on the anti-democratic. However, the former President really stepped into it up to his neck when he suggested dictatorial powers for the President.

Dictatorial powers for the President or anyone else would mean the cessation of democracy, and incidentally, the curtailment of the rights of people like Herbert Hoover or John Jones to say what's on their minds.

One thing we must not do—we must not give up any form of democracy, even if it is only "for the duration" to win this war. If this is done, we are liable to win the war and lose democracy, and that's equivalent to winning the whole world and losing your soul.

Along with freedom of speech goes the right of assembly and the right to petition and they are all bound up together. They are as fundamental as America itself. They are the springboards of this democracy, even though it is still wrapped in swaddling clothes. What is more important—they are the foundation stones upon which will be built not only a victorious war, but a just, durable and lasting peace.

These rights, however, must not be used by the undemocrats to further their own anti-democratic ends. On the other hand, they must be used, however, by the real democrats to further the cause of democracy.

- THERE IS NO GROUP OF PEOPLE IN AMERICA AS LOYAL AS THE NEGRO PEOPLE.
- THERE IS NO GROUP OF PEOPLE IN AMERICA WHO UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF DEMOCRACY AS WELL AS THE NEGRO PEOPLE.

Those things in life which are given to you are not appreciated as much as those for which you have to fight. The privileged whites were born with the gold spoon of demoracy in their mouths. The Negro people and underprivileged whites have had to fight for every bit of democracy that they possess now, even when it was granted by the Constitution but withheld by the overlords.

Today the Negro people are engaged in a great struggle. We are engaged in a struggle to make America include us in the war program as fighters and workers without any discriminatory barriers. We are not interested in compromises or half measures. We view with resentment the pitting of Negro and white workers against each other in the shipbuilding yards in New Orleans.

We view with resentment the creation of yard number 4 at the Sun Shipbuilding Corp. in Chester, Pa. to be manned entirely by Negro workers.

As the most loyal group of Americans, using our rights as stated in the Constitution, we have held, are holding and will hold meetings to voice these resentments. Whenever and wherever these protest meetings are held, it is the sacred duty of every Negro and every white who really loves full democracy to attend.

THE MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON MOVEMENT MEETING TO BE HELD IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN IN NEW YORK CITY JUNE 16 DEMANDS THE 100% ATTENDANCE OF EVERY NEGRO WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW YORK CITY.

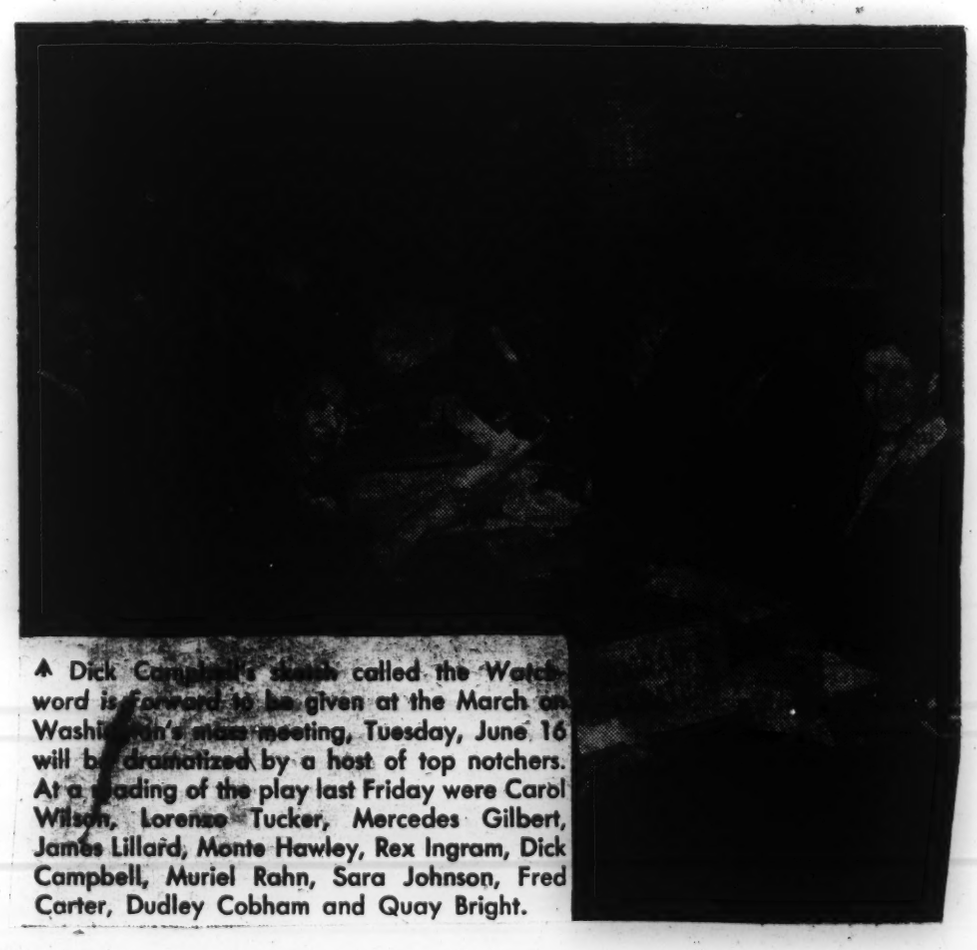
Whenever there are meetings held anywhere in America under the auspices of any group working for the defeat of hitler abroad and hitlerism at home, let us support those meetings.

DEMOCRACY IS ON THE MARCH. THIS CAN BE THE YEAR OF VICTORY.

Randolph Declines Post Due to Frequent Absence

While on a trip in the South-west, A. Philip Randolph, international president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and national director of the March on Washington Movement, was wired by Mayor La Guardia of his appointment to the New York City Housing Authority.

Randolph wired the mayor that on account of his frequent absence from the city, sometimes over extended periods he could not have the time to give proper and thorough study to problems of housing as they relate to the citizens of New York in general and the Negro people in particular.



▲ Dick Campbell's sketch called the Watchword is Forward to be given at the March on Washington's mass meeting, Tuesday, June 16 will be dramatized by a host of top notchers. At a reading of the play last Friday were Carol Wilson, Lorenzo Tucker, Mercedes Gilbert, James Lillard, Monte Hawley, Rex Ingram, Dick Campbell, Muriel Rahn, Sara Johnson, Fred Carter, Dudley Cobham and Quay Bright.

Cocktail Benefits March

A cocktail party for the benefit of the March-on-Washington movement was held at Club Danceland Sunday, May 31. The group that sponsored the party which attracted a large crowd included Ruth Clukies, Thelma Maybuck, Peggy Wilson, Mrs. E. D. Fisher, Mary Alice Griffin, Rowena Coles, Chick Ramay, Julia Wilson, Lucy Thomas, Marguerite McLarins and Theodora Myers.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 4, 1942

This Hemisphere Needs The Four Freedoms, Too

The West Indies lie close to our shores.

It was at the island of San Salvador that Columbus first set foot on the New World.

American history had its birthplace in the Leeward and Windward islands of the Caribbean.

But the peoples of these islands—probably 90 percent of them descendants of African slaves—have not found a New World of freedom. They still live in a condition perilously close to slavery.

We must extend to them freedom from want and freedom from fear. Else how can we ask them to help spread the Four Freedoms to the world? How can we talk of freedom for far-off Burma when there is fear and want in our own backyard?

* * *

The rioting in Nassau, which caused the dramatic recall of the Duke of Windsor to his job in the Bahamas, brings into sharp relief the condition of the submerged peoples in this hemisphere.

The rioters, common laborers on an American defense project in Nassau, were protesting against wages *of 81 cents a day.*

These wages, according to statements made by Bahaman officials, were fixed by agreement between the British and American Governments.

There are reports that the riots were instigated by Axis agents.

We don't believe there need be any instigation when laborers receive 81 cents a day from the United States, which is spending $131,000,000 a day in a war to bring the Four Freedoms to the world.

The Administration should find out why men working on American bases have to riot to enforce their demands for a living wage.

On St. Lucia, American contractors have agreed to pay unskilled labor on Army and Navy bases *seven cents an hour.*

American officials first suggested 10 cents an hour. But British colonial authorities protested it would upset local standards, based on a minimum of *four cents an hour.*

Dare we talk of slave labor in Hitler's New Order when men in this continent work for seven cents an hour?

* * *

In our own Puerto Rico, the natives have been called "children of famine."

Admiral Leahy, while Governor there, warned Congress that a starving, miserable and unhappy civilian population was a military danger.

Will the Puerto Ricans, subject to the draft but denied statehood, fight bravely for us in case of invasion as the Filipinos fought, or will Puerto Rico turn into another Burma?

And in the United States

It is not only on the off-shore islands that people wonder whether they have a stake in the war.

In Detroit this week 700 well-paid employes of the Dodge truck plant demonstrated in protest against the transfer of 20 Negroes into the plant. The Chrysler corporation was forced to close the factory.

A company spokesman said the Negroes were transferred from another plant under the Chrysler agreement with the United Automobile Workers (CIO), at the request of international union officials.

Union and company officials must cooperate to discipline the men responsible for this outrageous example of race prejudice.

This is not a Jim Crow war. It is not a white man's war.

It is a war of all peoples of all colors against tyranny, for freedom. We must extend the Four Freedoms to this hemisphere, island and mainland, to strengthen our hearts against dictators.

CHICAGO DEFENDER
June 6, 1943

Ought To Pardon Waller: Randolph

NEW YORK CITY—"If it is proper and to the interest of national unity for President Roosevelt to pardon Earl Browder, noted Communist representing not more than 30 or 40 thousand Communists in the United States, it is certainly fitting, proper, timely, urgent and imperative and to the interest of national unity that Odell Waller, hapless victim of southern poll tax autocracy and bourbon racial fanaticism, and who is a member of a racial minority representing upwards of 12,000,000 of the population of America, should be liberated by the President or the governor of Virginia to further the cause of national unity," observed A. Philip Randolph, leader of the March on Washington movement, and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, this week.

N. Y. AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS
June 6, 1942

Labor's Front ..... *By J. Robert Smith*

ON the eve of one of the greatest demonstrations to be staged by Negroes in America, a huge and colossal mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, the night of June 16, sponsored by the March-on-Washington Movement and directed by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Mayor LaGuardia has extended an invitation to Randolph to become a member of the New York Housing Authority. Very honestly, Randolph communicated with His Honor informing him that he found it impossible to serve diligently on such an important committee in view of the fact that most of his time was now taken up with the movement which seeks the full integration of the Negro in the "American Way of Life," and could not give proper and thorough study to problems of housing as they relate to the citizens of New York in general, and the Negro people particularly.

Mr. Smith

This column commends Randolph for the just and sincere stand he has taken in refusing to serve on the grounds presented. His refusal falls in line with the criticism offered by this writer in the March 21, 1942, issue of the Star-News in which I wrote, commenting on the Governor's Committee on Discrimination in Employment:

Couldn't Attend Meetings

"RANDOLPH has been unable to attend most of the meetings. He has had Benjamin F. McLaurin, international field organizer of the Brotherhood, act in his stead, he being away from the city most of the time. Beyond a shadow of a doubt, Randolph is one of the most outstanding labor leaders in the country but since his duties do not permit him to be active on the committee, then in fairness to the body, the unemployed and Randolph himself, he should be replaced by either McLaurin or someone of the committee's choice who has time to render the required service."

Forgetting the possible implications why the Mayor should at this time name Randolph to the Housing Authority especially when officially Washington views the Madison Square Garden rally unfavorably and will do almost anything "peacefully" to have it called off, it is high time that the Mayor and other officials realize that there are many more Negroes in New York who are well qualified to fill positions other than Randolph, Lester Granger, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and Frank R. Crosswaith.

We hold a great respect for these men personally, intellectually and from the standpoint of public-spiritedness. They are all honest Negroes with the welfare of the race at heart. They have and are still devoting much of their time to free contribution to the development of the race by attending endless meetings, day and night. It is therefore tantamount to an imposition on them and an injustice to the group they represent to place these men on more committees until they have been released from a few and have more of a breathing spell to take on additional ones.

CROSSWAITH is now serving on about thirty committees and the other gentlemen can boast of as many. We are in need of more such men, and women too. There are many "unknowns" in New York who have not been sought out and given a chance to serve. There are many youngsters, if selected by our senior leaders, will be able to make good representation. It is the duty of the community to see that it be done.

We do not desire the Mayor and other officials to feel that because they name a few of the top-notchers to positions it will appease the masses. Our leaders do not want them to feel that way, either. The Negro is today thinking in terms of the race as a whole and not a chosen few, and we convey to the Mayor, Governor and the rest of the higher-ups this thought.

Randolph Recommends

In his refusal, Randolph also recommended for the appointment Crosswaith, Granger, Miss Layle Lane, Ashley L. Totten, McLaurin and Roy Wilkins.

THIS column differs with Randolph in regards to Crosswaith and Granger for the reasons mentioned. Totten, Wilkins and McLaurin are good men, they know the rotten housing conditions which New York Negroes have to tolerate; they have the courage of their convictions; they can devote ample time to such a committee and they are well-respected in the community, so here goes a very constructive criticism and worthy suggestion, Mr. Mayor, choose from them.

AMSTERDAM
New York Star-News

VOL. XXXIII, No. 27 | SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1942 | IN TWO SECTIONS SECTION ONE | 10

March-on-Washington To Garden on Tuesday

Randolph Reports Roosevelt Concerned Over Rallies to Be Held in Key Cities

On the eve of the greatest mass demonstration to be held at Madison Square Garden, Tuesday night, the March-on-Washington movement directed by A. Philip Randolph announced this week that Harlem businessmen have gone on record as cooperating with the campaign by voluntarily blacking out their stores from 9 to 9:15 that night.

According to officials of the movement that has as it program the fight to integrate the Negro into the industrial and armed forces of the United States, the business and residential sections of Harlem will be dark, dry and silent.

Welcomed Cooperation

In welcoming the cooperative attitude of the business men, Randolph from his headquarters said, "It is very encouraging to know that we have friends. In this final and decisive hour of the campaign to stop racial Hitlerism dead in its tracks on the home front, I now call upon my people to rally to

(Continued on Page 5)

Finley and the Blanche Thomas Choral Group.

On his return to the city on Monday from Washington, A. Philip Randolph, director of the March-on-Washington Movement, told his membership meeting at the Y. M. C. A. that President Roosevelt is very much concerned over the rallies to be held in key cities of the country, and has called Cabinet meetings in this regard.

Randolph also announced that he learned from reliable sources in the nation's Capital that plans were discussed at the Cabinet sessions relative to problems pertaining to the Negro people, including the Lester Walton plan.

Will March On

Affirming his stand to continue the fight until victory is won, the director said, "If they don't break down the jim-crow policy, we are going to march." Meantime preparations are still underway for the Madison Square Garden meeting, Tuesday night, and will not be called off regardless of what happens, the leader said.

Delegates from the National Joint Conference Committee and the New Harlem Tenants' League in a recent trip to Washington conferred with officials in various governmental departments in relation to several grievances pertaining to Harlem.

The group included the Rev. H. W. Stanley, Mrs. Carrie Trinidad, Miss Inez Guest, Mrs. Anna Best and Victor C. Gaspar.

The delegation called on the War Production Board, WPA, United States Housing Authority, U. S. Department of Labor, American Federation of Labor and the NYA.

March on D. C. Group to Garden

(Continued from Page One)

and support the cause to break down the policy of jim-crow in the armed forces and government of our country.

"With faith and confidence in the militant and patriotic spirit of the Negro people and the help of Almighty God, we shall not fail."

Speakers Ready

Ready to meet the masses and deliver their messages of resentment to the treatment of the Negro in America, the following speakers have consented to be present that night: The Reverend Lloyd Imes, Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the Reverend A. Clayton Powell, Jr., the Reverend S. T. Eldridge, Dr. Channing Tobias, Frank R. Crosswaith, Walter White, the Reverend D. W. Carrington, Lester Granger, Colden Brown, Arthur Reed, Bernice McMillan, Milton P. Webster, Perry Ferguson, the Reverend George W. Hinton and A. Philip Randolph.

Depicting the many forms of discrimination that the Negro in America is subjected to, a play, entitled "The Watchword is Forward," produced by Dick Campbell and featuring Rex Ingram, Canada Lee, Willie Bryant, Mercedes Gilbert, Carol Wilson and many other stars, will be presented.

Others on the musical program will include Muriel Rahn, who will sing the Star Spangled Banner; the Southernaires, Amanda Randolph, Edward Margetson, Fess

March-on-Washington Committee Grateful

To the Editor:

This is to thank J. Robert Smith for the splendid things he said about the March-on-Washington Movement in his column of the Amsterdam Star-News this week. I certainly wish to state that I am in 100 percent agreement with his line of reasoning when he said that the Negro of today is thinking in terms of the race as a whole, and not a chosen few; and that there are many young Negroes who are well-respected in the community that are competent and willing to take position of trust and responsibility.

May he keep up this line of reasoning and I am sure that a new leadership will come into existence.

LAWRENCE M. ERVIN,
President, New York Division,
March-on-Washington Movement.

Court Denies Sharecropper Case Appeal

The U. S. Supreme Court, June 1, for the second time declined without opinion to review the case of Odell Waller, Virginia sharecropper doomed by a jury of poll taxpayers to die June 19 for shooting his white farmer landlord.

On that same day the court reversed a verdict of rape in the case of Henry Allen Hill, Texas Negro, on the ground that Negroes had been excluded from the grand jury which indicted him. In the opinion on this case, Chief Justice Stone declared:

"Equal protection of the laws is something more than an abstract right. It is a command which the state must respect, the benefits of which every person may demand."

Critics of the court point out that this opinion might have been applied with equal force to the Waller case. If the states "must respect" the right to equal protection of the laws, they contend, then the court must also respect it, since the states and the court are equally bound by the Constitution. They regard the simultaneous recognition of Hill's right to equal protection and disregard of Waller's, as proof that the court, when appealed to from the state's unequal administration of the law, considers this right not a "command," but purely a matter of judicial discretion. And they emphatically stress the danger involved in thus subjecting the constitutional rights of the individual to the caprice of the court.

The equal protection for which Waller appealed was protection from discrimination against citizens too poor to qualify for the right of citizenship. He appealed from the assumption that a jury of white poll taxpayers, ten of whom belonged to the same class of employing farmers as the man he shot, were peers of a poor Negro sharecropper, disfranchised by the Virginia poll tax. In other words, he demanded his constitutional right to trial by a jury of his peers.

March on Washington Rally Given Added Support by Public

The public is alert in supporting the March on Washington Movement which will stage a rally in Madison Square Garden June 16 to protest against discrimination in the armed forces, defense industries and Government agencies. This info was received in an interview with John Eardlie, chairman of the Finance Committee, 2084 Seventh ave, who also said that for the week ending June 5 over $1,500 was collected. He attributed much of this success to the generous cooperation of Negro papers, and added that the effectiveness of the coverage of PV has been shown by the overwhelming number of persons who came in or phoned saying that they wished that their names be added to the list of sponsors published by PV.

Persons and organizations that contributed five dollars or more since last publication:

Dr. Vernon Dubois
Brotherhood of Ry. Carmen of Amer.
Hubert Delaney
Mrs. Grace Jones
Mrs. Eldica Riley
Miss Edith Ransom
Mrs. Jennie W. Odom
Assemblyman William T. Andrews
R. S. McCracken
Women's Civic and Political Club of Staten Island
Julius Richardson
Herbert King
Joseph T. Wells
E. E. Williams
Ethiopian World Federation, Inc.
Dr. Samuel F. Jenkins
Dr. R. E. Gunning
W. W. Simpkins
H. A. Rock
J. M. Houston
Elmer Carter
British Virgin Island Benevolent Assn.
Mrs. Cora Lee Illidge
Mrs. Lena J. Lawson
Mrs. Martha Turner
Miss Beatrice Elleger
Frederick H. Townsend
Mrs. Ruth Clukies
Mrs. Peggy Wilson
Judge J. S. Watson
Henry A. Toppin
Luther T. Eure
Atty. Cuthbert Spencer
J. E. Wilson
H. Hendricks
P. Gregory
George Tanner
D. G. Gavin
T. W. Smith
G. R. Ross
V. O. Goodman
Miss Pauline Neilson

Organizations that contributed $25 or more since last publication:

Ivy Art Circle
Union for Democratic Action
Friends of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Utility Club, Inc.
Laundry Workers Joint Board of Greater New York
Council of Negro Women of America
Staten Island NAACP
Women's Voters
Council of Brooklyn
Club Danceland
Howard Univ. Club
Harlem Labor Union
Ladies Auxiliary. United Sons of Georgia, Inc.

PEOPLE'S
The VOICE
AMERICA'S GREATEST NEGRO NEWSPAPER

1942 by Powell-Buchanan Pub. Co., Inc. NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 13, 1942

Amsterdam News June 6

N. Y. AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS
June 6, 1942

FEATURE PAGE

Around and Beyond ..... By Frank Crosswaith

"IT is indeed an ill wind that blows nobody some good" is the substance of an old and admired adage in which there is a large measure of truth, When Hitler and his cohorts conspired against the peoples of the world and decided to attack and destroy that form of government that is reflective of civilized and democratic human relationship, he and his crowd did not think that out of the consequent chaos and debris would emerge a dark skinned brother determined at last to place his feet upon the pedestal of equality with his brothers of other hues. But it has happened.

Mr. Crosswaith

As a result of the present world-wide struggle between the forces of light and darkness, the millions of people in India are much closer to their freedom as are the millions in other parts of the world. Having heard for so long and so loudly the deserving claims made for democracy, these people are now justly insisting that their place in the world and especially in their native land also rest upon the lofty principles of democracy. Among the voices easily distinguished in this chorus of tongues is that of the Negro in the Western Hemisphere, particularly here in the United States, and the March on Washington Movement is fascinatingly reflective of that fact.

March Gains Support

Few efforts made by the Negro in his own behalf have gained such widespread and enthusiastic support among the masses and at the same time become the deep and serious concern of our white fellow citizens as has the March on Washington Movement. There are many reasons for this fact, among them are the following: 1. Because the March on Washington Movement has affected an unusually large degree of unity among Negro leaders of demonstrated ability, courage, foresight and unselfishness. 2. Because it has formulated a program of action that is practical and intelligent. 3. Because thus far, the leaders of the Movement have successfully kept out of it, the crack-pots, the hot heads and others who see the Negro problem only as another opportunity to repeat the story of the carpetbaggers (sic!).

Interestingly enough, we have received several letters dealing with the March on Washington Movement and cautioning against the forthcoming mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. One such letter expresses the fear that certain people among "the whites or the Negroes may do rash things that can lead to most deplorable results." The writer then went on to show that "the discrimination practiced against the Negro is not a matter of laws or rulings by higher ups, but that it is inherent in the social arrangement under which we all live, and if the Negro organizes to force his way to equality bitter clashes are almost certain to result."

Leaders Are Forthright

The leaders of the March on Washington Movement are responsible men and women who, during their public lives, have never advocated violence as the path to the solution of our problem. We are opposed to violence and will continue to caution our friends and followers against any rash act. Albeit, the time has come when black America and its contribution to our civilization must be recognized. Morally and otherwise, we have a larger claim upon the privileges and advantages of American democracy than any other group except the Indians. The ancestors of our white fellow citizens came here to gain their freedom, while our ancestors came here to lose theirs. Nevertheless, the first man to give his life in the struggle for freedom was one of our ancestors.

"Negroes have fared badly in our present civilization," says another writer, "because we are not good enough 'go getters' and not selfish or tricky or clever enough schemers." "Our aptitude," says he, "lies in finer directions, we are not afraid to work; we can take orders; we can sing and laugh and dance—even when persecuted . . ." To all of the above quoted remarks we say Amen! But we add that IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY BLACK MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD—EVEN IF THEY WALK ON CRUTCHES OR HAVE TO BE BORNE ON WHEEL CHAIRS—TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PEACEFUL MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT BY JOINING IN THE PEACEFUL PARADE ON JUNE 10TH AND BY BEING PRESENT AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ON JUNE 16TH.

FEAR FAILURE OF HARLEM'S BLACKOUT

LOS ANGE
Tribune
A MODEL OF JOURNALISM
Vol. 2—No. 17 Monday, June 15, 1942 20 cents per month or 5 cents per copy Los Angeles, California

Buy the TRIBUNE 5c
At Perry's Newsstand
Vernon and Central
And on your neighborhood stand

Car Porter
217 W. 12
New York Ci

Harlem to be "dark, dry, silent" Tuesday night

BULLETIN

NEW YORK—Efforts to persuade labor leader and March on Washington Movement leader A. Philip Randolph to abandon his proposed blackout of Harlem Tuesday in protest against discrimination, were reportedly being made in several high quarters this week.

Dickering with Randolph to secure cancellation of the blackout and mass meeting in Madison Square Gardens is Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, according to reliable scources. It was La Guardia who interceded with President Roosevelt and secured a conference between Randolph, Walter White and the Chief Executive last year, which resulted in cancellation of the actual March on Washington and the issuance of Executive Order No. 8802.

Randolph has not sufficiently prepared the community for the mass demonstrations he wants, his critics here assert. They fear that the blackout will not be effective because enthusiasm for it has not yet reached a peak.

Adamant, Randolph is reportedly gambling the blackout, effective or not, on the chance that someone higher up than LaGuardia in the Government will intervene to give him some of the concessions he demands.

NEW YORK—Anticipating the greatest mass demonstration to be held at Madison Square Gardens, the March-On-Washington Movement, directed by A. Philip Randolph, announced this week that Harlem businessmen have gone on record as cooperating with the campaign by voluntarily blacking out their stores from 9 to 9:15 Tuesday night.

According to officials of the movement that has as its program the fight to integrate the Negro into the industrial and armed forces of the United States, business and residential sections of Harlem will be dark, dry and silent.

In welcoming the cooperation of the business men, Randolph said, "It is very encouraging to know that we have friends. In this final and decisive hour of the campaign to stop racial Hitlerism dead in its tracks on the home front, I now call upon my people to rally to and support the cause to break down the policy of Jim-Crow in the armed forces and Government of our country.

"With faith and confidence in the militant and patriotic spirit of the Negro people and the help of Almighty God, we shall not fail."

SPEAKERS READY

Ready to meet the masses and deliver their messages of resentment to the treatment of the Negro in America, are the following speakers: The Rev. Lloyd Imes, Dr. Lawrence M. Hershey, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., the Rev. S. T. Eldridge, Dr. Channing Tobias, Frank R. Crosswaith, Walter White, the Rev. D. W. Carrington, Lester Granger, Colden Brown, Arthur Reed, Bernice McMillan, Milton P. Webster, Perry Ferguson, the Rev. George W. [illegible], and Randolph.

[illegible]ecting the many forms of discrimination that the Negro in America is subjected to, a play entitled, "The Watchword is Forward" produced by Dick Campbell and featuring Rex Ingram, Canada Lee, Willie Bryant, Mercedes Gilbert, Carol Wilson and many other stars will be presented.

[illegible]orated with banners and [illegible]ed with posters and leaflets, Harlemites have gone all-out for the mass protest rally.

[illegible] churches, social and fraternal organizations, according to officials, have promised financial, moral support to the movement and more than 50,000 people are expected to storm the Garden.

[illegible]aring that the Negro must stand up and fight for his own rights and show the world what he can do, Randolph described the meeting as an "all-Negro" meeting, promoted and conducted by the Negro people.

"Our white friends have been kind and good to us, now we must show them that we mean to help ourselves," he said.

(Continued on Page 16)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1942.

NEGROES TO FIGHT EMPLOYMENT BIAS

National Campaign to Start Tuesday to Press Demand for Equality in Jobs

MASS MEETING IN GARDEN

March on Washington From All Sections of Country Mapped as Climax

A national campaign to wipe out discrimination against Negroes in the Army, Navy, government agencies, war industries and labor unions will open Tuesday night with a mass meetin gin Madison Square Garden, it was announced yesterday by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. F. of L.

The movement, which may reach a climax in a march on Washington by Negroes from all parts of the country, is sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the Harlem branches of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and scores of Negro labor and fraternal organizations, Mr. Randolph said.

He expressed the hope that the protest meetings to be held in the next month in New York, Chicago and other centers would prove sufficient in themselves to bring about effective governmental action against "Jim Crow" employment policies, thus making it unnecessary to mobilize Negroes for an actual march on the national capital.

Off on President's Request

A similar march was projected a year ago but it was called off atfer Mr. Randolph and other leaders had been called to the White House and assured by President Roosevelt that he would issue an executive order prohibiting racial discrimination in filling defense jobs. The no-discrimination order was promulgated June 25, 1941, and the President set up a committee on fair employment practices to see that ti was enforced.

Mr. Randolph conceded that the committee had done "some good work" in opening up employment opportunities for Negroes in shipyards, aviation plants and other defense industries, but he said its effectiveness was reduced by the fact that the government itself continued to discriminate in the armed forces and in many civilian branches.

He predicted that 50,000 persons would be in and around Madison Square Garden during Tuesday night's meeting. The sponsoring committee has urged all merchants and residents of Harlem to demonstrate their sympathy with the purposes of the rally by participating in a voluntary blackout from 9 to 9:15 P. M. while the meeting is in progress. Mr. Randolph said assurances of cooperation had been received from the two principal trade groups in the district.

Washington Meeting July 4

A gathering of Negroes who live in Washington is scheduled for July 4, according to Mr. Randolph. He said Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, had denied permission to use the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial, where Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, sang three years ago fater she had been barred from Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The committee is now negotiating for lease of the Washington baseball park and, if it is unable to get that, it will hold the rally in Logan's Circle, Mr. Randolph said.

Elimination bars place by unions upon employment of Negroes will be one of the principal objectives of the anti-discrimination movement. Mr. Randolph said the President's committee on fair employment practices had made some headway in this direction, but that much remained to be done among A. F. of L. unions and the railroad brotherhoods.

He disclosed that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had accepted honorary chairmanship of a "national citizens' committee to save colored locomotive firemen's jobs." Mayor La Guardia is active chairman of the committee, which includes six United States Senators and the Governors of three States, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

The purpose of the committee, as defined by Mr. Randolph, is to prevent the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen from forcing 2,500 Negro firemen on Southern railroads out of their jobs. Mr. Randolph said all of the twenty-one standard railroad brotherhoods, except the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, excluded Negroes from membership and that similar exclusion was practiced by such A. F. of L. unions as the International Association of Machinists, the Blacksmiths Union and the Boilermakers Union.

AMSTERDAM NEW YORK STAR-NEWS

Saturday, June 13, 1942

Labor's Front ..... *By J. Robert Smith*

NEXT Tuesday night the March-on-Washington Movement will stage what is expected to be one of the greatest mass meetings in the history of the Negro in America. Madison Square Garden will be the scene of a gathering of Americans who will be calling upon their native land to render justice unto them, and that is to give them an opportunity to enjoy the pursuit of its happiness. Negroes on that night will be asking for the right to live like their white brothers. They will call upon America to cease treating its minority groups in the same fashion for which Hitler has been duly criticized.

Mr. Smith

Every true-blooded Negro, regardless whether he likes or dislikes those who are promoting the meeting, if interested in the welfare of his race, is duty-bound to support this movement. The program is vitally constructive. It calls for better employment opportunities and equality in the armed forces of this country; broken down, the movement is fighting to eradicate discrimination, segregation and jim-crowism from the "American Way of Life."

I am interested in the movement particularly from the standpoint of labor. It was the cause of President Roosevelt issuing an executive order banning discrimination in defense industries; it was also the cause of the birth of his Fair Employment Practice Committee. I am more so interested because its hands are not tied. Its promoters are Negro men and women who are independent in thought and action of white dictation. It has no interracial board and therefore is not subjected to compromises.

The March-on-Washington Movement has kept its solicitation within the confines of the Negro people. In so doing, the movement will be able to be more fearless and exacting than our N. A. A. C. P. and Urban League. With their limitations, however, both of these organizations have done a marvelous job.

But the days of appeasement are dying fast. In the struggle to live under this "American Way of Life," the solution lies in fighting for the "rights" that are justly ours and giving no ground in the battle. With the white man's money, we cannot expect to have the first and last say. With his money we cannot expect him to agree to sit around the conference table and accept our "lipping" of his race, as wrong as it may be. Few can take it such as the Pearl Bucks, Wendell Willkies, Eleanor Roosevelts, Malcolm McLeans, the Agars and a couple more. This type is not preponderant on our interracial boards. They are mostly industrialists and others interested because they are "sorry" for us and would like to do something while we remain in "our places."

Until the Negro begins to take an interest in his own welfare and stop looking for handouts and sympathy, he will always be begging for bread, raiment and shelter, and be a "yes man."

The March-on-Washington Committee is moving in the right direction. It should be an example to Negroes all over the country to think in terms of business, owned and operated by them. Our leading Negro organizations should be run and supported by Negroes. The interracial groups will still have their place in the scheme of things; they will very much be needed.

With independent organizations, it will only be a matter of time when we will be able to eliminate such bottlenecks like many of the Negroes who fill "buffer" positions in Washington and elsewhere. Men and women of the race who are paid fat sums to appease the starving masses. Unless a Negro organization is independent it dares not say a word to correct such an evil for fear that some heads will be decapitated. These are but few of the peeves that confront this race of ours. The enemy is both without and within. To win the battle, we must take the campaign in our hands, and that is what the March-on-Washington Movement under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph is launching. The future of the Negro is dependent upon himself.

It can be a race that faces what it must with step triumphant and a heart of cheer, that fights its daily battles without fear, nor loses faith in self, but does its best, and with a smile and words of hope along with action give zest to every brother to help himself. A race is great when by its own heroic life, it conquers fate.

The Negro has to police this "American Way of Life" if he expects to share in the victory to come. Our reward is more jobs and better jobs, better housing and the right and privilege of being an AMERICAN. The crusade is worthy, let's support it.

Odell Waller to Die Next Week Unless High Court Acts

Upper Tribunal Refused on May 4 to Hear Appeal For Rehearing; Gave No Opinion for Action

Is the judiciary of the United States of America, the greatest democratic institution in the power-mad world, deliberately ignoring the voice of the people in the case of Odell Waller, 23-year-old Negro sharecropper disenfranchised by poverty under the statutes of the State of Virginia?

On or before Friday, June 19, 130,000,000 Americans will have this pertinent question answered. But the answer may cost the life of a boy whose only crime was his refusal to be robbed.

Waller has been sentenced to die in a Richmond prison next week. The Supreme Court on May 4 last refused without opinion to reopen the case.

But on the same day that the Supreme Court denied the Waller appeal, it reversed a verdict which had convicted Henry Allen Hill of rape in Texas. The grounds of the reversal were that Negroes had been excluded from the jury which returned the verdict. Handing down his decision and opinion, Chief Justice Stone declared:

"Equal protection of the laws is something more than an abstract right. It is a command which the State must respect, the benefits of which every person may demand."

Critics of the contradictory action of the Supreme Court and of the Chief Justice contend that "equal protection" is as applicable in Virginia as it is in Texas, especially where the merit of the case has been preestablished. Since States are obliged to respect the right of equal protection, it is pointed out, then the tribunals of the land must also respect the same right since the Constitution of the United States binds every person and institution within its jurisdiction.

Went to Landlord in 1940

On Monday morning, July 15, 1940, Waller drove a truck to the farmhouse of Oscar Davis, white tenant farmer and Waller's former landlord, to pick up 50 bags of wheat which he had earned while employed by Davis. He had relatives to help him load the wheat.

Davis was standing in his doorway talking to a Negro employe.

It was the testimony of this employe, Henry Davis, although discredited by the defense, that literally pulled the switch which may yet end Waller's life. Davis testified that Waller, in effect, had lied throughout the trial. The reason for Davis saying this is all too obvious to persons familiar with interracial procedure in the Southland.

However, Waller demanded his wheat. Davis refused and a quarrel ensued which, fearing Davis might harm him, Waller shot his ex-boss. The white man died two days later.

A preliminary hearing was held and the case turned over to the grand jury. A Pittsylvania County Grand Jury indicted Waller on a first degree murder charge and on September 26, 1940, Waller was tried before a jury of 10 farmers, most of whom—like the slain man—employed sharecroppers. The other two jurors were a carpenter and a businessman.

Waller Judged Guilty

Waller pleaded not guilty. The jury deliberated less than an hour and returned a guilty verdict.

Waller was sentenced to die December 11. However, Governor James H. Price granted a stay of execution until March 14, 1941, to permit defense counsel to apply to Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia for a writ of error.

On March 4 the Court of Appeals granted a writ permitting the appeal. But on October 13 the Virginia Supreme Court affirmed judgment and sentence of the Circuit Court. Waller was resentenced to death on December 12 and again Governor Price granted stay to allow filing for writ of habeas corpus. January 22, 1942, the writ was denied by the State Supreme Court without reasons.

Other litigation followed and on May 4 the U. S. Supreme Court again refused to review the case. Two days later Governor Colgate W. Darden, Governor Price's successor, set the date of execution to June 19.

Rally Due in Garden

[illegible]arriage of justice that has kept Waller in the shadow of death.

The Waller case involves a great deal more than just a man's life. It involves the constitutional right of an accused person to be tried by a jury of his peers. The Constitution of the State of Virginia makes the annual payment of $1.50 for three consecutive years a requisite for casting a ballot. This proviso, according to Senator Carter Glass, was deliberately intended to disenfranchise Negroes.

More Whites Than Negroes

In effect it disfranchises as many, if not more, whites as it does Negroes. Lists of qualified voters are consistently consulted in drawing jurors. Thus, Odell Waller was convicted by a jury of white voters, 10 of whom were farmers employing sharecroppers and akin by occupation to the man Waller was on trial for slaying!

If the Supreme Court shall once more refuse to review Waller's case, a plea for commutation of sentence will no doubt be made to Governor Darden who has already shown a courageous disregard of political consideration by granting two reprieves. Because of this record, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that Governor Darden will decide that both justice and mercy can better be served through commutation of sentence than by committing the irrevocable error of sending a man to his death on the basis of presupposed guilt.

To add strength to the appeal for executive clemency for Waller, the Virginia State branches of the N. A. A. C. P. began to flood the offices of Governor Colgate W. Darden with pleas that the young ex-sharecropper's life be spared.

Waller was sentenced to die December 17. However, Governor James H. Price granted a stay of execution until March 14, 1941, to permit defense counsel to apply to Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia for a writ of error.

On March 4 the Court of Appeals granted a writ permitting the appeal. But on October 13 the Virginia Supreme Court affirmed judgment and sentence of the Circuit Court. Waller was resentenced to death on December 12 and again Governor Price granted stay to allow filing for writ of habeas corpus. January 22, 1942, the writ was denied by the State Supreme Court without reasons.

Other litigation followed and on May 4 the U. S. Supreme Court again refused to review the case. Two days later Governor Colgate W. Darden, Governor Price's successor, set the date of execution to June 19.

Rally Due in Garden

Three days before Waller is supposed to die, a huge rally will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, to protest undemocratic treatment of Negroes. It is the March-on-Washington movement and one of its favorite themes will unquestionably be the

MOW. MSS.

PROGRAM

Mass Meeting at Madison Square Garden
June 16, 1942

DR. LAWRENCE MANCE ERVIN, *Chairman*
COLDEN BROWN, *Chairman of Speakers Committee*

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.....Muriel Rahn, Concert Soprano
INVOCATION.....Rev. William Lloyd Imes
(Pastor, St. James Presbyterian Church)

MESSAGES:

DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
Director of Negro Youth Division of N. Y. A.

REV. A. CLAYTON POWELL, JR.
Member of New York City Council

REV. S. T. BOLDRIDGE
President, Baptist Ministers' Alliance of Greater N. Y. and Vicinity

REV. JOHN LA FARGE, S.J.
"Associate Editor of America"

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS
Director, Colored Division Y. M. C. A.

MUSIC.....Fess Finlay's Band (Noble Sissle)

MESSAGES:

MR. FRANK R. CROSSWAITH
Chairman, Negro Labor Committee

MR. WALTER WHITE
Executive Secretary, N. A. A. C. P.

REV. W. O. CARRINGTON
President of A. M. E. Zion Ministers' Alliance of Greater New York and Vicinity.

MR. LESTER B. GRANGER
Executive Director, National Urban League.

MUSIC—"Brown Soldier Boy".....Amanda Randolph (Radio Singer)
PLAY—"The Watchword Is Forward".....By Dick Campbell
(Director of Rose McClendon Players)
COLLECTION.....Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, Sr.
(Pastor, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church)
MUSIC—"We Are Americans Too".....By Eubie Blake and Andy Razaf
(Blanche Thomas' Choral Group)

MESSAGES:

MR. ARTHUR REID
Organizer of 125th Street Job Campaign

MISS BERNICE McMILLAN
Member, Modern Trend's Progressive Youth Group

MILTON P. WEBSTER
Member, Fair Employment Practice Committee

8-POINT PROGRAM OF MARCH-ON-WASHIHGTON MOVEMENT
Mr. Perry Ferguson, Membeship Secretary, March-On-Washington Movement
ADDRESS.....A. Philip Randolph
(National Director, March-OnWashington Movement)
AUDIENCE—"Lift Every Voice and Sing".....Cora Illidge, Conducting
BENEDICTION.....Rev. George W. Hinton
President of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance of Greater New York and Vicinity.

EDWARD MARGETSON — *Organist* JOHN BROOKS — *Photographer*

MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON MOVEMENT
New York Division

MOnument 2-3350 2084 SEVENTH AVENUE

Richard Thomas	Dr. Lawrence Ervin	Aldrich Turner
Secretary	President	Treasurer

J. Robert Smith, Publicity Director

—JOIN NOW—

440

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942.

Negro Rally Hits At Discrimination

Mayor at Garden Appoints Colored Man

Discrimination in some parts of the country against Negroes casts doubt on the sincerity of the nation's crusade against Fascism, it was said last night at a mass meeting of 18,000 Negroes in Madison Square Garden.

The gathering, sponsored by the March on Washington movement for social rights for Negroes, demanded an end to discrimination in the armed forces and in war industries.

Mayor La Guardia sent a telegram announcing appointment of Frank R. Crosswaith, a Negro labor leader, as a member of the New York City Housing Authority.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said that six months after Pearl Harbor there still was racial discrimination in the United States. This, he added, must make leaders of the black, brown and yellow peoples wonder about the sincerity of the United Nations.

"What is desperately needed," he said, "is forthright action by President Roosevelt in co-operation with the leaders of the colored world—Chiang Kai-shek of China, Gandhi, Nehru and Azad of India; Manuel Quezon of the Philippines and Haile Selassie of Ethiopia—to draft and put into execution a Pacific Charter which, with the Atlantic Charter of Roosevelt and Churchill, will form a world charter of freedom."

Other speakers included A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping and Dining Car Porters of America; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr.; the Rev. John LaFarge, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and Lester B. Granger.

medical attention and the fifth | Thus William C. Bu[illegible] his | murdered within several weeks by | gruber himself.

The Defeatist Socialist Call Insults the Negro People

By Ben Davis, Jr.

The hand of the defeatist Socialist Call—official organ of the Socialist Party which opposes our nation's war effort and which is an enemy of the Negro people—weighs heavily in the sponsorship of the Madison Square Garden rally scheduled to take place tonight.

That much is clear from the latest issue of this disloyal sheet which just came out.

For purposes inimical to the war against Hitler and dangerous to the cause of Negro rights, the Socialist Party intends to exploit the just grievances of the Negro people in the same way that Goebbels or Hitler would exploit them.

How is it that the issue of the Call—which was published several days BEFORE the Garden rally tonight—comes out with the cut and dried program which is to be jammed through meeting?

Is it possible that A. Philip Randolph, himself a Socialist and a political bed-fellow of the disgraceful appeaser Norman Thomas, has been working with the Socialist Party to exploit the just demands of the Negro people against the war and against the best interests of the Negroes?

If A. Philip Randolph supports our nation's war against Hitler—which involves the future of the Negro as well as that of white Americans—why hasn't he repudiated the treasonable statement of the Socialist Party against the war?

If the leaders and sponsor of the Garden rally intend that it should support the war, why does the so-called 8-point program published in the Call omit all reference to the war—to say nothing of winning it?

How does the Socialist Call print the so-called 8-point program to be presented at the meeting before it is even released to the Negro people who are supposed to adopt it?

It is not an accident that the Socialist Call in the same issue demands that the "struggle for Negro rights be directed along Socialist lines." What are these "lines"? The lines of disloyalty, defeatism and aid to the enemy by opposing the just war of the American people—black and white?

Furthermore, the Call asks why "American Negroes should fight" in the war. This is a direct incitation to disloyalty which is alien to the traditions of the Negro people.

This newspaper pointed out last Sunday that Randolph's associations with defeatists in connection with this meeting raised grave misgivings with regard to the character of the Garden meeting. Now those connections are clear. Randolph is working with a political faction which actually opposed the war and is therefore detrimental to the cause of Negroes.

That the Socialist Party, with its disloyal doctrines, should be so closely associated with this meeting is an insult to the dignity of the Negro people.

Negro Americans want above all to defeat Hitler. They are determined that no defeatists should take advantage of their just grievances to spread disunity and to stab our nation in the back.

The Negro people backed by labor and white democratic citizens, today fight against discrimination, because more than ever discrimination hampers our war effort and is a disgrace to our country.

Negro Americans will look with suspicion upon any so-called movement for Negro rights, in which such a defeatist, disloyal clique as Norman Thomas and the Socialist party are grinding their axes.

MAYOR PUTS NEGRO ON HOUSING BOARD

Appointment of Crosswaith Is Cheered at a Meeting of 18,000 in the Garden

DRIVE FOR RIGHTS OPENS

Leader Says His Race Must Have All the Liberties for Which Nation Is Fighting

The appointment of Frank R. Crosswaith, Negro organizer for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, as a member of the New York City Housing Authority, was announced by Mayor La Guardia last night in a telegram read at a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden attended by 18,000 Negroes.

The meeting was held to launch the "March on Washington" movement for Negro rights.

The Mayor's telegram, addressed to A. Philip Randolph, national director of the movement and head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said:

"Regret as I have already written you that special duties will keep me too late to attend your meeting this evening. I need not attend a meeting to express my views and sentiments on the subject of discussion. I have asked Mr. Frank Crosswaith to attend for me. I have appointed him a member of the New York City Housing Authority in the place that you regretfully were not able to take because of your multitudinous activities which take you away from the city so much.

"I will swear in Mr. Crosswaith some time this week. He will speak this evening as a member of my administration."

Great Applause for Telegram

The telegram, read by Lawrence M. Ervin, chairman of the meeting, evoked tremendous applause. Mr. Crosswaith spoke [illegible] shortly afterward and referred to the meeting as "the first [illegible] ever attended in Madison Square Garden."

"This is a funeral [illegible] like every other black man, woman and child here tonight. I am here to bury in the grave of forgetfulness the type of black man America too long has known."

Agreeing with what other speakers had said, Mr. Crosswaith said the meeting marked the fact that there was a new Negro in America who, loyal to the government and determined to give every effort toward winning the war for the democracies, would be determined that, instead of just gaining the same rights and liberties accorded to other citizens of the country.

He declared that while others had come to this country to seek their liberty, "my father and mother, like yours, came here to lose their liberty."

Own Son in Service

Mr. Crosswaith said his own son was now in the armed forces "on the Continent of Europe ready to die for the Stars and Stripes."

"I cannot hear him," he continued, "but I can see into his very heart that he has a hope that some day the flag for which he is willing to die will fly as freely over his race as it does over the heads of those who found liberty here."

In expressing his appreciation for the Mayor's appointment, Mr. Crosswaith recalled that the first time he had ever stood before a judge in New York City was "as an agitating tenant in segregated Harlem twenty-four years ago."

Mr. Crosswaith closed his speech by urging the audience to let nothing blind them to the fact that "your fate and the fate of your children rests in the lap of the working class."

"I know there are men who are so blind, stupid and asinine as to fail to recognize their kindredness with you."

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., member of the City Council, announced at the close of his speech that he would run for Congress this Fall.

Most of the speakers on the long program stressed the point that while the democracies might be able to win the war without the help of the Negro, they could not win the peace unless there were complete equality of opportunity and privilege for all races.

The Rev. John La Farge, associate editor of America, Roman Catholic publication, was introduced by Mr. Ervin as "the only [illegible]

sentative, State Secretary of State and Lieutenant Governor. In the last city election he was the American Labor [illegible] Citizen's Nonpartisan [illegible] candidate for Councilman from Manhattan.

Known as an excellent orator, Mr. Crosswaith formerly was a lecturer for the Socialist party and for the League for Industrial Democracy and made nation-wide tours on which he spoke in colleges and universities throughout the country.

As a leader of the liberal right wing of the American Labor party, Mr. Crosswaith joined in an appeal last year to the 150,000 enrolled members of the party to keep "free of control [illegible] disintegration at the hands of Communists."

As a labor organizer, Mr. Crosswaith helped in the formation of unions for elevator operators, mechanics, barbers, laundry workers and moving picture operators. He also was a special organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. He is general organizer for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the third largest in the United States, with more than 12,000 Negroes among the 400,000 members.

FEPC Plans Power Grab D. C. Hears

Cramer-McLean Proposal Taken to White House [redacted]

sorb All Colored D.C. Agencies. Mrs. Bethune, Hastie, Weaver, Mrs. Fauset Affected.

WASHINGTON

The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee is divided over its ambitious proposal to constitute itself a Department of Colored Affairs.

This most [redacted] executive secretary of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, and Samuel Barron, an ambitious newcomer, now Mr. Cramer's assistant.

This is the plan Cramer and FEPC chairman Malcolm S. MacLean took to President Roosevelt recently without, it is said, the approval of the other committee members.

Cramer-Barron Plan

The Cramer-Barron plan was presented to the President's committee at its meeting here last Monday and Tuesday, but action was delayed when several members of the committee voiced strenuous objections to certain phases. The plan allegedly involves:

1. The establishment of the President's committee as an overall agency to have sole jurisdiction over all colored and minority problems affecting U.S. Government agencies.

2. The immediate abolition of all race relations offices now operating in any government agency and the transfer of all their functions to the committee.

3. The expansion of the President's committee to take over the whole colored and minority problem in the United States.

Randolph, White Opposed

Although A. Philip Randolph, chariman of the March-on-Washington Committee, and Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, and several of the committee members themselves had reportedly expressed bitter opposition to the plan, Mr. Cramer is said to have gone forward with his proposal before last week's meeting of the policy where he had already requested a greatly expanded budget from the budget bureau.

He is also reported to have prepared a draft of an amended executive order expanding the committee's responsibilities.

Committee Divided

The committee halted any further immediate action in this direction, it is reported, by appointing sub-committees to consider all phases of the problem and to report back to the committee as a whole.

Opponents point out that the committee would endanger its own authority by trying to solve the whole race question every-[illegible]

It can, [illegible] provisions of Executive Order 8802 which was directed at defense industries.

Mr. Cramer Talks

In an interview Monday Mr. Cramer told the AFRO that, following a conference which he and Dr. MacLean had recently with the President, two major objectives are on the committee's agenda.

First the committee is attempting to decide on the type of reorganization that will make the body more efficient in its present task of providing minority groups with increased employment in war industries.

Advisory Capacity

Second, the committee is considering a broader responsibility of acting in an advisory capacity to other governmental bureaus which have problems outside the field of emlpoyment but are nevertheless tied up with the overall problem of minorities faced with discrimination.

for the Mayor's appointment, Mr. Crosswaith recalled that the first time he had ever stood before a judge in New York City was "as an agitating tenant in segregated Harlem twenty-four years ago."

Mr. Crosswaith closed his speech by urging the audience to let nothing blind them to the fact that "your fate and the fate of your children rests in the lap of the working class."

"I know there are men who are so blind, stupid and asinine as to fail to recognize their kindredness with you."

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., member of the City Council, announced at the close of his speech that he would run for Congress this Fall.

Most of the speakers on the long program stressed the point that while the democracies might be able to win the war without the help of the Negro, they could not win the peace unless there were complete equality of opportunity and privilege for all races.

The Rev. John La Farge, associate editor of America, Roman Catholic publication, was introduced by Mr. Ervin as "the only white man who had consented to speak at the meeting." He said the religious-minded men and women of Germany and of the United States, whether Catholic, Protestant or Jew, were demanding "the natural rights to personal freedom and the natural right every man has to the protection of his honor against lies and slanders."

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said there was a desperate need for forthright action by Jresident Roosevelt in cooperation with leaders of the Negro world.

ONCE ELEVATOR OPERATOR

Crosswaith, Named to City Post, Right Wing Labor Party Leader

Frank Crosswaith, named last night by Mayor La Guardia as a member of the New York City Housing Authority, worked as an elevator operator while attending night schools and eventually was graduated from the Rand School of Social Science, remaining there to teach for several years. He was born in St. Croix, Virgin Islands, and came to the United States while in his teens.

Formerly a Socialist he was that party's candidate in past elections for Aldermanic President, Repre-

it can effectively carry out the provisions of Executive Order 8802 which was directed at defense industries.

Mr. Cramer Talks

In an interview Monday Mr. Cramer told the AFRO that, following a conference which he and Dr. MacLean had recently with the President, two major objectives are on the committee's agenda.

First the committee is attempting to decide on the type of reorganization that will make the body more efficient in its present task of providing minority groups with increased employment in war industries.

Advisory Capacity

Second, the committee is considering a broader responsibility of acting in an advisory capacity to other governmental bureaus which have problems outside the field of emlpoyment but are nevertheless tied up with the over-all problem of minorities faced with discrimination.

A feature of this second objective, Mr. Cramer said, is the proposed establishment of regional offices throughout the country, with field investigations by the committee's own staff workers.

Under the President

And in addition it is fairly assured that the FEPC will be established directly under the executive office of the President—after having been set up originally under the office of production management, and later functioning under the war production board.

"The Fair Practice Committee does not have under consideration any plan to remove all colored workers from their present bureaus and setting them apart under an over-all bureau of Negro affairs," Cramer stated emphatically.

Advise Other Bureaus

"The committee may advise other bureaus when it has information on the matter under consideration. But it is the committee's conviction that colored persons should be considered as American citizens. To consider them as somebody different would be setting them apart—which the committee does not intend to do."

Asserting that the various reports which have placed Dr. MacLean as head of a new over-all bureau of colored affairs was "not from the committee," Cramer said that Dr. MacLean was chairman of the committee and, as far as he knew would remain chairman.

Walton Top Man

He had no comment on the report that Lester Walton was to be "top man in Washington" where colored interests are con-

Agencies Affected

Present government agencies which would be "transferred, eliminated or emasculated" by the Cramer-Barron-MacLean plan include the War Department, William H. Hastie; National Employment and Training Branch, WMB, Dr. Robert H. Weaver; NYA, Mrs. Mary Bethune; FWA, William Trent; U.S. Housing, Frank Horne; Defense Housing, Robert R. Taylor; Civilian Defense, Crystal Bird Fauset; Agriculture, Claude Barnett and F. D. Patterson.

Mrs. Bethune said she had no statement until she had an official report. Dr. Weaver and Miss Fauset told the AFRO they could not be expected to comment on rumors.

THE "LIBERAL" DAILY PRESS

MANY NEGROES feel that the daily press has become so liberal in its treatment of Negro news that there is little need for a Negro newspaper, especially in New York. Paced by PM, the Marshall Field tabloid, the daily press has been publishing an increasing amount of news about Negroes, and not all of this news has been about crimes committed by Negroes.

But if anyone feels that the daily press of New York will publish any news story about Negroes, they should consider the treatment of the mass meeting held by the March on Washington Committee in protest against the continued discrimination against and Jim-crowism of Negroes in both defense industries and in the armed forces of the nation.

Prior to the meeing, only one of the dailies would touch this story. Why? Simply because it was something the white people of New York and the country at large did not like. In the first place, the giant demonstration was sponsored and financed entirely by Negroes, and in the second place it mirrored the hypocrisy of white America in its boast that the United tSates is the world's outstanding exponent of democracy.

While the dailies were ignoring this mass protest on the part of its nearly half million Negroes, it made much of the fact that two white socialites had been assaulted and robbed by Negroes. The victims said that they were enroute to the Savoy Ballroom, where they liked to hear the music. Yet the assault occurred on West 134th street, near Lenox avenue. The papers failed to explain how the young men came to make the detour to 134th street address.

It's common knowledge among Negro residents of Harlem that many such white people come uptown for a "good time," get drunk and oft-times flash rolls of bills to impress their audiences that they can pay for what they want. In such an environment there usually are men, and sometimes women, who are looking for what they consider "suckers." While we offer no defense for such criminals, we think that the police and daily press are contributing to this type of crime by ignoring the fact that men in the armed forces and others of the white race who come to Harlem seeking Negro women are laying themselves open to attack of one kind or another.

Crusaders like Westbrook Pegler would render a far greater service by attacking this concerted attempt to make any Negro settlement of the city a "red light" district than by trying to ridicule the Negro press.

So long as the liberal daily press ignores and surpresses news about Negroes that puts the white race in an unfavorable light, just so long will the Negroes need their own organ of publicity, which must of necessity be a propaganda organ as well as a medium for the spreading of news.

"Land of The Noble Free"

By LAYLE LANE

THE FOLLOWING program of the March on Washington Movement with its plan of action is designed to secure full citizenship for loyal Negro Americans.

(Continued from last week)

4. We demand the abolition of segregation and discrimination in the Army, Marine Corps, Air Corps and all other branches of national defense.
5. We demand an end to discrimination in jobs and job training. Further, we demand that the F.E.P.C. be made a permament administration agency of the U.S. Government by legislative sanction and that it be given power to enforce its decisions based on its findings.

6. We demand that federal funds be withheld from any agency which practices discrimination in the use of such funds.
7. We demand a Negro cabinet member and representation of minority racial groups in the U.S. on all administrative agencies so that these groups may have recognition of their democratic right to participate in formulating policies.
8. We demand representation for the Negro and minority racial groups on all missions, political and technical, which will be sent to the peace conference so that the interests of all people everywhere may be fully recognized and justly provided for in the postwar settlement.

Nothing less than this program will afford Negroes their constitutional rights; nothing less will be an evidence of America's devotion to the democratic way of life.

PLAN OF ACTION FOR SECURING 8-POINT PROGRAM

1. Publicity in Negro press; similar publicity in white press under caption: Wake up, white America!

2. Post card, and letter campaign to the President, to all Governors and Congressmen to secure their support of the progam, committees to wait on each for the same purpose.

3. Campaign to introduce 8-point program into both white and Negro clubs, churches, fraternal organizations and especially labor unions to secure their endorsement and support.

4. Intensive drive during summer and fall to get out the Negro vote to make sure that we use our ballot as a weapon in our behalf.

5. Poll of all Congressional candidates on our 8-point program and publicity on their replies.

6. Cooperation with other organizations in instituting a suit to cut down the representation in Congress of states which disfranchise voters in accordance with the following section of the 14th amendment: "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the U.S., for Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any male inhabitant or in any way abridged....the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens bear to the whole number."

7. Campaign among Negro workers to acquaint them with the necessity of securing the technical training needed for defense jobs; where the training is not given to force the withholding of federal funds till training is made available to Negroes; to use collective bargaining, picketing and boycott of firms which continue to discriminate in hiring workers.

Powell Plans Congress Bid:

Capital March Packs Madison Sq. Garden

By LLEWELLYN RANSOM

Massing under the slogan *Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy*, a militant throng of Negro and white New Yorkers and out of towners packed Madison Square Garden Tuesday night in one of the greatest mass demonstrations ever staged by Negroes. Sponsored by the March on Washington movement, the meeting attracted a broad cross section of the most liberal thinkers of the day. The program included mass singing, pageantry and militant speeches by an imposing array of guests. Early high point of the meeting was the announcement by Councilman Adam Clayton Powell jr, editor of PV, that he plans to run for Congress from New York. His announcement came on the heels of a stirring speech, extolling the "new Negro, new leadership and a new day."

Said Powell: "Protest is the essence of democracy, as long as that protest is non-violent, constructive and loyal. The only strides the Negro has made during the past years have been due to such protests. Because we protested, we opened up job opportunities by the hundreds in retail stores in Harlem, placed Negroes in drug stores, bread companies, beverage companies, distilleries and breweries, the World's Fair, Consolidated Edison and the New York Telephone Company.

"It was because we protested that Negro people in New York have a councilman in City Hall. These protests must be continued as a vital part in winning the war. If we had not protested we would have no general in the US army, no Negroes in the Sojourner Truth Houses and no medal for Dorie Miller.

"These protests have not only made democracy work, have not only converted untold thousands of whites to the cause of true democracy, but out of these protests there has evolved a new Negro. This new Negro has divorced himself from the pattern of yesterday's jimcro world and has forcibly allied himself with the new world of freedom. He demands new leadership, responsibility to the mass and, above all, honesty and courage.

"It is because of the new Negro that I am councilman of New York. It is because of the new Negro that I am editor and co-publisher of the new paper for this new Negro—The People's Voice. And it is because of the new Negro that I must, regardless of time and energy or previous commitments, run for the Congress of the United States, that he may have a national voice speaking from the national capital. It doesn't matter what ticket or what party—my people demand a forthright, militant, anti-Uncle Tom congressman."

Main address of the evening was delivered by A. Philip Randolph, father of the March on Washington movement, after messages by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Rev. S. T. Eldridge, Father John LaFarge, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Frank Crosswaith, Walter White, Rev. D. W. Carrington, Lester Granger, Arthur Reid, Bernice McMillan and Milton P. Webster.

Randolph made a brilliant historical analysis and summary of the Negro's position in America—that of the least considered minority, hence the most responsible to carry on the great work of making democracy a reality. "That," he said, "has been the purpose and effect of the March on Washington."

Chairman Lawrence Manse Ervin introduced the speakers, Muriel Rahn had sung the *Star Spangled Banner*, and Rev. William Lloyd Imes had delivered the invocation.

Interspersed most effectively throughout the program were the music of Fess Finlay's band, Amanda Randolph's rendition of *Brown Soldier Boy* and the singing of Blanche K. Thomas' choral group. With passionate fervor, a cast of best known dramatic artists interpreted Dick Campbell's *The Watchword Is Forward*, a fiery dramatization of the Negro's role as an American pariah. Benediction was uttered by Rev. G. [illegible] Hinton.

Excerpts from speeches:

RANDOLPH: "The March on Washington Committee was careful to insist in its proposed executive order that it be not confined to Negroes alone, but to all minority groups. Negroes are the worst victims of discrimination and segregation by the government, defense industries and the armed forces, and it is the Negro who has the major responsibility to make the executive order and the Fair Employment Practice Committee work. This is one of the objectives of this great public meeting."

BETHUNE: "Not only are our enemies capitalizing on America's slightest failures but our allies and friends, in China and India, Africa and South America, are weighing America's sincerity in her own scales. Both our cheeks are now so blistered that they are too sensitive for further blows but, regardless of our trials at home, we must not for a moment lose sight of the fact that we must give our all-out, unreserved effort to winning the war."

LAFARGE: "What the religious minded men and women of Germany and the United States, be they Catholic, Protestant or Jew, defend against the infamy of hitler—these three-fold rights are what parents are bound in conscience to seek for our children and our children's children. They demand them for white children, for Negro children, for all children, since racial injustice knows no boundaries and, if tolerated for one race, will soon be administered to all."

CHICAGO DEFENDER
June 20, 1942

ST. LOUIS TO PROTEST DEAL GIVEN WORKERS

Plant Fires 150 Janitors; "March Committee" To Stage Parade

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The firing of 150 Negro workers from the Small Arms Plant has resulted in plans made by the St. Louis March-On-Washington Committee to stage a mass protest parade on Saturday afternoon, June 20 at 2 o'clock. The action was decided upon at the June 13 meeting of the committee.

At the meeting it was told that there has previously existed at the plant a great disparity between employment of whites and Negroes. The total employment reveals approximately 20,000 whites and only 600 Negroes. The 150 discharged workers were janitors.

Present at the meeting and taking part in the discussions were A. Philip Randolph, New York president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and national director of the "March on Washington" Movement and Milton P. Webster of Chicago, a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee.

The headquarters of the St. Louis "March on Washington" committee have opened in the Finance building at Jefferson and Market streets. The office is open from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Receptionists listen to the stories of those who feel that they have been discriminated against in their efforts to obtain employment in the scores of defense industries now booming in the Greater St. Louis area and which are advertising for help in the local papers quite freely.

Emphasis on the importance of the parade scheduled for Saturday was given in special letters sent to the pastors, officers and members of the churches of the city to be read at the services all day Sunday, June 14.

PM, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942

Rally Fights Jim Crowism

Madison Square Garden was packed last night by a crowd of 17,000 attending a March-to-Washington rally to fight Jim Crowism.

They cheered an eight-point program that was offered to fight discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups.

The program:

¶ Abrogation of every law which makes a distinction in treatment between citizens, based on religion, creed, color or national origin.

¶ Legislation to reinforce the constitutional guarantee that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of the law, to end the disgrace of lynching.

¶ Enactment of the Pepper Poll Tax Bill, so that all barriers to the exercise of the right to vote are eliminated.

¶ Abolition of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces.

¶ Withholding of Federal funds from any agency which discriminates in the use of the funds.

¶ An end to discrimination in jobs and job training.

¶ Representation of Negro and other minority groups on administrative agencies.

¶ Representation for these groups on all missions, political and technical, which will be sent to the peace conference.

Walter White, secretary of the National Assn. of Colored People, advocated that FDR call a conference to formulate a Pacific Charter. He asked that Chiang Kai-shek, Ghandi, Nehru and Adad, of India, President Manuel Quezon, of the Philippines, and Haile Selassie be invited.

"This charter," White said, "would provide for equality for hundreds of millions of colored people throughout the world."

NEW YORK AGE
June 27, 1942

About—

People And Things

By EBENEZER RAY

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, founder of the March on Washington Movement and leader of the recent Negro mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, was to have delivered a speech on the latter occasion. For this Mr. Randolph had prepared a 21-page manuscript, but exigency of time prevented his delivering the address. It is almost impossible for one to express Mr. Randolph's thoughts in any brief space, but for this column, however, we bring you excerpts from the closing pages of the manuscript. It was sub-headed:

To President Roosevelt

We hail President Roosevelt, the world's greatest living statesman and champion of democracy! May your strength and courage and will and devotion to the ideals of democracy, liberty justice and peace never fail you! We believe we are upholding your hand when we fight for the Four Freedoms for Negroes in our land.

Mr. President, the greatest tragedy of America in this war was not the treachery of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor. It is America's profession of fighting for democracy while denying it to her own citizens because of color. America's guns will only be invincible when her democratic soul is invulnerable.

Ebenezer Ray

We call upon the President for a conference. The Negro people's representatives wish to talk over with you the problems of discrimination in the Army, Air Corps, United States Marines, defense industry and the Government, that trouble us. Negroes have no contact with you as labor, business, the Jewish and Catholic groups, have. We want some systematic contact with the President and the Presidential system.

The Negro people call upon the President, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States, to issue an Executive Order of War Proclamation abolishing all forms of discriminations, segregation and Jim Crowism on account of race, color, religion or national origin in the Army, Navy, Air Corps, U.S. Marines, defense industry and all departments of the Government, city, state and federal, not only for the sake of the Negro people, but also for the cause of national unity and the victory of the United Nations over the Axis powers.

We call upon the President, by war proclamation, to abolish the poll tax and white primaries on the grounds that they are subversive of national unity and the ideals of democracy for which we profess to be fighting.

It is well nigh axiomatic that America can only win the war for democracy if democracy is won for America. Albeit, democracy cannot be won for America unless democracy is indivisible in application to all citizens alike, regardless of race, color, religion or national origin.

If it is a jewel of wisdom of Holy Writ to ask; "How can you love God whom you have not seen and hate your brother whom you have seen?" it is also a jewel of wisdom of our democratic life to ask the question: "How can we fight for democracy in Burma, a country we have not seen, when we don't have democracy in Birmingham, a city we have seen? How can we carry the Four Freedoms to Manila in the Pacific, when we don't have the Four Freedoms in Mississippi, in the Atlantic?

Now the individibility of democracy is the negation of a dual standard of democracy. We cannot have one standard of democracy . . . for white America and another standard for black America. A country with a dual standard of democracy, justice and freedom contains the seeds of its own destruction.

Until the Four Fredoms are enjoyed by all Americans, irrespective of race, color, religion, or national origin, America is not a democracy and only a democracy can win this war for democracy. Only a democracy can win the peace for democracy. Only democracy can keep the peace for a democracy. America cannot assume the moral and spiritual leadership of world democracy until it becomes a democracy in fact and in truth; and America cannot become a true democracy until it eliminates and prohibits discriminations against any of its citizens because of race, color, religion, or national origin

Therefore, America's becoming a moral and spiritual arsenal of democracy is as fundamental and necessary, and perhaps more so, to winning of this war as is her becoming a material arsenal of democracy

Speaking of "Liberty for Boys in the Army," Mr. Randolph says:

We are determined that this war shall not end and our boys now going to Burma, Australia, to give their lives for democracy, return and not find democracy at home. It is our responsibility to them that they shall not have fought in vain for a democracy which they cannot enjoy in their own country.

We do not propose to permit this war to end and find Negroes in the same fix they were in when it began. We are not going to fight for democracy and then live under mob rule, lynching, the poll tax, white primaries and Jim Crow. We are not going to continue to tolerate the injustices meted out to Odell Waller and the Scottsboro boys

NEGROES ENTITLED TO JOBS!

Is March on Washington Best Way to Get Them!

By JOSEPH D. SCHOLTZ
Regional Director of Civilian Defense

Negroes, aroused by discrimination that deprives them of jobs in the midst of the war industrial boom are again talking of a march on Washington to impress their grievances on Congress and the nation.

The grievance march they had arranged a year ago was cancelled by administration request, and thereafter President Roosevelt issued his anti-discrimination Executive Order 8802, which was widely acclaimed among Negro leaders as a Second Emancipation Proclamation. But Order 8802 did not stop discrimination, in the South or in the North, nor did an anti-discrimination clause written by the government into all war contracts awarded after June 25, 1941.

Disillusioned, Negroes have become increasingly restless—increasingly insistent that, as Americans, they be counted as part of the nation's manpower and recognized as citizens entitled to equality in job opportunities. This restlessness had been reported from time to time from various industrial centers. That it is national and serious is disclosed in a detailed report just made after a governmental survey.

The mistake that may be made is misintepretation of the Negroes' quite justified protest as a demonstration or indication of disloyalty, possibly as a response to Japanese agitation for alliance of the "dark races." Such an interpretation would be mischievous error and a grave injustice to millions of unswervingly loyal dark-skinned American citizens, whose major complaint is merely that they are not permitted to do more for their country in wartime production.

The proposed march to Washington should not be necessary to awaken all interests involved in the Negro employment controversy to the injustice of discrimination and the economic waste of rejecting available manpower in a period of labor scarcity.

Statistics from the recent governmental survey disclose that in the past year Negroes have made advances in employment, despite strong opposition. Undoubtedly they will make more advances as opposition further weakens under stresses of the war effort.

This appears to be a time for calm discussion, and for governmental firmness in behalf of an eagerly loyal racial minority—a time when more is likely to be gained through negotiation by wise Negro leadership than by spectacular demonstration.

Editor's Note: The question in the above article, written by one for whom I have a high esteem, is in need of clarification, to that end I take this privilege to answer: I shall begin first asking the question, what is wrong about the proposed March on Washington? Is it not true that every one else marches on Washington when they want something. Is Washington not the Negro's governmental headquarters as well as other citizens? Don't we pay taxes like other citizens to maintain our seat of government? Have we not died on the battlefield and are still dying that our nation and its Capitol may be preserved? Then why not march on what is ours in quest of what should be ours.

If the march is wrong then the cause which gave rise to the proposed march is wrong. If two wrongs fail to make a right, then let those of the first part correct the first wrong.

Negroes comprising one-tenth of the population of the nation are now fighting and dying on the battlefields, those at home are buying bonds and stamps, sacrificing like all other Americans, doing their bit to help win this war, but dispite their patroitism and loyalty, an unscrupolous element continue to sabotage our rights. We are subjects of brutality, mistreatment, and denial.

What about the Sikeston Lynching; the Waller case; Fort Bragg killing; Fort Dix killing; Alexander, La., killing and beating; The Tuskegee icident; Hempstead riots; the Sojourner Truth riots; the denial of the right to vote in the south; the denial of the right to work when qualified in the skill bracket of Defense Industry without a fight; and hundreds of other such cases that have been tactfully suppressed. What has been the redress for these unAmerican acts?

It can scarcely believed that all this meets the approval of perhaps the greatest president of all times. It stands to reason that the Congress of this country "Of the people, by the people, for the people," cannot believe in Democracy or christianty; cannot believe in the "Four Freedoms" for all citizens of the United States far less for the world, and at the same time stand by with out doing their bit to have democracy function here at home in the same manner they advocate for the rest ofthe world.

I say the Negro is not disillusioned, he has merely awakened, and too a man, believes that the time has come when he must exert eternal vigilance plus action. Therefore what could be a better way to exhibit our grievance than a march to the very seat of our government, thereby commanding true recognition as Americans. A right to live free of fear, a right to work on any job for which his ability fits, YES and a right to fight as a loyal American in his chosen branch of armed service.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1942 — The Pittsburgh Courier

150 Race Workers Fired, Plan Protest Parade In St. Louis Saturday

ST. LOUIS, June 18—Drastic and determined action has been decided upon by the St. Louis March on Washington Committee in the form of a Mass Protest Parade and Demonstration at the Small Arms Plant, Goodfellow and Bircher, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, June 20, following a meeting of the executive committee of the Local March on Washington committee, Saturday afternoon, June 13.

The protest, one of the most unusual ever planned, comes as the result of the discharge of nearly 150 race workers, all janitors, at the plant, which is stated to be one of the largest in the world.

At the meeting, the great disparity in employment, in view of President Roosevelt's ultimatum to Defense industries, many months ago, was cited when it was stated that there have been, at the best, some 600 Negro employes at the Small Arms Plant in contrast to the something like 20,000 whites employed, and that many in this pitiably small number were being given the axe during the past week.

Present at the meeting and taking part in the discussions were A. Philip Randolph, New York, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and national director of the March on Washington Movement, and Milton P. Webster of Chicago, a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1942

STAGES PROTEST DIM-OUT

NEW YORK CITY, June 25—It was a few minutes before nine o'clock Tuesday evening and normally Harlem would have been preparing to wake up into the care-free community it is of an evening. An evening of the warm sounds of children's voices and laughter in the city streets, the pounding rhythm of the bar and grill nikelodeons and the strolling couples.

The children were in the streets, but there were very few older folks on the the stoops and sidewalks and doorsteps. They weren't many couples either. Harlem was pretty nearly a deserted village.

ALL LIGHTS BLACKED OUT

There was a reason. Downtown in the spacious Madison Square Garden 20,000 Negroes were renewing their faith in American patriotism. 20,000 militant Negroes were cheering and applauding their leaders as those leaders enunciated that there could be no victory for the United Nations without the darker races.

Downtown, Negroes were unified behind the campaign for a "Double-V"

But, back uptown, was so quiet, so deserted.

Then nine o'clock struck on a hundred clocks. A thousand watches ticked off the hour and as the hour came, lights blinked off here and there. Window lamps were extinguished, store-front lights blinked into darkness and before you could say "Jack Robinson", a velvet clock of blackness covered Harlem. It started at 110th street and swept past radiant 125th street all the way to 165th. It began at Madison and covered the community as far as Amsterdam.

"Wottinell goes on", a white cab driver asked a passerby. "There's no blackout tonight".

He was wrong. There was a blackout—a dramatic one. Negroes who were as willing as other citizens to black out for Mayor LaGuardia for an air raid test, were just as willing to black out for A. Philip Randolph for a test of how well democracy could work.

There were a few lights here and there to mar it, but mostly Harlem was dark. It was a pretty powerful demonstration that Negroes don't want a black-out of civil liberties in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

AMSTERDAM NEW YORK — Saturday, June 27, 1942

We Hope, We Hope!

Powell To Make Bid For Congress; Crosswaith Put On Housing Body

NEW YORK.—Two important public announcements were made in the course of the huge demonstration of Negro indignation held in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night under the sponsorship of the "March on Washington" movement.

At the conclusion of his address the Rev. Adam Powell Jr., member of the city council, said that he would be a candidate for congress from the twenty-first Congressional district. Although this is a congressional year, the councilman did not specifically state that he was making the bid now.

The reapportionment bill passed by the state legislature in the final days of the session does not become effective until 1944 at which time the opportunity of Harlem sending a representative to Washington is practically assured. This is attributed to the manner in which the district has been carved.

The other announcement made was that of the appointment of Frank R. Crosswaith to membership on the New York City Housing authority. Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's telegram to A. Philip Randolph carried the announcement as follows:

"Regret as I have already written you that official duties will keep me from attending your meeting. I need not attend a meeting to explain my views and sentiments on the subject of discussion. I have asked Frank Crosswaith to attend for me. I have appointed him a member of the N. Y. C. Housing authority in the place that you were regretfully not able to take because of your multitudinous activities. I will swear in Mr. Crosswaith sometime next week. He will speak this evening as a member of my administration."

The new appointee was sworn in at City hall on last Thursday. He expressed appreciation for the appointment and "welcomed" the opportunity to render service to the tenants of the City of New York." Particularly is this true, he said, with regard to the Negro tenants "who are daily being crucified on the altar of high rent by heartless landlords."

During his speech he pointed out that in his first appearance in a courtroom it was before a judge on the complaint of being an "agitating tenant" fighting to organize other tenants. This was 24 years ago.

Crosswaith is an organizer for the International Garment Workers union, a national director of the "March on Washington" movement, and chairman of the Negro Labor committee. Born in St. Croix, Virgin Islands, he came to this country in his teens. He attended and later taught in the Rand School of Social Science. He has been a Socialist and for a number of years was that party's candidate for many important public offices.

MURIEL RAHN, brilliant young concert soprano, singing the National Anthem as 20,000 Negroes stand at attention in huge Madison Square Garden during monster mass meeting of March-on-Washington Movement in New York City last Tuesday night. Friday night found her giving concert for army and navy men at famous Freedom House just off Fifth Avenue.

BIRMINGHAM JOURNAL RAPS FEP HEARINGS

Magazine Claims Probes 'Race Trials;' Calls For Fight

BIRMINGHAM. — Characterizing the Co-FEP hearings as "race trials" and a "carnival of reform," "ALABAM," the new magazine of the Deep South published at Birmingham, in issues of June 12 and June 19 called on all of its ilk to fight this ominous encroachment on the sacred principles of their homeland."

Daily newspapers [illegible] the Birmingham News and [illegible] Herald, the Montgomery Advertiser and the Anniston Star had spoken favorably of the hearings in editorials.

Styling the hearings "inquisitions" the magazine feared that they would "jeopardize admittedly stable race relations among workers here." Unions in telegrams to the committee expressed friendly feelings and congratulated them on their decision to come to Birmingham.

In the June 19 issue Alabam made the discovery that the Southern Negro Youth conference had assisted in working up the complaints and evidence to be presented to the committee.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, JUNE 27,

Free Us Now, Not after the War - White

NAACP Calls for Pacific Charter That Will Include All Colored Races

Adam Powell and Frank Crosswaith Speak at Madison Square Garden Rally

NEW YORK—"Six months after Paerl Harbor and Singapore, discrimination based on skin color is as firmly rooted in the thinking of the white world as it ever was," Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, stated at a mass meeting last week at Madison Square Garden, sponsored by the March-on-Washington movement.

Walter White

In pointing out that the colored nations of the world are not yet convinced that America and Great Britain mean to discard their imperialistic policies if victorious in the present war, the NAACP official added:

President Urged to Act

"What is desperately needed is forthright action by President Roosevelt in co-operation with the leaders of the colored world—Chiang Kai-shek of China; Gandhi, Nehru and Azab of India; Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, and Haile Selassie of Ethiopia—to draft and put into execution a Pacific Charter which, with the Atlantic Charter of Roosevelt and Churchill, will form a world charter of freedom."

Fascist-Minded Elements

In our own country, Mr. White said, action on the problems of colored citizens is determined "almost completely by the most fascist-minded elements in the deepest and dark South."

He added: "This element—which practiced Nazism long before Hitler was born—almost completely dominates our federal government. Our President, our army, our navy, and our government generally are afraid to challenge or to offend these Southern demagogues by eliminating the color line."

South Exercises Control

The NAACP executor cited the "control" being exercised by Southerners over the government, and named several of them who head Congressional committees.

He concluded with a plea to the United Nations to consider colored people on an equal basis with others during the war, not promising that this will be the case when it ends. He said:

Proof Is Asked

"Prove to us, United Nations, and prove to the colored peoples of Asia, Africa and the Caribbean that you are not hypocrites when you say this is a war for freedom.

"Prove it to us and we will [illegible] and will

NEW YORK MASSES PROTEST I

AIR PLAINTS AT RECORD GARDEN MEET

Other Cities To Follow With Gatherings Of Like Nature

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Black America proclaimed to the nation in no uncertain terms that no longer is it willing to suffer and sacrifice itself under the lash of race prejudice in a land supposedly fighting for the freedom of all men. To this end, a conference with President Roosevelt on specific objectives was sought for the very near future.

Such action took place here last week when nearly 20,000 Negroes and a scattering of whites crowded into Madison Square Garden arena in midtown New York last Tuesday night and gave full endorsement to this attitude through their vociferous responses to remarks of the blue ribbon panel of speakers.

Difficulties cropped up from the very beginning when there was reluctance on the part of the management to permit use of the garden where Joe Louis, the heavyweight champion, twice fought for the armed forces. Refusal of permits of one kind or another were confronted, and outright appeals to the leadership not to go through were made. The large marquee over the entrance to the sports arena carried not a single mention of the event going on inside although such announcement is customary.

Through the media of oratory, music and drama, the complaint of the Negro was bared. With the lone exception of Father John LaFarge, S. J., associated editor of America, the national Catholic weekly, there were no whites on the program. Alfred Baker Lewis, noted liberal, was the only white face to be seen on the speaker's rostrum. This arrangement was not accidental but rather by design. The intention was early expressed that the meeting should be kept as completely Negro in makeup as reasonably possible.

Beginning with an address by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, of the NYA, the meeting ran four hours and terminated about midnight with the announcement by A. Philip Randolph, national director of the "March on Washington" Movement and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, that Chicago, Washington and other large metropolitan areas would have their opportunity to speak. The failure of Mr. Randolph to deliver his prepared speech was the only casualty of the evening. This was caused by the shortness of time.

A burst of applause greeted the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., city councilman, who declared that "American fascism marks the wolf of Ku Klux Klan hypocrisy behind the sheep's clothing of psued patriotism." He spoke praisingly of the virtues of "protest" and demanded for the Negro full inclusion in the war effort as a basis for complete cooperation to defeat the Axis.

Father LaFarge highlighted the importance of the home circle of every American citizen in the present day discussion of the various fronts of the war.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director, colored division, Y.M.C.A., saw as the purpose of the meeting the desire to insist upon "a single standard" of citizenship, to insist on integration in the armed forces and in war industries, and to remind the nation that the denial of full citizenship rights is the real threat to successful prosecution of the war effort.

A telegram from Mayor F. H. La

Labor's Front ..... By J. Robert Smith

THE March-on-Washington Movement's mass meeting at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night was a colossal success, marred in no manner by any incident that would tend to cast any finger of doubt on the sincerity of the program which was mainly to prove that Negroes can be rallied together on a serious matter affecting their entire welfare; that 20,000 of them can meet and orderly discuss their program without a single blemish of disturbance; that Negroes are dissatisfied with the treatment meted out to them, and finally, that they are prepared to see that something be done to remedy an ungodly situation.

Mr. Smith

The audience consisted of Negroes from all walks of life with a preponderance of the working class. There were not many of the "cocktail class" and of the Negro social register, whatever that is. Since it was a gathering of serious-minded people where the usual frills and toasts common to the lighter side of life had no place on the program, that would more or less account for their absence. However, it made very little difference especially when the salvation of the race is greatly dependent upon the man and woman who toil for an "honest" living, and that element was very much there.

A Vivid Picture

The speakers and the skit gave a vivid picture of the many hardships that confront the Negro in this crisis. The moral behind the entire program, namely that the Negro must, like Jews and Catholics, unite to make an effort to take an interest in and fight his own problems, was masterfully staged. It did not give the impression, as some fifth columnists predicted, that it was a Negro nationalist movement. It certainly went on record as strongly supporting the war effort, but it was also very emphatic that democracy must begin here at home. It further disproved the position taken by many Negro and white opportunists that the Negro must have the guidance of white and interracial groups in order that any move he makes should be a success.

The March-on-Washington Movement made history last Tuesday and left no loophole for anti-Negro propaganda.

It was interesting to watch from the sidelines how the fifth columnists tried to sabotage the main objective of the mass meeting. Scores of pamphlets, hot and red hot, were distributed outside of the Garden, some tending to blast A. Philip Randolph, leader of the movement, as being a stooge of the Socialist Party, and others advising the Negro how he should go about fighting his battle. They were all disregarded!

The shrewdest politician, who failed in his effort as far as the Negro press and public were concerned, was the Little Flower. His subtle propaganda to have directed a telegram to Randolph at the Garden announcing the appointment of Frank R. Crosswaith to the New York Housing Authority and stating his inability to attend, was smooth, but the colored newshounds were on to him. Randolph was informed of the trick, and was big and fearless enough to permit the Little Flower to have his ineffective play. It was known that there was very much concern about the wire being delivered and a report on it made direct from the meeting. The dailies were waiting for the announcement for their leads and headlines. It was almost time for the papers to go to bed.

Got Left

The announcement played perfectly and conveniently into the hands of the daily reporters who were patiently waiting for some disruption that would be blown up to over-shadow the main purpose of the meeting, but the boys were left holding the bag. There was no inkling of such a thing, so the announcement to them was apropos. Evidence of that fact was the name of Crosswaith being played up in the dailies, and the meeting submerged.

Another thing, is there any truth in the news that a certain Government set-up in Washington ordered the press to play down the story? Even our friend, PM, said almost nothing. And we wonder what will be the reaction of Bourbon Washington when the secret recordings that were made at the Garden are audibly revealed! And what happened to the radio?

Was Too Big

The rally was too big, its conduct too orderly and its objective too well accomplished for the saboteurs to have gained a toe-hold for confusion and misrepresentation.

I have covered many white local and national conventions around the country and I still have to report one so dignified and constructive as that of the March-on-Washington Movement last Tuesday night. Negroes really made history.

A burst of applause greeted the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., city councilman, who declared that "American fascism marks the wolf of Ku Klux Klan hypocrisy behind the sheep's clothing of psued patriotism." He spoke praisingly of the virtues of "protest" and demanded for the Negro full inclusion in the war effort as a basis for complete cooperation to defeat the Axis.

Father LaFarge highlighted the importance of the home circle of every American citizen in the present day discussion of the various fronts of the war.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director, colored division, Y.M.C.A., saw as the purpose of the meeting the desire to insist upon "a single standard" of citizenship, to insist on integration in the armed forces and in war industries, and to remind the nation that the denial of full citizenship rights is the real threat to successful prosecution of the war effort.

A telegram from Mayor F. H. LaGuardia explained his inability to be present and was also the occasion for the announcement that he had appointed Frank R. Crosswaith.

The doubt in the minds of the colored peoples of the world as to the sincerity of the allies in their promise of liberation after victory was expressed by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He denounced "southern demagogues" in congress who hold key positions on important committees and whose influence the President is "afraid to challenge."

Lester B. Granger, executive director, National Urban League, acknowledged the logical differences that might exist among the various speakers but took comfort in the fact that all were in agreement that democracy must not be allowed to die abroad, and certainly not at home.

Others who spoke briefly were Rev. S. T. Eldridge, president, Baptist Ministers' alliance of Greater New York and vicinity; Rev. W. O. Carrington, president of A. E. E. Zion Ministers alliance of Greater New York; Rev. Thomas S. Harten, and Arthur Reed, organizer of a 125th street job campaign.

have—our share of

Mrs. Bethune's Address

While colored soldiers are protecting the flag of their country on the other side, "we want our flag to protect us at home," declared Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. "America needs today, as never before, your fighting hearts, your courage, your refusal to surrender or retreat in the face of discouraging odds," she added. "Colored citizens are seeking full freedom, justice, respect, and opportunity.

Mrs. Bethune

No Longer Begging

"You are no longer begging—you are insisting, because you realize that America, the only country you know and the country you love, cannot be preserved nine-tenths free and one-tenth oppressed."

The NYA divisional director approved the adoption of a militant attitude by colored Americans, but cautioned that it be "kept within the bounds of law and order."

"We have grown tired of turning the other cheek," she declared. "Both our cheeks are now so blistered they are too sensitive for further blows."

Dr. Ervin Presides

The tempo of the mass demonstration was set by Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin, chairman of the meeting, who said: "We want to have an assurance that this country gives to us all the rights, privileges, protection and emoluments accorded to any other of its citizens. In other words, we want to belong to this democracy."

Dr. Ervin is also president of the New York division of the March-on-Washington Movement, which sponsored the meeting as the first of a series to be held in other sections of the country.

A. Clayton Powell Speaks

The meeting increased in fervor when the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., member of New York's city council, stated that colored people "are demanding a full share in dealing death blows to yesterday's world of jim crow. We will not rest until democracy is granted to us on a full and equal basis with all other people," he declared.

Rev. Powell

Frank Crosswaith

Frank R. Crosswaith, veteran labor leader, emphasized the advent of a new leadership from the masses when he stated that the meeting was a "funeral" for "the type of black man that America too long has known."

AN EDITORIAL

It's a War, Mr. Nelson

The reader will remember that there was an Adm. Husband E. Kimmel in charge of the Navy and a Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short in charge of the Army at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck.

He will also remember that 10 days after Pearl Harbor these two sleeping beauties were removed from their commands.

If we handled our Army and Navy the way we handle our dollar-a-year men, Kimmel would have been sent to help the Russian Navy defend Sevastopol and Short would probably have been promoted to field marshal.

As for Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, who investigated the Pearl Harbor affair—he'd be denounced as a cantankerous, prying, suspicious fellow, and removed from the bench.

* * *

One of Donald M. Nelson's most important tasks as head of the War Production Board (WPB) was to convert civilian industries to the making of war materials.

He assigned that part of his job to James Stewart Knowlson. As his principal assistant, Knowlson picked Philip D. Reed.

It was their job to stop the manufacture of radios and refrigerators and other articles of this kind as quickly as possible.

Some people were dubious of Nelson's choice of help. Knowlson is chairman of the board of Stewart-Warner and Reed is chairman of the board of General Electric. Both manufacture radios and refrigerators.

No one questioned their patriotism, as no one questioned the patriotism of Kimmel and Short. But it was felt that Knowlson and Reed would be only human if they hesitated to crack down on their own businesses.

* * *

Reed appointed a man named Robert R. Guthrie, also a businessman, and also a dollar-a-year man, as his assistant.

Guthrie was a different kind of a businessman and a different kind of a dollar-a-year man. He was a working director and a large stockholder in White Sewing Machine Co. when Reed made him assistant chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches.

Guthrie startled his superiors by selling his stock in White Sewing Machine and giving up his directorship because the sewing-machine industry was one of the industries he would have to shut down and convert to war.

When Guthrie announced this to John Lord O'Brian, chief counsel of the WPB, and to Reed, O'Brian said:

"You're certainly a rare bird."

Reed said he thought Guthrie's action was "silly."

Guthrie went on being "silly." He thought radios and refrigerators ought to have been converted to war more quickly. When he persisted, he was demoted and when he continued to persist, his powers were cut down again. When he couldn't stand it any longer, Guthrie resigned and said in public what he had been saying in private about the continuance of business-as-usual at the WPB.

When the Truman Committee investigated, at Nelson's request, it found that Knowlson and Reed were wrong and that Guthrie was right and that Guthrie's resignation and his public protest accomplished some good.

"The pall of inaction," the Truman Committee reported, "was lifted three days after Mr. Guthrie's resignation. . . ."

* * *

Industry cannot be converted by the turning of a switch, and one way to understand the loss of Tobruk in June is to go back to this loss of time in March and April.

One would think that Nelson would dismiss the men the Truman Committee had found guilty of slowing up the war effort and recall Guthrie, the man who woke the country up to what was going on.

Hadn't Nelson said:

"Any lagging in the conversion effort may lead directly to the death of American fighting men."

* * *

What is Guthrie's reward for shaking the dollar-a-year men out of their lethargy? Is he recalled to Washington and given another assignment in the WPB?

Guthrie was and Guthrie remains on the blacklist of the WPB. He is the boy who told tales out of school. He is the bounder who forgot his old school tie. He may look like a patriot to you and me, but to the dollar-a-year men he is the man who ratted on his own crowd.

What is the reward for Reed and his allies in WPB and the War Dept. for allowing aluminum to go into radios when it should have been going into planes?

Nelson is sending Reed to England as his representative on the British end of the Combined Anglo-American Production and Resources Board.

What is Knowlson's reward for letting GM's Frigidaire and General Electric and Stewart-Warner go on making refrigerators while their war orders for gun mounts and cartridge cases and bomb-rack assemblies waited?

Knowlson has just been promoted to the job of Nelson's deputy on the Combined Anglo-American Production and Resources Board.

* * *

Is the Combined Anglo-American Production and Resources Board so unimportant that we can afford to man it with those who have failed to make good elsewhere?

Isn't there an urgent need for coordinating the production and resources of Britain and America? Hasn't Libya demonstrated how poorly the Board has been doing its job? Is it likely that it will be strengthened by the addition of Knowlsons and Reeds?

Is this war so trivial an affair that we can afford to give new commands, higher commands, to the Kimmels and Shorts of industry after every one of their Pearl Harbors?

* * *

Mr. Nelson, this is a *war*.—I. F. STONE.

Japanese Infiltration

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Eleven employes of a concessionaire who peddled cane pennants labed "Made in Japan" at the Army War Show were fined yesterday for selling without a permit. The U. S. Army Intelligence investigated the affair after charges had been made that it was a plot "to confuse the American people." Show directors announced that purchasers could have their money back.

McNutt Lists 138 'Critical' Jobs Meriting Draft Deferments

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Here's a list of 138 trades and skills defined yesterday by Paul V. McNutt of the War Man Power Commission as "critical shortage occupations" in which workers are eligible for draft deferment.

McNutt said that deferment, not guaranteed, would be considered by local draft boards "to the extent required for the maintenance of essential activities." The most serious shortages, he said, exist in the metal-working and industrial-machinery trades and in occupations essential to shipbuilding, aircraft, tool and ordnance manufacture.

The list of potential deferment occupations follows:

A

Acetylene burner operator; airplane inspectors and woodworkers; armature winder, all-around; asbestos worker, general; assembler (firearms); assembler (ship and boatbuilding and repair).

B

Babbitter, bearing; batten maker (ship and boatbuilding and repair); boatbuilders, steel and wood; boilermakers and helpers, assembly and erection; boiler-shop mechanic; boiler-up (ship and boatbuilding and repair); boring-machine operator, automatic; boring-mill operator; bucker-up (construction, ship and boatbuilding and repair); burrer, hand.

C

Carpenter, ship centerless-grinder operator; chassis assembler, radio; chipper, metal; coil assembler, electric; coil winder, production; coremaker, all-around; crane rigger (ship and boatbuilding and repair); cylindrical-grinder operator.

D

Detail assembler; die maker; die maker, jewelry; die maker, textile printing; drop-hammer operator, skilled; dynamometer tester, motor.

E

Electrical assembler, testers (power equipment and radio); electricians airplane and ship; engine, lathe operator, external-grinder operator production.

F

Fabric worker, aircraft; filer, machine; final assembler, aircraft; fit-up man (boiler-making); flanging-press operator; floor assembler (machine shop); foreman (machine shop); foreman (nonferrous metal alloys and products); foreman (ship and boatbuilding and repair); forging-press operator; form builder; fox-lathe operator.

G

Gear-generator operator, all-around; gear-hobber operator, all-around; gear-shaper operator, all-around; gear-tooth grinder; Gisholt-lathe operator.

H - I

Hammersmith; heat treater; honing-machine operator; horizontal-boring-and-milling-machine operator; inspector (machine shop); inspector (optical goods); inspector, chief, casting; instrument makers (electrical, mechanical and optical); internal-grinder operator.

J - K - L

Jig-boring-machine operator; job setter (machine shop); joiner (ship building and repair); Keller-machine operator; lapping-machine operator; lay-out man (boilermaking, foundry and ship and boatbuilding); lens grinders and polishers; loftsman.

M - N

Machinists (all-around, bench, marine, marine gas-engine); milling-machine operator; molder, floor; mounter, eyeglass lens, nitrating-acid mixer.

O - P

Ordnanceman; oxyacetylene-cutting-machine operator; painters (boat, finish and rough); parachute packer; patternmaker, metal; pipe fitter; planner operator, metal; plate hanger (ship and boatbuilding and repair); precision-lens grinder; profiling-machine operator, skilled; punch-press operator, automatic.

R

Radial-drill-press operator; radio equipment assembler, special; riveters (aircraft, hydraulic, pneumatic, skilled); rivet-heater; rotary-surface-grinder operator; rotor-core assembler.

S

Screw-machine operator, semiautomatic; sectional-hydraulic-press operator; sheet-metal worker helper; ship fitter; ship rigger; skeleton assembler; skin man (aircraft); speed-lathe operator; steel-plate calker; still operator; straightener, hand; straightening-press operator; structural-steel lay-out man; surface-grinder operator, multiskilled.

T

Tank tester (ship and boatbuilding and repair); thread grinder (machine tool); thread-milling-machine operator; tool-grinder operator; tool hardeners, inspectors, makers; tubing-machine operator; turret-lathe operator; turret-lathe operator, automatic.

V - W - Y

Vertical-turret-lathe operator; welder, arc; welder, butt; welder, flash; wood calker, and yardman (ship and boatbuilding and repair).

Professor Fights Fish in Primary

Special Correspondence

ALBANY, July 7.—Rep. Hamilton Fish, isolationist friend of George Sylvester Viereck, Nazi propagandist, faces stiff competition in his campaign for re-election this year.

Assemblyman Emerson Fite, Vassar college professor, yesterday filed petitions to oppose Fish for the Republican designation in next month's primary elections.

And before midnight tonight, when the deadline for filing designations here for the primaries is reached, two other GOP candidates may enter the race—Augustus Bennet and State Sen. Allan A. Ryan, grandson of the late Thomas Fortune Ryan..

Ferd Hoyt, another aspirant for the seat held by Fish, is expected to file petitions as a Democratic candidate today.

Held as Saboteur

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Leo Nicholas Geller, a guard at the Bendix Co. plant here, was arrested yesterday on a charge of sabotage at a California aircraft factory where he formerly worked. FBI [illegible] said Geller, the day after Pearl Harbor, filed bolts of a large patrol bomber under construction for the Navy at the Consolidated Aircraft plant in San Diego.

Garden Rally, Drew 20,000, Protests Aired

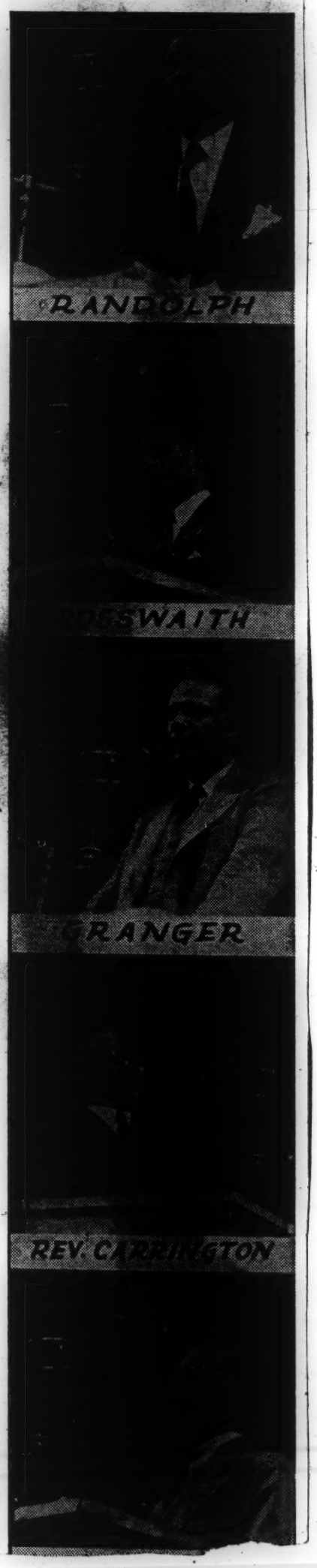
The beginning of a nation-wide drive to kill jimcro in America and to enlist one million members in the March on Washington Movement got off to an excellent start last week when some 20,000 Negroes packed Madison Square Garden in the greatest mass demonstration ever staged by Negroes.

Each speaker on the program and the timely playlet by Dick Campbell, *The Watchword Is Forward,* expressed the immediate need to bury home-made jimcrowism in the same grave the nation and allied forces are digging for hitler's nazism, mussolini's fascism and hirohito's militarism.

Among important items not mentioned in PV's last edition was the adoption of a petition for a mixed army of Negroes and whites, and announcement of the appointment of Frank R. Crosswaith, labor leader and columnist, to the NYC housing authority.

The most important outgrowth of the rally was the adoption of an eight-point program to fight discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups. It follows:

- repeal of every law which makes a distinction in treatment based on religion, creed, color or national origin,
- elimination of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces,
- legislation to strengthen the constitutional guarantee that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of the law, to end the disgrace of lynching,
- passage of the Pepper Poll Tax Bill, so that all barriers to the use of the right to vote are eliminated,
- withholding of federal funds from any agency which discriminates in the use of the funds,
- elimination of discrimination in jobs and job training,
- representation of Negro and other minority groups on administrative agencies, and
- representation for these groups on all missions, political and technical, which will be sent to the peace conference.



AMSTERDAM
New York Star-News
Saturday, June 27, 1942

"Uncle Tom's" Funeral

FRANK CROSSWAITH, keynoting the March-on-Washington Movement rally at the Garden last week, declared: "This is the first funeral I ever attended in Madison Square Garden. This is a funeral because, like every other black man, woman and and child here tonight, I am here to bury in the grave of forgetfulness the type of black man that America too long has known."

Mr. Crosswaith thus intimated that one of the main objectives in leadership strategy today is to rid the racial front of "Uncle Toms" and "Aunt Dinahs" so that the traditional, unholy business of selling us out and for a price, will be eliminated. Excellent. There is nothing more despicable, yet tragic, than the Negro with the bouncy legs, especially around the knees, whose head bobs up and down and whose teeth are perennially skinned at the slightest glance of a white person. He stands (or has stood) upon the threshold and with the two-faced cunning of centuries of experience inbred in him, waved to the rest of us to "keep quiet"; telling us "the time ain't ripe;" "you just got to stand white fo'ks; dey ain't all bad," etc.

Some day somebody is going to write a book on the art of Uncle Tomming. It has been an art all these years since slavery and a very profitable art to quite a number of us whom we all know. There was an excuse for a bouncy-legged "Uncle Tom" in the days of slavery when the "uncles" and the "aunts" got better food from the big house for their children in the plantation cabins by bowing and scraping and showing their teeth. But today—we don't want it if it has to come through an almost complete renunciation of manhood. We are at the stage today when "Uncle Toms" and "Aunt Dinahs" should be hunted out, ostracized and made into examples. We don't need them any more. The 20,000 who attended the New York "funeral" should be duplicated in every town, village and hamlet where we live throughout the length and breadth of this land until all are eliminated. Then, we can march on.

The Watchtower

By Roy Wilkins

BY this time the agents of various Government departments have studied reports on the mass meeting held June 16 at Madison Square Garden by the March - on - Washington Movement. If their reporters were careful workers, the Government men must know that the high point for the huge crowd of 18,000 persons was the little speech of Canada Lee, during the playlet staged by Dick Campbell, in a skit at the draft board.

Mr. Wilkins

Lee, taking the part of a man called up and classified as 1-A, said something like this: "I want you to know I ain't afraid. I don't mind fighting. I'll fight Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japs all at the same time, but I'm telling you I'll give those crackers down South the same damn medicine!"

Line Hits Jackpot

That was the line that "broke it up." The crescendo of applause was greater than at any time during the meeting. Screams, cheers, and hand-clapping made the Garden a bedlam. One woman yelled down from the balcony: "Say that again!" The crowd was generous with applause for all speakers, but that punch line spoken by Canada Lee hit the jackpot so far as emotional reaction was concerned.

The Government would do well to ask itself: "Why?"

The point is that our people, although keenly aware of all other injustices, and justifiably resentful because of them, still feel most strongly about the mistreatment of their soldiers in uniform. They hate the Red Cross Jim Crow blood bank. They hate restrictions in employment in wartime industries. They don't like the segregation in the army and navy with all the evils segregation always brings with it. They resent the restrictions placed upon our nurses and doctors. They hate the system which permits congressmen and senators from the South to dictate to the Federal Government and to spread the race-hating philosophy of Tunica, Miss., for example, throughout the U. S. Government.

But they are most bitter over the insults and actual physical assaults upon their men in uniform. They feel that if a man is good enough to be called to fight and possibly die for his country, then he is too good to be kicked around by either civilians or other soldiers.

If the Government would learn this lesson quickly it would save itself a lot of headaches and in one fell swoop would do much to lift the morale of its greatest minority group.

The Government could tell the little two-by-four towns in Dixie that there is a war on, that every man and woman is needed if we are to catch up to our enemies and win the victory, that neither local nor sectional race prejudices can be tolerated, that every man in the nation's uniform must have the same treatment, regardless of color. But the Government is timid. Government departments are so honeycombed with unreconstructed Southern whites that any liberal policy dies a-borning. The Negro has friends in every department, including war and navy. There are men in the war and navy departments who favor no segregation and full, equal rights. But these men are in the minority, and are not in positions powerful enough to launch their ideas.

There was no disloyalty at the Garden meeting. Probably 90 percent of the audience is buying War Bonds or otherwise supporting the war effort. Many had brothers, cousins, nephews and sons in the army or navy. But their self-respect demanded they register protest against "phony" and hypocritical democracy. This they did, emphatically. Will the Government heed them?

More Than 10,000 In Chicago At March On Washington Meeting

CHICAGO, Ill.—More than 10,000 Negroes jammed the Coliseum Friday night to participate in the March on Washington Movement's mass meeting—the second in a series of nation-wide meetings called to focuss attention on discriminatory practices against Negroes by the government and private industry.

Attorney Charles W. Burton, regional director of the movement, presided at the meeting, the highlight of which was the dramatization of the playlet, "The Watchword Is Forward," written and directed by Dick Campbell, of New York City, and acted by local talent.

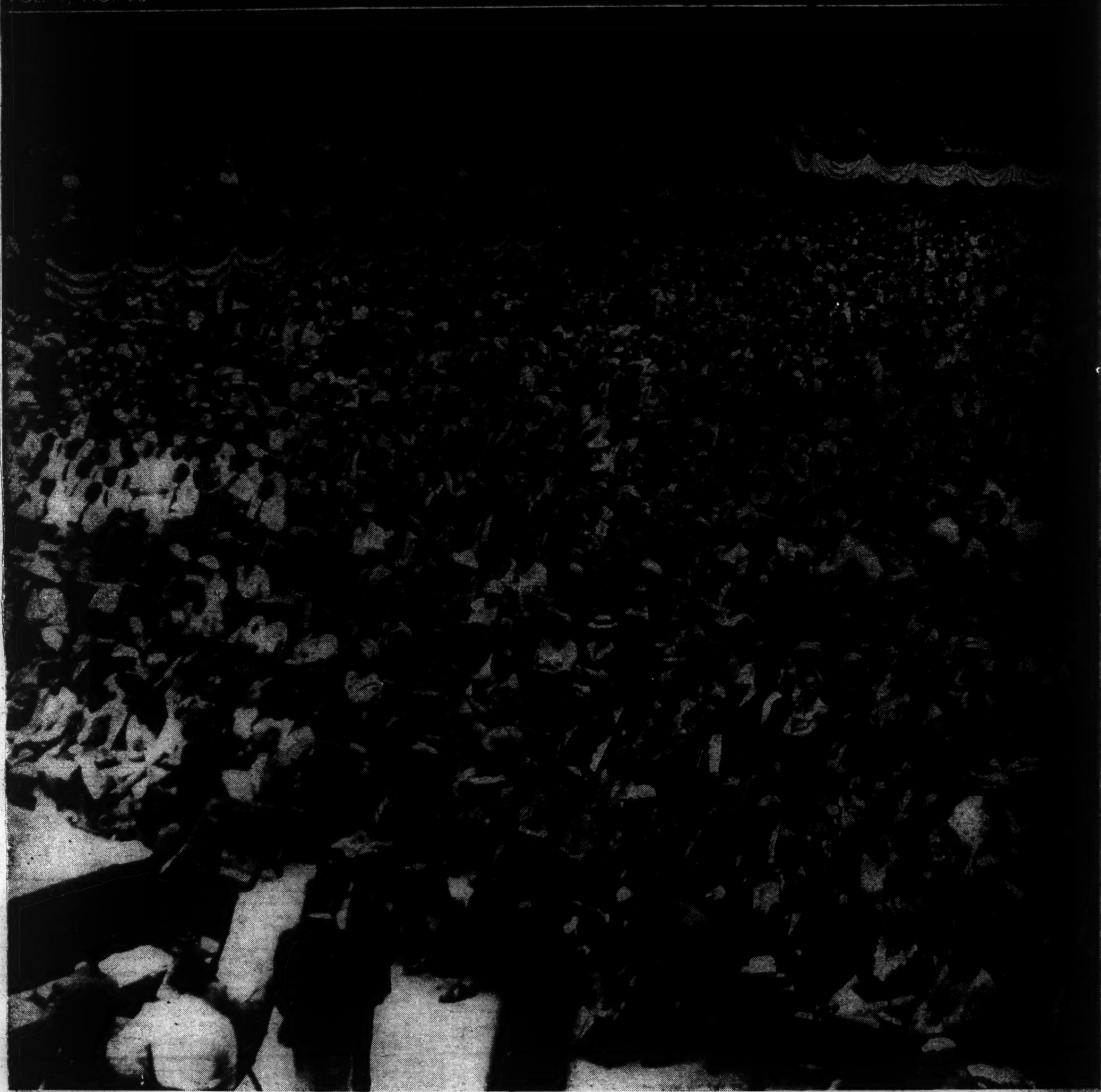
Speakers at the rally included A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and national director of the March On Washington Movement; Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP; Milton P. Webster and Alderman Earl Dickerson, members of the FEPC, and Dr. A. B. Terrell, president of the Chicago Physicians' Association.

A Militant Paper

PEOPLE'S
The VOICE
AMERICA'S GREATEST NEGRO NEWSPAPER

Serving All People

VOL. 1, NO. 20 NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 27, 1942 10¢



Mass Meeting at Madison Square Garden

This immense crowd swarmed into the Garden last Tuesday nite at the call of the March on Washington Movement, in protest over neglect of the Negro in war industry, and to formulate a program to combat native fascism. It was the largest such meeting ever held in New York, and the most orderly. Speakers were outstanding leaders of the community, the crowd listened intently, passed resolutions, were glad they attended. Other fotos, story on page 2 (M. Smith foto).

HIGHLIGHTS, FOOTNOTES ON NEW YORK'S PROTEST RALLY

NEW YORK CITY, June 25—Every single New York daily newspaper, except the New York Times, turned a cold shoulder to advance publicity for the tremendous "March-On-Washington" rally at the Madison Square Garden here Tuesday night. The fact that 25,000 New Yorkers turned out, in spite of this, is an unusual tribute to the pulling power, co-operation of the Negro allies with the Committee and a credit to the press relations and publicity job done by the Amsterdam Star-News' J. Robert Smith.

* * * * * *

Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., took the opportunity to announce to the vast audience formally his intention to seek Congressional election, confirming what has long been buzzed on Rumor Row.. The shrewd clergyman-publisher did not, however, allow his PEOPLE'S VOICE to be scooped on the story. As he leaving the meeting, going uptown saw "PV" on the newsstands with the announcement streamered on the front page.

* * * * * *

Back to the subject of publicity and the meeting, the Communist Daily Worker took a strange stand, went overboard to let its readers know it did not approve A. Philip Randolph or "March-On-Washington's" efforts. Sunday's Worker carried a piece authored by Ben Davis Jr., in which the latter attacked Randolph as a friend of "defeatists," stated it could not "sanction this meeting without reservation." Alibi for the opposition was the contention that the Randolph committee's publicity, literature did not take a definite stand against the Axis and for participation in the war effort of the United Nations. This was, of course, untrue.

In Tuesday's edition of the D. W., Davis accused Randolph of "playing ball" with Norman Thomas and the Socialist Party, specifically intimating Randolph was "working with the Socialist Party to exploit the just demands of the Negro people against this war and against the best interests of Negroes.

* * * * * *

"March On Washington's" Rally, though deadly in earnest, was not without its humorous notes, as witness. . . Rev. S. T. Eldridge (Prexy, Baptist Ministers' Alliance of Greater New York and Vicinity): "After this world conflict is over, we want to be a part of this democracy. We don't want to be like a label on a bottle—all around it, but not in it." . . Dr. Channing H. Tobias (Director Colored Division, YMCA): "After this Niagara of eloquence which has preceded me, the only degree of distinction left for me is to confine myself to the time limit." (P.S.—He did. Each speaker was to have a five-minute period. Dr. Tobias finished in four minutes, 30 seconds flat.) . . Rev. W. O. Carrington (President, AME Zion Ministers' Alliance of Greater New York) in his definition of an orator: "A fellow who instead of saying that two plus two equals four, states: 'When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a person to take the figure two and to add to that figure a sum of like denomination, I believe that I can say without fear of reasonable contradition, that the result of this process will ultimately and inevitably result in the figure four.'" . . . Illustrating the power of unity . . "Anybody might tackle a single hornet, but everybody will have a healthy respect for a hornet's nest." . . Dryest humor of all issued from Urban League's Lester Granger. . . Most spontaneous laughter was caused by Dick Campbell's especially-penned sketch, "The Watchword Is Forward," showing as it did the human foibles and weaknesses of "handerkchief head" folk of the race, and the embarrassment and discomfort of whites attempting evasively to explain discrimination policies against Negroes.

* * * * * *

To Mary McLeod Bethune go orchids for most ringing appeal of evening . . to Rev. Powell for most militant, fighting speech . . to Rev. John LaFarge (associate editor, America) for most dispassionate, searching analysis . . to Frank R. Crosswaith (chairman, Negro Labor Committee) for most passionate, moving plea . . to Walter White for most eloquent, informed diagnosis. . . to Lester Granger for most matter of fact, down-to-earth treatment . . to the Rev. Thomas S. Harten for showmanship in handling fund-raising, his wit, eloquence inspiring more than 100 folk in audience to give five-dollar bills over and above regular collection . . to Committee's National Director, A. Philip Randolph, the greatest spontaneous applause, lasting fully three minutes, only then ceasing at his plea of the lateness of the hour.

* * * * * *

ORATORICAL GEMS:

We are not against this war. We are too intelligent to be against it. To what avail would it be for us to gain democracy and to lose our country?" (Dr. Lawrence Ervin, meeting chairman) . . . "I want all America to understand that we will never strike our flag. On the contrary, we will eternally protect it with all that we have in courage, in faith, in endurance. At the same time, we want our flag to protect us—at home in our right to produce and live, abroad in our willingness to sacrifice and die." (Mary McLeod Bethune) . . . "To those who say 'The Negro is disloyal'—to them I say, 'we are the most loyal group in America,' and it is because of that loyalty that we are demanding a full share of this democracy, for if we did not love democracy, we would have none of it and we would not be gathered here tonight. We would say to hell with the war.'" (Adam Powell) . . . "We are here to repudiate the traitorous elements within our country which regard more highly their prejudices than an ultimate United Nations Victory. We are here to remind our government that it is the denial of rights, rather than the protest against that denial, which is the true threat to democracy and to constitutional government." (Dr. Channing Tobias) . . "Here we stand at last, crying to our native land, give us liberty or give us death." . . (Frank Crosswaith) . . "Even if Japan surrendered unconditionally tomorrow, her capitulation would provide only a brief interlude of peace unless the white world believes and acts without reservation to make certain that discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed or color be abolished." (Walter White) . . "This meeting was not called to embarrass the President or our Government. The fact of the matter is, they have embarrassed themselves and we are trying to help them find a way out." (Rev. Eldridge) . . "Yes, we love peace. But there can be no peace in America, until there is peace for the black man throughout the length and breadth of the nation—peace for every American citizen from the lowliest to the most high." . . "Tanks, guns, ships, planes, submarines must be built, and black workers stand ready to do their full share. Don't let color prejudice defeat America." . . (Arthur Reed) . . "This meeting tonight is evidence of the fact that

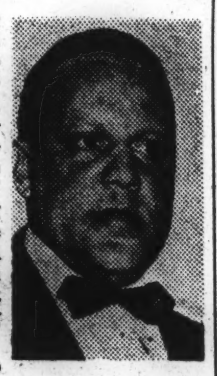
FEP Hearings

DIXIE DIE-HARDS THREATEN BUT F. D. ROOSEVELT MUST STAND FIRM.

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

THE Fair Employment Practices Committee is holding hearings in Birmingham, Alabama and the South doesn't like it. So I'm going to give a word of advice to the Administration about the whole thing.

In the first place, I wouldn't take the ranting and raving of some of the die-hard Southerners too seriously. It's true that they are having plenty to say and are bringing a lot of pressure on the administration. Just recently I read the leading editorial in a magazine called "Alabama" — "The News Magazine of the Deep South." The forecoming hearings were discussed and the population incited to riot in the following terms:



Mr. Cayton

"Of all the brazen halo-wearing missionaries of New Deal Socialism who have sought to reconstruct a sinning South, the representatives and members of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, soon to conduct their race trials in Birmingham, constitute the gravest threat yet to the time-honored right of Southerners to direct the social development of their own region . . . But now as never before, when the South is running its vast industrial machinery at top war speed, the disturbance of the delicate relationships of the races is likely to cause the greatest possible amount of harm. Even the most starry-eyed Washington dreamers should have the sanity to desist from juggling his dynamite in one of the nation's principal war production powerhouses. If any matter should be left in status quo for the duration, certainly the Southern race problem should.

It is pointless to indicate that this attitude is the very thing which will lose the war for us; that this mentality will prevent us from fully utilizing our manpower, from unifying our people or from setting an example for our non-white allies, the Chinese, the Indians and all the others. That southern gentry is incapable of understanding even their own self-interest, much less the wider implications of the necessity of moulding a new democratic world.

DIXIE DOES A LOT OF TALKING

But the administration should not take this too seriously. The South has been fighting labor and racial reforms from the inception of the Roosevelt Administration, and has greeted each bit of progressive legislation with threats of dire consequences. During the NRA, Southern manufacturers revolted against the steel code because the North-South wage differential of 15 cents an hour for unskilled labor was not considered enough. They did a lot of talking about subnormal Negro labor as a justification to establish even a greater differential. One manufacturer stated: "Sherman's march to the sea was no more destructive than the NRA is going to be in the South. Before it is over, we may have secession." The Administration put through the code and there was no secession and the South had to take it and like it.

AN even more successful attack on the "right of the South to treat their racial problem according to their own likes" was the complete abolishment of the North-South wage differential by John L. Lewis in the coal mining industry. Again the South hollered, said what it was going to do, but the big fellow didn't back down and now Negroes in the South receive the same basis of pay for mining coal as do white workers in the North.

LEWIS STILL DANGEROUS

This all leads up to a couple of things I would like to impress on the Administration in connection with the Fair Employment Committee hearings. The South didn't secede during the NRA period, although the Administration did back down to an extent and didn't try to abolish the differentials. John L. Lewis, with his bluff and bluster, completely wiped out the differentials in coal. This is the point: If the Administration has the courage to face this problem out—the problem of forcing the integration of Negroes into industry throughout the South—the South will take it. If they vacillate one single bit and give away as they did in the NRA period, they will lose the confidence of the working population of that entire section and of Negroes throughout the country. Then I would predict that John L. Lewis will come along and do just as he did in coal. They say that Lewis is a dangerous man and that the Administration is afraid of him. If they don't act more courageously now than they did during the NRA, they will be delivering the leadership of Negroes (and for that matter, poor whites) right into his hands.

THERE is going on at this time an internal struggle for power, which will break out into the open after, or perhaps even during, the war. Lewis seems to be on one side and the Administration, at least the liberal elements of the Administration, on the other. The working population of the South, especially the Negro population, will follow the side that gets them the most concessions. If the administration does not show courage in this situation and eventually abolish the poll tax so that Congress is not dominated by reactionary Southerners, then Lewis will lead a mass movement which will do just that.

ROOSEVELT MUST ACT

The Fair Employment Committee hearings in Birmingham is just one indication that the lines are being drawn. Roosevelt will have to stop acting like a politician and act like a statesman, inside of the United States, and give the franchise to those who are on his side and on the side of democracy before someone else recruits them for the side of reaction.

would have none of it and we would not be gathered here tonight. We would say to hell with the war.'" (Adam Powell) . . . "We are here to repudiate the traitorous elements within our country which regard more highly their prejudices than an ultimate United Nations Victory. We are here to remind our government that it is the denial of rights, rather than the protest against that denial, which is the true threat to democracy and to constitutional government." (Dr. Channing Tobias) . . "Here we stand at last, crying to our native land, give us liberty or give us death." . . (Frank Crosswaith) . . "Even if Japan surrendered unconditionally tomorrow, her capitulation would provide only a brief interlude of peace unless the white world believes and acts without reservation to make certain that discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed or color be abolished." (Walter White) . . "This meeting was not called to embarrass the President or our Government. The fact of the matter is, they have embarrassed themselves and we are trying to help them find a way out." (Rev. Eldridge) . . "Yes, we love peace. But there can be no peace in America, until there is peace for the black man throughout the length and breadth of the nation—peace for every American citizen from the lowliest to the most high." . . "Tanks, guns, ships, planes, submarines must be built, and black workers stand ready to do their full share. Don't let color prejudice defeat America." . . (Arthur Reed) . . "This meeting tonight is evidence of the fact that Negroes are determined to bury Jim-Crow in the same grave with Hitler's Nazism, Mussolini's Fascism and Hirohito's militarism." . .(A. Philip Randolph).

Most significant, shortest speech was from National Baptist Convention, President D. V. Jemison. Describing a recent trip in Southern States, Jemison recounted that he entered a jim-crow train and was asked by the steward what he wanted.

"I told him I wanted the same thing the other people wanted." Jemison declared to his audience, "and he gave it to me." On this, the Baptist leader ended his minute speech. The audience got the point and cheered wildly.

* * * * * *

Better than a thousand speeches, more dramatic was Dick Campbell's sketch, graphically picturing Negroes being denied opportunity by naval recruiting officers, draft board officials, unions and hospitals (in regard Negro doctors, nurses). Modest Canada Lee in the role of a draftee was eloquent. . . Outstanding musical offerings were Babe Wallace's singing of his own "Song of Dorie Miller," Blanche Thomas' Choral Group's rendition of "We Are Americans Too" and Amanda Randolph's "Brown Soldier Boy." Fess Finlay's orchestra turned in a neat job.

WHITE CHURCHMEN 'ALL OUT' ON

FEDERAL COUNCIL URGES ACTION, NOW

National Body Directs "Message To Our Fellow-Christians," Urging Action Towards Real Christian Brotherhood.

NEW YORK, June 25—The executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches in a "Message to Our Fellow-Christians" today urged churches to set their own houses in order in the matter of race discrimination, saying:

"Out of the churches of America must come leaders who . . . vigorously oppose all policies and practices of racial discrimination in the armed forces; (who) work constructively for the relieving of the acute white-Negro tensions growing up in camp and war industrial communities; (and who) as employers or workers give strong support to President Roosevelt's executive order against discrimination in industry. . . ."

The message, which was directed to the members of the 24 national denominations which comprise the Federal Council, declared that "Racial discriminations against Negroes and other minority groups has persisted in our communities partly because it has not been eliminated from our churches. . . . The achievement of the Christian ideal of democracy in our nation falls short because of the lack of clearer demonstration in our churches. Men and women of all races should be warmly welcomed among their members.

"The experience of our missionaries . . . has shown conclusively that we need to achieve justice and fellowship among racial groups in our own land in order to show the sincerity of our belief in the Gospel we carry to the peoples of other lands."

CHICAGO EXPECTS 20,000 AT PROTEST MEET FRIDAY

CHICAGO, Ill., June 25—(ANP)—A protest mass meeting against Negro injustices, sponsored by the March-on-Washington Committee, is expetced to bring 20,000 Negroes to the Coliseum on Friday night with A. Philip Randolph, Walter White and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune listed as principal speakers.

The meeting specifically will foment sentiment against the killing of Negro soldiers, discrimination in the army and navy, the Sojourner Truth riots, separation of blood by the Red Cross and discrimination in defense industries.

A blackout in the Southside community between 9 and 10 p. m. has been asked.

WHAT NOW?

Last week the March on Washington Movement staged its widely advertised mass meeting in New York's Madison Square Garden.

Eighteen thousand Negroes and some whites were in attendance to listen to five hours of speech making and musical renditions.

It was an impressive gathering, this massing of eighteen thousand Negroes with but a single thought: i. e., the ending of discrimination against Negroes in the war effort.

The meeting has become history, the newspaper clippings have been collected, the assorted orators and singers have departed to their respective homes, and the lengthy resolutions have been sent to high officials who are now aware (not for the first time!) that Negroes are dissatisfied with a jim crow status.

Well, what now? Eighteen thousand Negroes have cheered the obvious, but what are they going to do about it? What have the leaders of the movement told them to do about it? We do not know and we doubt that anybody else knows.

No definite move or series of moves have been suggested or advocated.

All we have so far are ear-splitting generalities and blowsy platitudes. We do not have a program. Nor does there exist any machinery for carrying out a program if there were one.

It is one thing to get a mass of people together and steam them up to go places, but it is quite another thing to organize them effectively to execute a prescribed program.

We believe that much can be accomplished by organizing the masses of American Negroes IF the organizers possess vision, courage and especially administrative ability.

Negro mass movements are nothing new in American history nor was the New York meeting unique. The masses have been periodically organized only to be led astray by earnest, well-meaning but incompetent people.

The nearest approach we have had to an intelligently administered mass movement is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with its 70,000 dues-paying members, its well-written propaganda, its trained staff and its army of volunteer local officers.

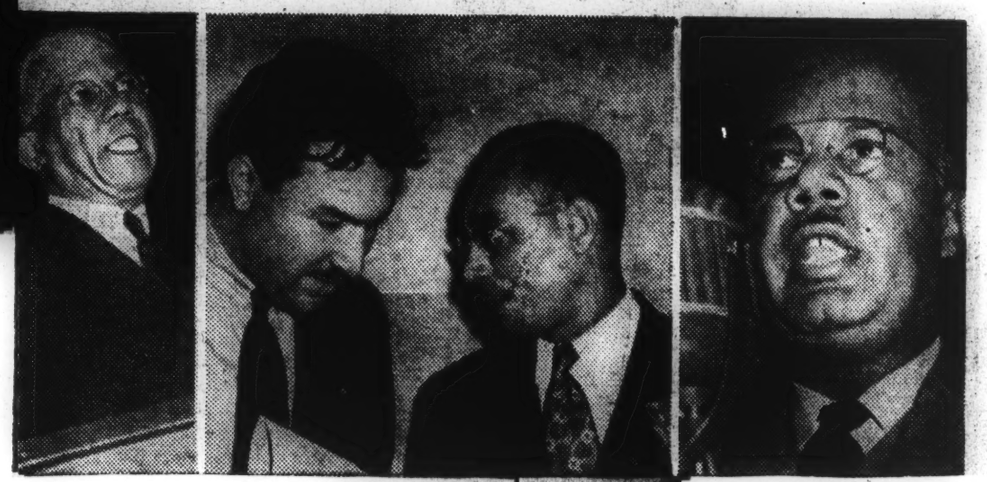
Neither the March on Washington Movement nor the National Negro Congress has offered any improvement over the NAACP, although admittedly there is tremendous room for improvement in the program, tactics and administration of the latter organization. Indeed, the younger movements seem to be covering the same ground no less ineptly and are consequently unnecessary.

And so, having staged another mass meeting, what now? Is there going to be any new action? If so, what kind, where and when?

DISCRIMINATION

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND STRONG . . . AT NEW YORK CITY'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN . . . HEAR SPEAKERS

TAKE MILITANT STAND FOR DEMOCRACY



Twenty-five thousand Negro Americans participated in the gigantic "March on Washington" movement at Madison Square Garden in New York last Tuesday night, as many of the nation's most militant speakers denounced the Axis and the foes of liberty within our home borders. From this colorful, historic exhibition of unity came an epochal eight-point program designed to improve the conditions of 13,000,000 citizens of the United States. Pictured above are some of the brilliant leaders whose declarations brought thunderous ovations from the inspired audience. Left to right: A. Philip Randolph, the man behind the gun, national director of the "March on Washington Movement". Here is the mother of imprisoned Odell Waller, condemned sharecropper, who pleaded: "My boy is a good boy, please save him; he's all I've got." Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, who declared "Democracy belongs to everyone." Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, shown here with Mrs. A. Philip Randolph, Bessye Bearden and Francis Williams of the Price Administrator's Office. "A new Negro has arisen in America," Dr. Bethune said. Rev. W. O. Carrington, president of the AME Zion Ministers' Alliance of New York, was also one of the speakers. Councilman Adam Powell and Frank Crosswaith, two of New York's most prominent leaders, thrilled the audience with their speeches. Last, but not least, Lester B. Granger, Urban League director, who spoke brilliantly.

Lower photo is a general view of the gigantic mass meeting. People from all walks of life attended and participated.—Photos by Rowe and International News.

The New York Age
SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1942

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

THOSE who remember the bitter fights led by the National Negro Congress, the International Labor Defense, the New York Daily Worker and other Communist-supported organizations in behalf of the Scottsboro boys, the share-croppers, the WPAers and Home Reliefers—the ignorant, disfranchised and oppressed peoples of this country—during the depression days must be mystified at the present attitude of the Communist Party and its supporters.

Since Russia entered the war on the side of the Allies, they have taken the position that winning the war, and opening a second European front to help the Russians beat Germany are the paramount issues and the discussion of any domestic issues at this time is disrupting to the war unity so necessary to victory.

Instead of leading the fight against discrimination and jim-crowism of the Negro, Ben Davis jr., of the Daily Worker and Dr. Max Yergan of the National Negro Congress and others of kindred thought are now political bedfellows with the white South and its leaders who insist that now's the time to keep silent on these issues.

The National Negro Congresss instead of trying to aid the March On Wahsington Committe in its protest mass meeting at Madison Square Garden spent several hundred dollars advertising in the Negro press in what was construed by many as an attempt to sabotage this meeting. The ad intimated that this demand for full and equal participation in the war effort on the part of the of the Negro was hampering the war effort warned:

> "Those who would use selfishly the just demands of the Negro people to obstruct America's war program are not friends of the Negro. They work for Hitler."

And in The Sunday Worker of June 14, Ben Davis used two full columns in an open letter to A. Philip Randolph to explain why The Worker could not give publicity to the Madison Square Garden mass meeting. The burden of his argument was the same as that of Westbrook Pegler—that agitation for democracy at home at this time is hampering the war effort—but Pegler was more candid and terse than our Communist friends.

It's a strange sight to see known Communists who led a wave of strikes under the banner of the CIO, prior to June 1941, and who have been the severest critics of American democracy, now prate about their patriotism and love American institutions, including race prejudice as practiced in this country.

The Negro can less afford to keep silent at this time than at any time in his history. For the record shows that we only get what we are willing to fight and die for. At the same time we are fighting to repel an invading foe, we must insist that our neighbors here at home realize and recognize us as and give us all the rights and privileges of Americans too.

FEATURE PAGE

Southern Rule of Nation Is Absolute

Dixie Solons Dominate U. S. Committee Chairmanships

Walter White Touches on Issue in Speech Tuesday at Madison Square Garden Rally

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

In his reference to the control of Congress, and therefore, to a great extent, the affairs of the Government by southerners through important committee chairmanships, Walter White, U. A. A. C. P. executive, obviously didn't have time to tell the whole story during his speech before the 20,000 people attending the March-on-Washington rally at Madison Square Garden June 16.

Mr. White

To the uninitiated, Mr. White's remarks might not have been too significant, but to those who understand the organization of Congress, and its operations, it will readily be comprehended what he was driving at. However, some additional information concerning the makeup of the Congress and of the men who dominate the committees through chairmanships should serve to enlarge the picture Mr. White was seeking to portray.

Many Fascists Here

Said he, "The plain, bitter truth is that the thinking and action on the problem of race in our country are determined almost completely by the most Fascist-minded elements in the deepest and darkest South.

"This element," he declared, "which practiced Naziism long before Hitler was born—almost completely dominates our Federal Government. Our President, our Army, our Navy, our Government generally are afraid to challenge or to offend these southern demogogues by eliminating the color line.

"Disfranchisement," he continued, "of black people has inevitably brought about the disfranchisement of an overwhelming majority of the white people of the deep South. Thus, today, the South with only a little over one-fourth of the population of the United States, holds more than 50 percent of the chairmanships in the United States House of Representatives and Senate. They have achieved this," he pointed out, "under a Democratic Administration through the ease by which demagogues can get themselves elected and re-elected with ridiculous ease through the rotten borough system of the South."

Mr. White then went on to invite attention to the list of Senate chairman of important committees.

"Chairman of the Appropriations Committee," he noted, "is Carter Glass of Virginia."

But before presenting the whole picture, it should be pointed out here that chairmanships of committees are attained through seniority, with the majority party in the House or Senate, electing the ranking member on the committee as its chairman. The ranking member of the minority party retains his seniority, and when and if the pendulum swings would be entitled to the chairmanship, and Senator Glass, if he is re-elected would thus become the ranking minority member.

Mr. White pointed to the Agriculture Committee, naming "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina as its chairman. Second ranking member on the Democratic side is Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, while the ranking member on the Republican side (who, in fact, is listed as an Independent) is Nebraska's George W. Norris.

Speaking of Senator Thomas Connally of Texas, chairman of the powerful and extremely important Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. White said, "Tom Connally of Texas who Life Magazine recently said would be the most influential of Americans at the peace conference in troweling out the new world. I invite you to read," he said, "his bitterly sardonic comments on Negroes during the seven weeks' filibuster which he led against the anti-lynching bill in 1937. Having read them, I invite you to consider the kind of world Connally would trowel out with his attitude of contempt for colored people."

Fish Is Big Issue

Directly behind Senator Connally as number two Democrat on the enormously important Foreign Relations Committee is Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, while the ranking Republican member is Hiram W. Johnson of California.

With all the discussion centering around Republican Hamilton Fish of New York, it might be somewhat enlightening to reveal that Representative Fish is the ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee in the House, and will become chairman in the event the Republicans win out in November and Fish is re-elected. Because of his views on the international situation, Fish, as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee might prove tremendously embarrassing to the Administration's war and post-war programs—that is, in case Mr. Fish is the archi- [illegible] he is said to be. In [illegible] circles, [illegible] with the [illegible] that Representative Fish would also take over the chairmanship of the powerful Rules Committee of which he is ranking member is believed in some circles to have played a prominent, yet subtle part in the campaign to defeat Representative Fish. The Foreign Relations Committee's present chairman is Sol Bloom of New York, while the Rules Committee is headed by Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, dean of the House, who was elected to Congress in 1906 and has served continuously ever since. The Rules Committee in the Senate is bossed by Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, with McKellar of Tennessee, the second in command. Michigan's veteran, Arthur H. Vandenberg is the ranking Republican.

Referring to the committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, which he said is becoming increasingly important because of the global nature of the war and post-war world, Mr. White stated. "it is headed by Senator Tydings

the United States, holds more than 50 percent of the chairmanships in the United States House of Representatives and Senate. They have achieved this," he pointed out, "under a Democratic Administration through the ease by which demagogues can get themselves elected and re-elected with ridiculous ease through the rotten borough system of the South."

Mr. White then went on to invite attention to the list of Senate chairman of important committees.

"Chairman of the Appropriations Committee," he noted, "is Carter Glass of Virginia."

But before presenting the whole picture, it should be pointed out here that chairmanships of committees are attained through seniority, with the majority party in the House or Senate, electing the ranking member on the committee as its chairman. The ranking member of the minority party retains his seniority, and when and if the pendulum swings and his party becomes the majority, the House or Senate is thus organized by the new majority party and the individual who was the ranking member of the minority party becomes the chairman of the committee in the new Congress.

Glass Is Head Man

Now in the case of Chairman Glass of the Appropriations Committee the second ranking Democratic member is Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, who, in the present Congress, would become chairman in case of the death of Senator Glass, or would be entitled to the chairmanship in the next Congress if Senator Glass were defeated, but the Democrats elected a majority.

On the other hand, if the Republicans won the Senate at the next election, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, the present ranking Republican member

and the other that Representative Fish would also take over the chairmanship of the powerful Rules Committee of which he is ranking member is believed in some circles to have played a prominent, yet subtle part in the campaign to defeat Representative Fish. The Foreign Relations Committee's present chairman is Sol Bloom of New York, while the Rules Committee is headed by Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, dean of the House, who was elected to Congress in 1906 and has served continuously ever since. The Rules Committee in the Senate is bossed by Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, with McKellar of Tennessee, the second in command. Michigan's veteran, Arthur H. Vandenberg is the ranking Republican.

Referring to the committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, which he said is becoming increasingly important because of the global nature of the war and post-war world, Mr. White stated, "it is headed by Senator Tydings of Maryland." His second in command is Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona; the ranking Republican member is Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

Stifled Anti-Lynching Bill

Mr. White made special reference to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives where he said anti-lynching bills have been tied up for year. Of Chairman Hatton Sumners of Texas he said, "openly boasted he would never permit even a hearing on any anti-lynching bill as long as he was chairman, and today his committee refuses to report out the anti-poll tax bill."

New York's Emanuel Celler is next up behind Representative Sumners, and ranking Republican is the Kansan, U. S. Guyer, who proposed an anti-poll tax bill, only to have it pigeon-hole for good by Sumners and his crowd in committee. Incidentally, an anti-poll tax measure sponsored by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida is now pending in Congress.

"In the light of the control of our government by these men who spit upon democracy wherever the Negro is involved," Mr. White said, "is there any wonder that meetings like this are

(Continued on Page 24)

NEW YORK SEABOARD
Pittsburgh Courier

PITTSBURGH, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1942 PRICE TEN CENTS

25,000 [redacted]roval

As Speak[redacted] Democracy"

"VICTORY ABROAD, AT HOME" IS THEME

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK CITY, June 25—Forming a wildly-cheering cross-section which cut boldly across political, denominational and social lines, a vast audience, 25,000 strong, jammed to seating capacity this city's huge Madison Square Garden Tuesday night, to voice lusty approval of A. Philip Randolph's "March-On-Washington" Movement and to participate in the greatest race meeting in this city's history.

To the accompaniment of a shattering applause from 25,000 pairs of hands, cries from 25,000 lungs, the nation's most militant Negro leaders expounded the central theme that Negro America's destiny lies in defeat of the Axis, but that Negro Americans are dedicated to the task also of crushing the foes of liberty within the confines of their native land.

A NEW NEGRO HAS RISEN

Keynoting the rally, Chairman Lawrence Ervin told the audience in the flag-bedecked Garden that "peaceful assembly" is the inalienable right of citizens who desire "changes that may affect our social, political and economic welfare."

Issuing a ringing challenge to the nation, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of Youth, Negro Division of the National Youth Administration, heralded the birth of "the new Negro".

"A new Negro has arisen in America," Dr. Bethune declared.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

(Continued from Page 1)

"He is here in Madison Square Garden tonight. He is neither young nor old—he is just new. You are seeking full freedom, justice, respect and opportunity. You are militant in spirit. You are unwilling to accept less than the Constitution guarantees to you as citizens of the world's greatest democracy. You are no longer begging—you are insisting, because you realize that America, the only country you know and the country you love, cannot be preserved nine-tenths free and one-tenth oppressed."

His fiery oratory punctuated by waves of applause, roars of approval, Councilman-Publisher Adam C. Powell, Jr., painted a brutally clear picture of a world at the crossroads. One way leads into the old world of poverty, crime and hatred, jim crow, oppression and injustice, the Councilman warned. The other road leads upward into a new world of justice for all, equal rights, civil liberties, proper housing and equal economic opportunity, he added.

PEACE MAY BE LOST

Dramatically upholding the loyalty of "black Americans from black Crispus Attucks shedding his blood on Boston Commons, to black Dorie Miller, manning a machine gun at Pearl Harbor," Powell served notice on the government of the United States that:

"The war can be won without us, but unless we are included, the peace will most certainly be lost."

Introduced as "the only white man who readily accepted an invitation to speak out at this meeting of many invited," the Rev. John La Farge, S. J., Associate Editor of the Catholic Publication, "America", told his listeners that "the supreme front of all, where ultimately the world's business will be decided, is the home circle of each and every American citizen".

ONE STANDARD OF CITIZENSHIP

"What wins or loses there, will clamp the final decision upon the battles of the globe," the priest contended. La Farge branded as calumnies and legends the theory that Negroes cannot work side by side in factory and shipyard with those of other races, without arousing friction and antagonism.

Main purpose of the meeting, Dr. Channing Tobias, YMCA Senior Work Secretary, told the meeting was to inform the government that the Negro insists upon a "single standard" of citizenship. "No double standard ever won a war," Dr. Tobias declared.

Eloquently presented by Chairman Ervin as "the unchallenged spokesman for 13,000,000 Americans," the NAACP's militant Walter White bluntly stated that "the thousand million brown and yellow peoples of the Orient and the 155 millions of black people in Africa just don't believe that the white world believes that the age of imperialism is ended".

WANT PACIFIC CHARTER

It will take the extension of the Atlantic Charter to the Pacific and the full integration of Negroes in the war effort and civilian activity plus the abolition of jim crow to convince the darker races of the good faith of the United Nations, White counselled. The N. A. A. C. P. executive advocated "forthright action by President Roosevelt in cooperation with the leaders of the colored world—Chiang Kai-shek of China, Gandhi, Nehru and Azab of India; Manual Quezon of the Philippines and Haile Selassie of Ethiopia—to draft a Pacific Charter which, put into execution with the Atlantic Charter will form a world charter of freedom."

White quoted names and committees to illustrate his argument that the "prejudice-ridden" South is in the saddle of the Senate and Representatives. Grim boos greeted his allusion to George of Georgia, Connally of Texas and many other legislators known for their anti-Negro attitudes.

With an eloquence unsurpassed by any speaker of the evening, labor leader Frank Crosswaith threw down the gauntlet to American democracy.

"Flesh of my flesh, blood of my blood, bone of my bone, I have a son who lives tonight somewhere on a European front", Crosswaith cried. "I cannot see him and he cannot see me. I cannot hear him, nor can he hear my voice. He is ready to fight, he is willing to die for democracy and I am resigned to have it so. But I believe that he is willing to die because he has faith that his sacrifice may make it possible for his children, his race, his nation to enjoy the light of a new and all-encompassing freedom."

RANDOLPH PRESENTED

"The biggest job before Americans today is to help America find her soul," the Rev. W. O. Carrington, president of the AMEZ Ministers' Alliance of New York state.

"The Negro has no other flag, has no other land, has no other love than America," Lester Granger, Urban League Executive Director, pointed out.

High point in the meeting was the presentation of the genius behind the scenes of the Movement. Hailed as "the greatest leader since Douglass," A. Philip Randolph talked briefly, simply.

The man who welded the Negro Pullman Car Porters into a mighty organization, received an indication of their respect. When he rose to approach the speakers' stand amid the extended cheering of an audience which had risen, as a man, to its feet, a large delegation of Pullman Porters remained standing to hail him with a few lines of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' theme song.

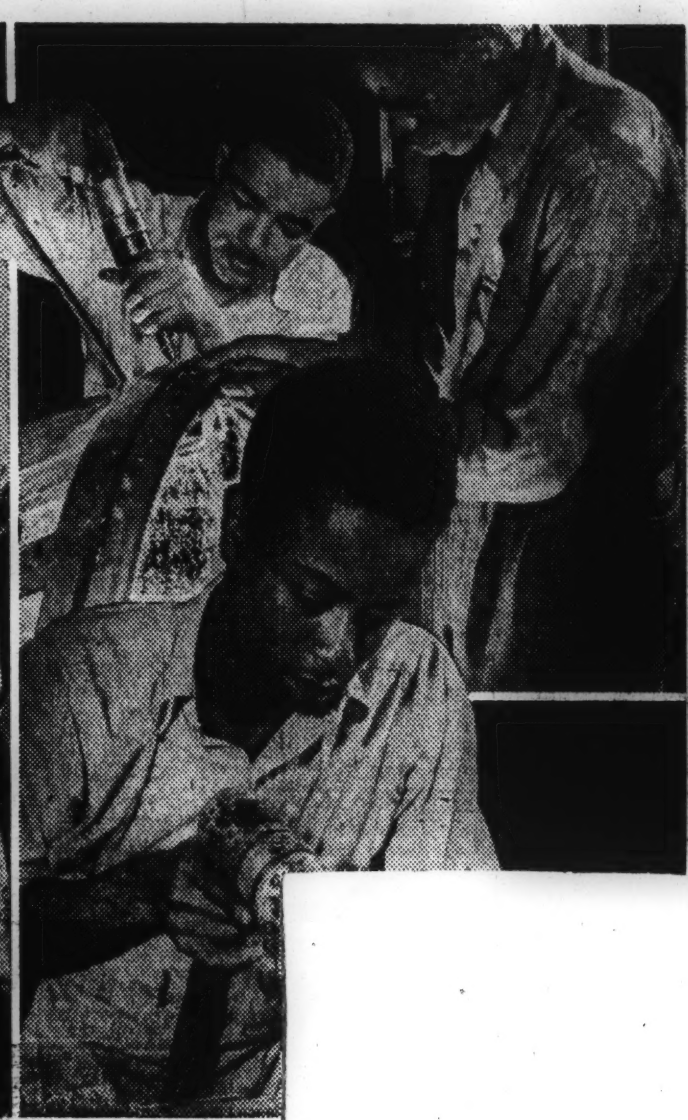
March-On-Washington's ideology is not alone for the Negro, but it is a mass protest against all injustice and unfairness against all minorities of all races, creeds and colors, Randolph told the crowd. He announced that the Committee will seek the abolition of jim-crow from the nation's capitol.

"We want to make Washington a free city for Negroes," he declared. Mr. Randolph's remarks revealed a conference will be sought with President Roosevelt to discuss every phase of discrimination against the Negro.

Others who participated in the program were: Colden Brown, Chairman of the Committee's Speakers' Bureau; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, the Rev. S. T. Eldridge, the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Arthur Reid, Bernice McMillan, Milton P. Webster, FEPC member, the Rev. George W. H[illegible]ton and Perry Ferguson; also [illegible]riel Rahn, concert soprano; [illegible] Finlay's band; Amanda Randolph, the Blanche Thomas Choral Group, Cora Illidge and Edward Margetson.

"TIME TO END THE POLL TAX"--SE

THIS SIGHT IN EASTERN AIRCRAFT FACTORY WOULD STRIKE TERROR IN HITLER'S 'HEART'; NEGRO WORKERS ON



MAKE DEMOCRACY

TENN. OPENS DRIVE FOR NEGRO MARINES

WHITE S

MRS. ROOSEVELT IN SPEECH TO PORTERS PRAISES NEGROES

"Races Must Work Together To Perfect Democracy In This Country," First Lady States.

NEW YORK CITY—(By John H. Thompson for ANP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, first lady of the land, headed the largest group of celebrities ever to attend an all-colored labor convention in New York or elsewhere, when she adderessed the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at their dinner at Mecca temple Monday night, as part of the week long 15th anniversary and biennial convention.

Other celebrities at the speakers' table included Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, "first colored lady of the New York City; Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti; Aubrey Williams, national director of the NYA; Dr. Channing Tobias of the YMCA; Walter White of the NAACP; James Quinn of the Central Trades and Labor council of New York City; A. Philip Randolph, president of the brotherhood, and other officials of the BSCP.

More than 800 persons paid the $2.50 per plate to listen to this brilliant array of speakers, who paid tribute to Randolph and the brotherhood.

Mrs. Bethune introduced Mrs. Roosevelt, who after paying tribute to the head of the colored division of the NYA, launched into her speech. Said the First Lady in part: "We have a right to improve Democracy in the United States. The conscription bill is the only way make the nation really safe, for

New York, Sept. 25 (by John H. Thompson for ANP) Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady of the Land, headed the largest group of celebrities ever to attend an all-colored labor convention in New York or elsewhere when she addressed the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at their dinner at Mecca Temple Monday night, as part of the week long 15th anniversary and biennial convention, Sept. 15-20.

Other celebrities at the speakers table included Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, "First Colored Lady of the Land", Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City; Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti; Aubrey Williams, National director of the NYA; Dr. Channing Tobias of the UMCA; Walter White of the NAACP.; James Quinn of the Central Trades and Labor council of New York City; A. Philip Randolph, president of the brotherhood and other officials of the BSCP.

More than 800 persons paid the $2.50 per plate to listen to this brilliant array of speakers, who paid tribute to Randolph and the Brotherhood.

Mrs. Bethune introduced Mrs. Roosevelt, who after paying tribute to the head of the colored division of the NYA, launched into her speech. Said the First Lady in part: "'We have a right to improve Democracy in the U. S.—The conscription bill is the only way to make the nation really safe—for it is better to have young people trained for warfare than to send them into battle untrained—if they are not trained early, last minute measures may not save us from war—

"Each of us has an obligation to try in all ways to perfect the democracy of the country—you know what it is to struggle against handicaps—we can overcome them only as we work side by side—The color line is gradually being broken down and becoming a thing of the past—We must work together and not let any one group suffer. It is only lately we have realized how much culture of the country has come from the minority groups of the United States. As James Weldon Johnson once said to me, "You are making a mistake when you do not recognize how much more my race has contributed in many ways—The Negro has a great gift for culture in many things—I am tremendously interested in young people and I know those of your group and their difficulties. I appreciate what young people meet with today in colored

(continued on page 2)

Mrs. Roosevelt Addresses Pullman

First Lady 1 Of Large Group To Address Meet

NEW YORK.—(By John H. Thompson for ANP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady of the Land, headed the larg- group of celebrities ever to attend an all-colored labor con- tion in New York or elsewhere, when she addressed the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at their dinner at Mecca Monday night, as part of week-long 15th anniversary and convention, September 15

Other celebrities at the speakers' included Mrs. Mary McLeod "First Colored Lady of Mayor Fiorello LaGuar- New York City; Lieutenant Charles Poletti; Aubrey national director of the Dr. Channing Tobias of the Walter White, of the James Quinn of the Cen- Trades and Labor Council of City; A. Philip Randolph, of the brotherhood, and officials of the BSCP.

than 800 persons paid the plate to listen to this bril- array of speakers, who paid to Randolph and the brother-

Bethune introduced Mrs. Roosevelt who, after paying tribute the head of the colored division the NYA, launched into her Said the First Lady in part: have a right to improve democracy in the U. S. . . . The con- bill is the only way to the nation really safe . . . for better to have young people for welfare than to send into battle untrained . . . if are not trained early, last- measures may not save us

We all have an obligation to all ways to perfect the of the country . . . you know what it is to struggle against handicaps . . . we can overcome them only as we work side by side . . . the color line is gradually being broken down and becoming a thing of the past . . . We must work together and not any one group suffer . . . It is only lately we have realized how much culture of the country has come from the minority groups of the United States. As James Weldon Johnson once said to me, 'You are making a mistake when you do not recognize how much more my race has contributed in many ways' . . . The Negro has a great gift for culture in many things . . . I am tremendously interested in young people and I know those of your group and their difficulties. I appreciate what young people meet with today in colored groups . . . we all need courage and wisdom and patience as great changes do not come over night.

"In the past few years we have come along the road to a better understanding, a greater appreciation of the dignity of human individuals regardless of race, color or creed . . . We can make all democracy better by all giving the best we have to give . . . I pledge to you my faith, my cooperation to make this a better country not for you alone but for all. This will make all feel our country is safe and a better place in which to live."

Mrs Roosevelt received a tremendous ovation from the audience as she took her seat. Ashley Totten then rose, declared it "was not a political meeting nor do I wish to speak of politics but Franklin D. Roosevelt is the greatest man ever to step into the White House." Waves of applause greeted this statement.

Totten next introduced Mayor La Guardia, "a friend of the common people,' who told listeners that it had been made perfectly clear "that this was a non-partisan meeting and therefore I can speak in ease In any gathering of men and women who toil for a living and who have witnessed the progress made by the brotherhood in the past few years, would also be non-partisan and for Franklin D. Roosevelt." (Loud cheers.) "I want to tell you all that your greatest success was not only in the right to organize, increase wages and gain better working conditions, but it was in giving self-respect to every employed Pullman porter . . . ."

Walter White, field secretary of the NAACP, took to task William Green for his speech before the brotherhood Sunday at Salem church in which Green stated: "I am against intolerance and racial prejudice as long as I can express myself." White cited numerous instances to refute this statement.

Lieut. Gov. Poletti paid tribute o the BSCP and Randolph and ended his speech by calling Mrs. Roosevelt the "quintessence of American Democracy."

Other speakers who praised the BSCP and their 15-year fight with the Pullman company included the Rev. William Lloyd Imes and C. L. Dellums, fourth international vice president.

At the conclusion of the dinner Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Bethune were besieged by autograph seekers. They shook hands with their numerous admirers. This was the first public appearance of Mrs. Bethune since her recent illness.

Headliners at Garden in Greatest Mass Demon

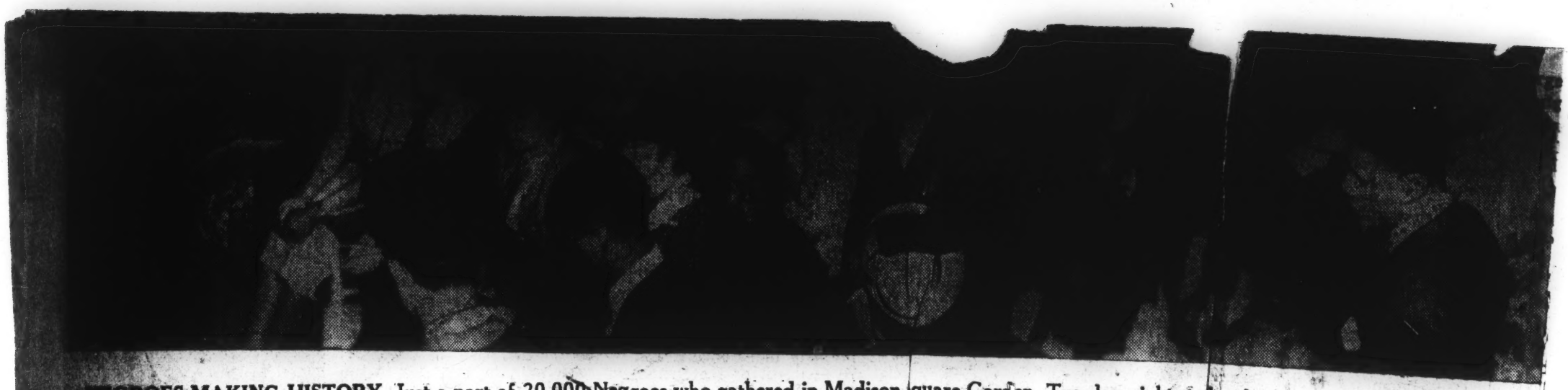
PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS on the mammoth March-on-Washington mass meeting at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night included, left to right, A. Philip Randolph, Frank A. Crosswaith, Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Lester B. Granger, Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Dr. Lawrence, W. O. Carrington, Dr. Mary M Walter White. The 20,000 odd people who a

20,000 Storm Madison Sq To Help Bury Race's "U

AMSTERDAM

New York STAR NEWS Star-News

VOL. XXXIII, No. 28 | SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1942 | IN TWO SECTIONS SECTION ONE | 10c



NEGROES MAKING HISTORY. Just a part of 20,000 Negroes who gathered in Madison Square Garden, Tuesday night, to let the government of the United States would know that they are dissatisfied with being kicked around and deprived of their rights and privileges of being loyal, true-blooded and Americans first and la

8-Point Program Adopted By March-on-Washington Group

Following is the eight-point program that forms the blueprint of the March-on-Washington Movement, as enunciated at the gigantic mass meeting in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night.

1. We demand in the interest of national unity, the abrogation of every law which makes a distinction in treatment between citizens based on religion, creed, color, or national origin. This means an end to Jim Crow in education, in housing, in transportation and in every other social, economic and political privilege; and especially, we demand, in the capital of the nation, an end to all segregation in public places and in public institutions.

2. We demand legislation to enforce the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments guaranteeing that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law so that the full weight of the national Government may be used for the protection of life and thereby may end the disgrace of lynching.

3. We demand the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and the enactment of the Pepper Poll Tax Bill so that all barriers in the exercise of the suffrage are eliminated.

4. We demand the abolition of segregation and discrimination in the army, navy, marine corps, air corps, and all other branches of national defense.

5. We demand an end to discrimination in jobs and job training. Further, we demand that the FEPC be made a permanent administration agency of the U. S. Government and that it be given power to enforce its decisions based on its findings.

6. We demand that Federal funds be withheld from any agency which practices discrimination in the use of such funds.

7. We demand Negro and minority group representation on all administrative agencies so that these groups may have recognition of their democratic right to participate in formulating policies.

8. We demand representation for the Negro and minority racial groups on all missions, political and technical, which will be sent to the peace conference so that the interests of all people everywhere may be fully recognized and justly provided for in the post war settlement.

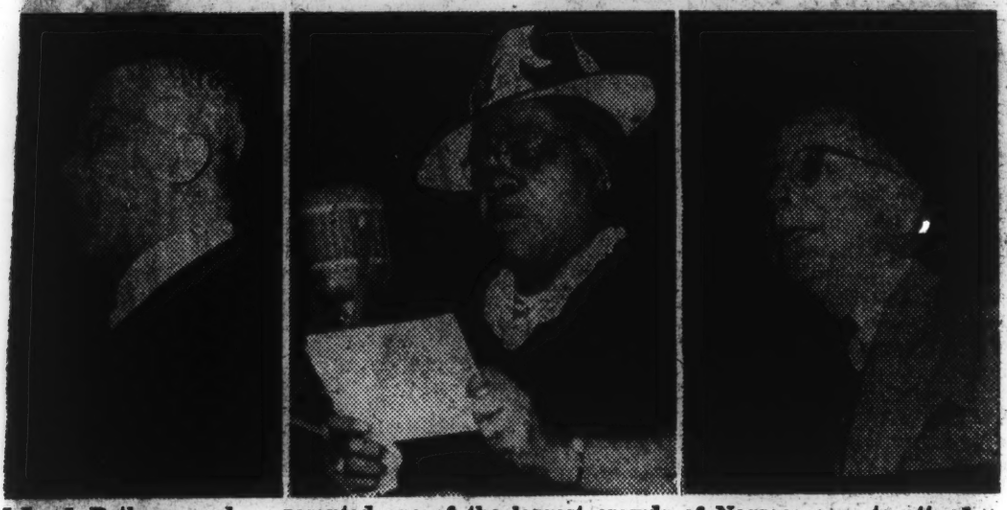
Nothing less than this program will afford Negroes their constitutional rights; nothing less will be an evidence of America's devotion to the democratic way of life.

Randolph Tells Why He Didn't Make His Talk

A. Philip Randolph, director of the March-to-Washington Movement, who was cheated out of the opportunity to deliver his speech before the 20,000 people in Madison Square Garden, Tuesday night, took the disappointment good-naturedly and Wednesday afternoon he received reporters in his 125th Street headquarters to dis-

(Continued on Page 24)

nstration in History



IcLeod Bethune and ttended the rally represented one of the largest crowds of Negroes ever to attend a meeting of this kind.

quare Garden Uncle Toms"

Frank Crosswaith Keynotes March on Washington Rally

(BY J. ROBERT SMITH)

Visualizing the dawning of a new day in the history of the American Negro, Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, and Star-News columnist, speaking before more than 20,000 Negroes in Madison Square Garden, Tuesday night, told his vast protesting audience that "this is the first funeral I ever attended in Madison Square Garden.

"This is a funeral because, like every other black man, woman and child here tonight, I am here to bury in the grave of forgetfulness the type of black man that America too long has known."

Blasts "Uncle Toms"

Striking vehemently at the "Uncle Toms" and "tie-heads" of the race, Crosswaith, one of the main speakers at the March-on-Washington Movement rally to protest discrimination in the armed forces of the United States and in industry, the labor leader stated that the meeting marked the fact that there was a new Negro in America.

"The new Negro in America, who is loyal to the government and determined to give every effort toward winning the war for the democracies, is still determined [illegible] other citizens of the country."

es and the rest of the
st.

[illegible] touching on the perpetuity of the Negro. Continuing, he said the crowded house that while others had come to this country to seek liberty, "my father and mother, like yours, came here to lose their liberty."

Mass of Utter Silence

The most impressive, peaceful and yet adamantly determined au- [illegible] and [illegible] and patios when Cross- [illegible] with dramatically described t[illegible] he saw his son in the arm[illegible] forces, somewhere in Europe ho[illegible] ing that some day there will [illegible] liberty here in America for Negroes.

With outstretched arms and head looking heavenward, the speaker said, "My own son is now in the armed forces on the continent of Europe ready to die for the Stars and Stripes.

"I cannot hear him, but I can see into his very heart that he has a hope that some day the flag for which he is willing to die will fly as freely over his race as it does over the heads of those who found liberty here."

Depends on Labor

In closing he exhorted his listeners who patiently sat for five hours to hear how the Negro was being mistreated in the armed forces and was expected to give his life for democracy, to let nothing blind them to the fact that their fate and the fate of their children rests in the lap of the working class.

"I know there are men who are so blind, so stupid and so asinine as to fail to recognize their kindredness with you," he declared.

At the gathering which was the largest aggregation of Negroes in America for a protest program and not a baseball game, Crosswaith accepted Mayor LaGuardia's appointment by telegram on the New York Housing Authority.

Adam Powell for Congress

Councilman Adam Powell, Jr., also embraced the opportunity to announce his intentions to become a candidate for Congress in the Fall. The young preacher brought the resentful throng of Negroes who gave evidence of being tired of the "kicking around" given by white people, to its feet, when in using the words "damn" and "hell" he urged them that "now is the time to fight like hell for their rights."

Speaking in the same militant tone as others on the program, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro Affairs, NYA, struck a receptive chord when she said, "You who are here tonight are a new experience to America. You have been regarded as the patient, submissive minority. You had no rights, the Supreme Court held you were chattels like any horse, or plow or iron pot.

"He Is You!"

"But, today, a new Negro has arisen in America. He is here in Madison Square Garden tonight. He is you. You are neither young nor old, you are just new. You have awakened as has the world. You are seeking full freedom, justice, respect and opportunity. You are militant in spirit. You are unwilling to accept less than the Constitution guarantees to you as citizens of the world's greatest democracy."

Mrs. Bethune in encouraging the Negro to keep on fighting for his rightful place in the life of America said, "Thank God you have the qualities of militancy and insistence. You know how important it is that this surging spirit be kept within the bounds of law and order.

"You know how necessary it is that your militancy be non-violent. But you must at the same time keep it persistent, keep it courageous, make it intelligently articulate."

Daily Jim Crow

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP called upon the United Nations to prove their sincerity to the colored peoples of the world by asking, "How can a Negro believe wholeheartedly that the cause he is asked to die for is worth dying for when daily he is confronted by insult, discrimination and segregation?"

"Prove to us, United Nations, and prove to the colored peoples of Asia, Africa and the Caribbean that you are not hypocrites when you say this is a war for freedom. Prove it to us and we will show you that we can and will fight like fury for that freedom. But we want, and we intend to have our share of that freedom," he said.

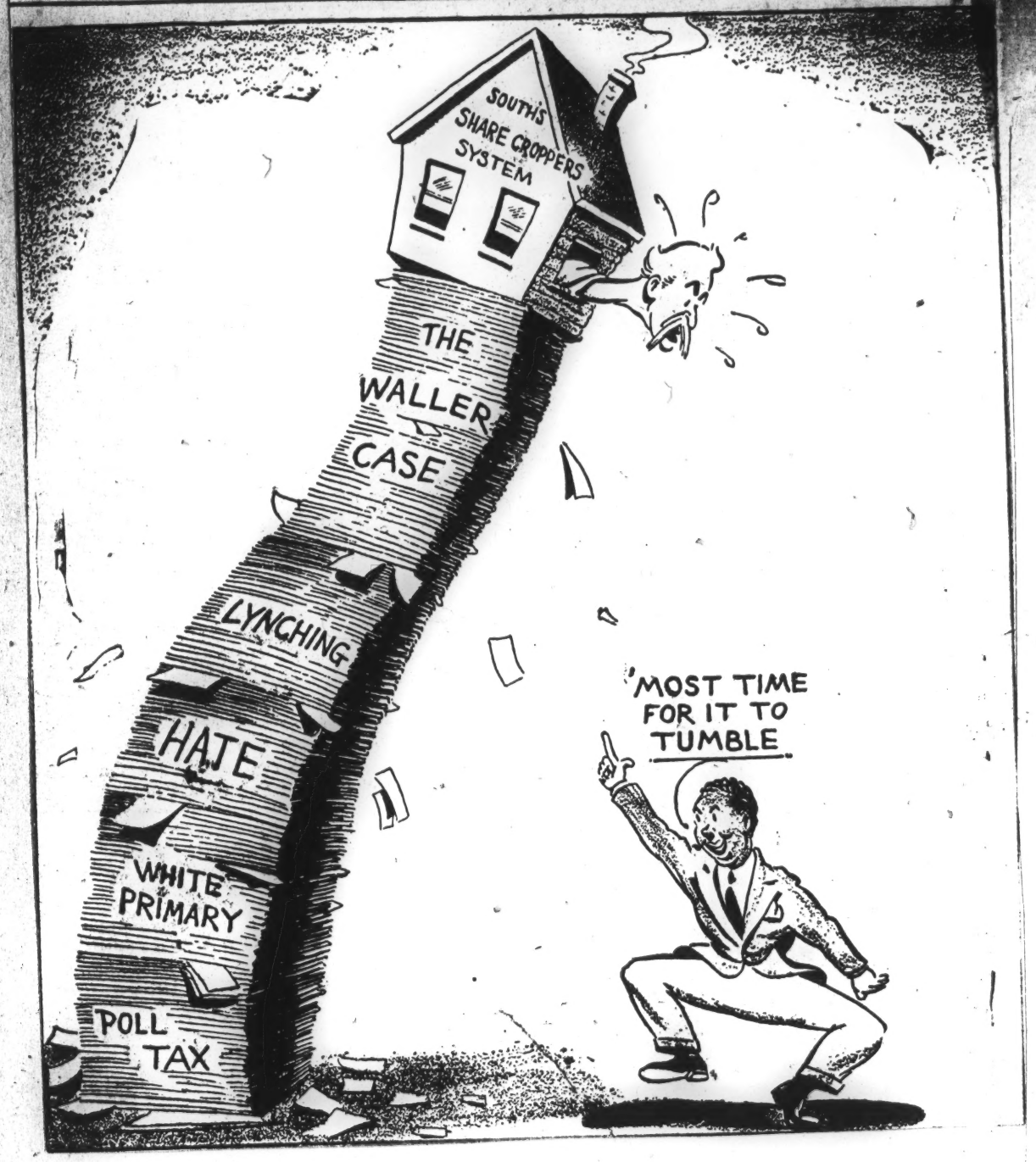
In line with White's viewpoint, Arthur Reid, labor organizer, told his hearers that the black man should and must participate in the peace conference after victory is won, otherwise the peace that will be attained will be short-lived. Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, urged Negroes to fight their own battles and do not depend upon advice from the "right, centre, left or further left."

In presenting Mrs. Annie Waller, mother of Odell Waller, who is expected to be electrocuted in Virginia next week, A. Philip Randolph, director of the movement who had to curtail his speech due to lack of time, called upon Negroes all over the country to take a hand in the stand for their liberation.

Other speakers were Dr. Lawrence Mance Ervin, chairman; the Revs. Thomas S. Harten, O. Clay Maxwell, S. T. Eldridge, John La Farge, W. O. Carrington, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and Milton P. Webster. A play was presented by Blanche Thomas' Choral Group and written by Dick Campbell.

AFRO-AMERICAN July 11 1942

The Modern Tower of Babel



A PHILIP RANDOLPH — OUR NEW LEADER

The lack of dynamic, practical and uncompromising leadership pressing forever onward the legitimate demands of the masses, has been the greatest handicap to the solution of the Negro problem. Although every major national crisis in the past has brought forth some kind of a Negro leadership, that leadership, however, has been of the wrong kind—the kind that could either be bribed into compromise or silenced by threats.

For awhile it appeared that the burden of promoting the just cause of the Negro would have to be borne by enlightened, sympathetic whites of the moral and intellectual stature of Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Buck and Mr. Willkie. The Negroes who, though devoid of the requisite qualifications, would have catapulted themselves into leadership were dissuaded from such step by the very militancy of the new generation of Negroes who brook no compromise. They were forced to recoil into their shells.

Times and circumstances create great men; men who have courage, determination and a self-sacrificial spirit to carry on their work at the risk of forfeiting their own personal freedom. For the first time in our history, the Negro has found a clear-visioned, practical yet fearless leader: A. Philip Randolph.

It was he who initiated the "March On Washington" that resulted in the issuance of the President's Executive Order forbidding racial discrimination in the defense industries, and creating the Fair Employment Practice committee. It is he who is organizing the masses on a scale unparalleled since the collapse of the Garvey movement. It is he who has come forward with a program and the means to achieve it. He says:

"The main and basic responsibility for effecting the solution of the Negro problem rests upon Negroes themselves. We believe that Negroes should supply the money and pay the price, make the sacrifices and endure the suffering to break down the barriers to a realization of full citizenship rights in America. The March On Washington movement believes in racial equality, and we propose to fight for it with all our might. It rejects the doctrine of racial supremacy of Adolf Hitler in Germany and Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia.

"We believe in the technique and method of mass action as an expression of Negro power to batter down all forms of racial segregations and discriminations. We are opposed to any movement or propaganda against white people and any movement or propaganda of anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, or anti-foreignism or anti-labor. The basic principle of the March On Washington movement is democratic. It believes wholeheartedly in the cause of the United Nations and seeks to aid in achieving victory of the armed forces of the United Nations over the Axis powers."

This is the type of leadership that all of us should endorse, and must endorse if we hope to achieve our goal in this world and take our rightful place in this democracy.

Chicago Defender July

JULY 11, 1942
DEFENDER

NEBRASKA, F

seeking their valuable assistance based upon a clear understanding of the issues involved in the article, I offer the following observations .

First, of course, we must realize that "discrimination that deprives them of jobs in the midst of the war industrial boom" is neither all by which the Negro is aroused nor it it all that March-On-Washington headed by Mr. A. Phillip Randolp seeks to end. While this injustice is perhaps as diabolical to the Negro and as ruinous to the nation as any of the other outrages which have been allotted the Negro as his share of our democracy in an all too matter of fact way, one has but to consider the poll-tax system of disfranchisement, the plight of the Negro share cropper, lynch law, ruthless exploitation of Negro Labor, segregation of the Negro nto the slums of the Ghetto, and the disparity of educational advantages where we have separate sechool systems to mention a few instances, to realize why the war industry situation is certainly not all the Negro seeks to remedy as Mr. Scholtz seems to believe.

Neither is the Negro disillusioned over the accomplishments which have been made by the intelligent and effective use which has been made of Executive Order 8802 by The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices and the March-On-Washington group. While the Order may be a poor substitute fo rwhat the government might do for its several persecuted minorities, the Negro, for his part, has actually been surprised to see the sugar-coated gesture surpass his wildest expectations.

Again, it it not quote correct to say that the proposed March of July 1941 was cancelled by presidential request. The fact is that the March was postponed by the Committee headed by Mr. Randolph after the President had issued Order 8802 pending what effect the Order should have and the decision of the President upon the matter of a second order.

Speaking of the President, there are three things of which the Negro generally is convinced. First, that he lives under the best form of government yet devised by man; secondly, that our President is the greatest president since Abraham Lincoln; and thirdly, that Mr. A. Phillip Randolph is among the wisest of living world leaders.

The Negro, today, realizes that the March-On-Washington Committee is the most effective plan he has yet devised, the only movement over which he has ever exercised complete control due to the fact that it has grown entirely out of his own resources, and that it is the most common-sense approach to the solution of his problem he has yet known. For evidence, he looks and satisfaction upon

OPEN LETTER

July 9, 1942

To the Editor of The Omaha Star
2416 North 24th Street
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

I read with interest an article written by a Mr. Joseph D. Scholtz which appeared in the June 26th issue of your paper.

Mr. Scholtz, writing presumably upon the subject, "NEGROES ENTITLED TO JOBS"? raised the question, "IS MARCH ON WASHINGTON BEST WAY TO GET THEM?"

It is, of course, always gratifying to see a white person who is interested in any phase of the problem of the Negro in America.

The Negro appreciates this because he realizes that his problem is fundamentally one peculiar to minorities rather than to any particular color or creed in the final analysis, and while he realizes his salvation must come primarily of his own efforts, he knows also that he must have the help which solid alliances with other groups and sincere individuals can bring.

Hence, the Negro is ever ready to welcome a new ally.

The Negro has also learned, however, that regardless how sincere a friend may come, any real service to the cause of the Negro that the friend may render can come only out of a genuine understanding of the problem. Unfortunately, the wish to see a problem solved does not necessarily carry with it the understanding required to help solve the problem.

Hence, presuming the sincerity of Mr. Scholtz and others who may subscribe to the views stated in his article, and earnestly

NEGROES ENTITLED TO JOBS: only?

Thursday, July

Is March on Washington Best Way to Get Them?

By JOSEPH D. SCHOLTZ
Regional Director of Civilian Defense

Negroes, aroused by discrimination that deprives them of jobs e midst of the war industrial boom are again talking of a h on Washington to impress their grievances on Congress the nation.

The grievance march they had arranged a year ago was lled by administration request, and thereafter President evelt issued his anti-discrimination Executive Order 8802, was widely acclaimed among Negro leaders as a Second cipation Proclamation. But Order 8802 did not stop dis- nation, in the South or in the North, nor did an anti-dis- nation clause written by the government into all war con- awarded after June 25, 1941.

isillusioned, Negroes have become increasingly restless—in- ngly insistent that, as Americans, they be counted as part e nation's manpower and recognized as citizens entitled to ity in job opportunities. This restlessness had been reported time to time from various industrial centers. That it is al and serious is disclosed in a detailed report just made a governmental survey.

he mistake that may be made is misintepretation of the es' quite justified protest as a demonstration or indication loyalty, possibly as a response to Japanese agitation for e of the "dark races." Such an interpretation would be evous error and a grave injustice to millions of unswerv- loyal dark-skinned American citizens, whose major com- is merely that they are not permitted to do more for country in wartime production.

The proposed march to Washington should not be necessary waken all interests involved in the Negro employment con- rsy to the injustice of discrimination and the economic e of rejecting available manpower in a period of labor scar-

Statistics from the recent governmental survey disclose that e past year Negroes have made advances in employment, te strong opposition. Undoubtedly they will make more nces as opposition further weakens under stresses of the effort.

This appears to be a time for calm discussion, and for gov- nental firmness in behalf of an eagerly loyal racial min- —a time when more is likely to be gained through negotia- by wise Negro leadership than by spectacular demonstration.

Letters to The Times---

In Which Dean Morse Replies

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD
Department of Labor Building
Washington, D.C.
July 21, 1942.

Editor, Los Angeles Times:

My attention has been called to an editorial printed in the Saturday, July 11 issue of your paper entitled "What Is There Improper About It?" The editorial refers to my opinion in the Caterpillar Tractor Case, decided by the War Labor Board July 5, 1942.

I assume from a reading of your editorial that you have not read my decision in the case but have based the editorial upon incomplete newspaper accounts of the decision. A copy of the decision is enclosed for your reading, and you will note that I am not opposed to regulating unions. However, I am opposed to turning a quasi-judicial body such as the War Labor Board into either an employer or union legislative lobby. Therefore, I opposed Mr. Lapham's proposal to place a War Labor Board sanction upon the Vinson bill.

The aims and objectives of Mr. Lapham's proposal became clearer when he advanced it again in the Board's discussion of the "Little" Steel case. At that time he proposed that one of the conditions for granting union maintenance should be that union funds could not be used in political campaigns. I did not have an opportunity to write a reply to the employers' dissenting opinion in the "Little" Steel case because it was not completed until just before the press conference. However, at that conference I did answer it and I am enclosing a copy of my remarks.

You will note that in the Caterpillar case I had this to say about a regulation of unions:

"The writer wishes to have it definitely understood that he is not opposed to subjecting labor unions to greater government regulation. For several years he has been on record over and over again, in favor of checking by legislation the abuses that have grown up in unionism, if American unions fail to exercise the good judgment of cleaning their own houses. During recent years, in particular, American unions have been the recipients of increased rights, privileges, powers and opportunities from the hands of a democratic government, and that government in turn has the right to demand of unions that they exercise those rights free of abuses. Any failure on the part of organized labor groups to do so places upon a democratic government, the obligation of regulating them or any group so favored, be it union, employer or any other in a manner which will protect the public. However, such regulation should flow from the halls of Congress and not from a war emergency agency such as the National War Labor Board, which was set up for the specific purpose of settling labor disputes and not for the purposes of determining legislative policy."

In my statement at the press conference I said in part:

"[illegible] would suggest to [illegible] judicial tribunals have been taking unto themselves powers which they don't possess, and they have been quite right about it. And for years I have been on record as sharing the view that the jurisdiction of administrative tribunals and quasi-judicial tribunals should stay within their terms of reference."

"Now, it is interesting to note that if they did file these books, what would we do with them? What use would we make of them? Would we deny them because maybe we didn't like some use that the union might make of its funds? And it is very significant to me to note that in the employers' discussion of the matter, during the course of the hearings in executive session, the point was made that maybe some limitation ought to be placed upon the use of union funds to be spent for [illegible]

ly beyond our jurisdiction; and of c[illegible] my second point on that is that if w[illegible] the power to request the books of u[illegible] then we ought to also say we will [illegible] this board a depository for employer [illegible] and pass judgment upon the use o[illegible] ployer money."

I think the above-quoted excerp[illegible] forth clearly my views on the at[illegible] of the employer members of the [illegible] to exceed the board's jurisdiction.

Very truly yours,
[Signed] WAYNE L. MORSE,
Public Representativ[illegible]

With respect to the above, The Time[illegible] leave to repeat the question propounde[illegible] editorial to which Dean Morse refers. "If the W.L.B. has no jurisdiction in this [illegible] (that of requiring union financial accou[illegible] what right has it to decree 'union maint[illegible] or anything else having to do with un[illegible] duct?" Dean Morse asks, in effect: [illegible] would we do with the financial accounts [illegible] unions if we had them?" The answer [illegible] rather obvious: Make them public. [illegible]

Death of Sharecro[illegible] Stirs National Un[illegible]

Odell Waller, disfranchised Virginia Negro sharecropper convicted of first-d[illegible] of white poll-tax-payers, was electrocuted Thursday, July 2, at 8:35 am, in the [illegible] mond. His death brought to an end a legal battle with active support from thousands of [illegible] izens in all parts of the country, from leading newspapers and magazines, from the [illegible] AFL and CIO, and hundreds of national and local unions, and from the country's [illegible] leaders and organizations. Efforts to secure justice or mercy for Waller increased in [illegible] announcement Tuesday night that Governor Colgate W. Darden jr. of Virginia, follow[illegible] hearing on Monday, had refused to commute the sentence. Wednesday morning, W[illegible] John F. Finerty, telegraphed the governor requesting a stay of execution in order to permit Waller to exercise his legal right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari. Wednesday afternoon, a petition by many prominent Americans, urging President Roosevelt to appoint a commission to inquire into the case, appeared as a full advertisement in the **Washington Star**. At 1 am leaders, headed by A. Philip Randolph, who had spent the whole of Wednesday attempting to reach the President, were informed that he would neither receive them nor act in Waller's behalf. This refusal signalized the final defeat of the efforts to get Waller a fair trial.

Delegation Meets Rebuff

As soon as Governor Darden's denial of commutation was announced, Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and national director of the March-on-Washington Movement, organized a delegation of Negro leaders to go to Washington and attempt to persuade President Roosevelt to appoint a commission of inquiry in the Waller case. The delegation included, in addition to Randolph, the following members:

Channing H. [illegible] of the National Council of the YMCA; Layle Lane, vice president of American Federation of Teachers; Anna Arnold Hedgeman, regional director of race relations, New York Area Office of Civilian Defense; Rev. William Lloyd Imes, St. James Presbyterian church, New York; Frank R. Crosswaith, director of Harlem Labor Center and member of New York City Housing authority; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of race relations, National Youth Administration; Theodore Poston, War Manpower Commission; Bill Alexander, Office of Facts and Figures; Frank D. Reeves, administrative assistant, Washington Bureau of National Association for the Advancement of Colored people; Dr. Leon A. Ransom, national legal committee of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People; Pauli Murray, special field secretary of the Workers Defense League, and Ralph Matthews of the Afro-American.

After a day spent in vain efforts to get an interview, Randolph, as head of the delegation, announced at 1 am, Thursday, July 2:

"The President and Governor of the United States have called us [illegible] Waller's death will [illegible]

leaders of their country will not defend. All we can say to American Negroes is 'The President by his failure to publicly put the White House on record in this case has let the Negro down. In failing us the cause of hitlerism at home has been aided.'

"Upon our inability to obtain an interview with the President, Wednesday night, we spent ten hours in the Nation's capital, speaking to representatives of the Department of Justice, of the Vice-President of the United States, and conferring with Elmer Davis of the office of War Information. We made two simple requests to these officials. We asked that these men close to the President, request of him a hearing with the delegation. If that was not possible we asked that they urge the President to issue a public appeal to Governor Darden of Virginia, to grant a stay of execution for Odell [illegible] which time a [illegible] mission of inquiry [illegible] gate the circum[illegible] ing the conviction [illegible] poll tax jury.

"Failure to grant [illegible] of inquiry as was [illegible] case of Tom [illegible] Wilson will be [illegible] 000,000 Negroes [illegible] cause Waller was [illegible] Negro people will [illegible] to in the halls of go[illegible] Washington. The [illegible] come when a Negro [illegible] be sacrificed on the [illegible] actionary politicians [illegible] cans remember [illegible] Negro Americans [illegible] Odell Waller, [illegible] pledge that he shall not [illegible] in vain."

[illegible] judicial [illegible] unto themselves powers which they don't possess, and they have been quite right about it. And for years I have been on record as sharing the view that the jurisdiction of administrative tribunals and quasi-judicial tribunals should stay within their terms of reference."

"Now, it is interesting to note that if they did file these books, what would we do with them? What use would we make of them? Would we deny them because maybe we didn't like some use that the union might make of its funds? And it is very significant to me to note that in the employers' discussion of the matter, during the course of the hearings in executive session, the point was made that maybe some limitation ought to be placed upon the use of union funds to be spent for [illegible]

[illegible] I have to pay to be union a month from now on.

There is another union here that charges only $5 to join but the teamsters say its card is no good for us packers. We have to join because the packing company that employs us in the plant to get parts ready for trucking has made a contract with the teamsters that it will make all its employees join the union.

I don't know much about law but it looks to me like some kind of a conspiracy because I'm going to refuse to pay the unioneers money and then I will be fired and I, as an American citizen, will be denied my right to work in a defense plant and help win the war because I won't give part of my earnings to the union men.

Please do what you can for us. I am afraid to sign this because I hear the teamsters have a way of dealing with ones who try to buck it.

AMERICAN,

Los Angeles.

[illegible] which they don't possess, and they have been quite right about it. And for years I have been on record as sharing the view that the jurisdiction of administrative tribunals and quasi-judicial tribunals should stay within their terms of reference."

"Now, it is interesting to note that if they did file these books, what would we do with them? What use would we make of them? Would we deny them because maybe we didn't like some use that the union might make of its funds? And it is very significant to me to note that in the employers' discussion of the matter, during the course of the hearings in executive session, the point was made that maybe some limitation ought to be placed upon the use of union funds to be spent for political purposes in political campaigns.

"I have two points to make on that. One, it would be very interesting, of course, for us to check into the use of funds made by employers and employer associations of America in politics—clear-

[illegible] card is no good for us packers. We have to join because the packing company that employs us in the plant to get parts ready for trucking has made a contract with the teamsters that it will make all its employees join the union.

I don't know much about law but it looks to me like some kind of a conspiracy because I'm going to refuse to pay the unioneers money and then I will be fired and I, as an American citizen, will be denied my right to work in a defense plant and help win the war because I won't give part of my earnings to the union men.

Please do what you can for us. I am afraid to sign this because I hear the teamsters have a way of dealing with ones who try to buck it.

AMERICAN,

Los Angeles.

And this is a commonplace now!

Saturday, July 11, 1942

Memorial Mass Meeting Held Here To Mourn Killing Of Odell Waller

Under auspices of the New York Division of the March on Washington Movement, a memorial meeting to mourn the execution of Odell Waller was held Sunday afternoon at the St. James Presbyterian Church, 141st street and St. Nicholas avenue.

A fair-sized audience heard A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and national director of the March on Washington Movement, and Frank R. Crosswaith, of the New York City Housing Authority and chairman of the Negro Labor Committee denounce attempts by the Communist Party to use Negroes as a stepping stone. The audience also heard Attorney John Finnerty, counsel for Odell Waller, tell of the legal aspects of the losing battle which had been waged to save his life.

With Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin, chairman of the New York division of the Movement, presiding, the meeting was opened with prayer by Thomas Patterson, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Caar Porters. Miss Pauli Murray, of the Workers Defense League, told of efforts of the defense committee and gave a brief resume of the deceased sharecropper's life, reading the last letter he had written.

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, of the Office of Civilian Defense, told of the run around the committee had been given last week when an attempt was made to see President Roosevelt. She urged continued support and growth of the March on Washington Movement.

In his talk, Mr. Crosswaith declared that the "old story about turning the other cheek is over," and said that power is the only thing that anyone fears. He urged Negroes to harness their power in their fight for complete equality and said that the fight of the Negro is being hampered by efforts of Communists who are "muddying the waters."

Mr. Randolph said that the only way Negroes are going to get their rights is by mass procedure. Speaking of the South being in the saddle in Washington, he said that the President is dictated to by Southern Congressmen and gave that as one of the reasons for formation of the March on Washington Movement. He promised that if discrimination against the Negro continues, the actual march to Washington will, he held "to tell the world that we want all of our rights." A petition, he said, will soon be circulated urging the President to abolish forever discrimination and jim crow in the United States and the sponsors of the plan hope to obtain one million signatures on the petition.

Following lifting of the collection by the Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, jr., assistant pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Ludlow Werner, managing editor of The New York Age, urged those present to work to defeat those New York Congressman who have failed to sign the petition in Congress to discharge the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill. "Let us answer the plea of the mother of Odell Waller," he said, "and show her that though it was not within our power to spare the life of her son, it is within our power to strike at the very root of the evil by defeating those who by their actions show that they favor continuance of the poll tax and all its attendant evils."

Miss Ellen Tarry, of the Amsterdam Star-News, urged continued support of the March on Washington Movement. Merritt Hedgeman sang several spirituals between the talks.

JULY 11, 1942 THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

Chicago 'March' Makes Record

CHICAGO—Determined to participate in the fight of this country to change a new world in which complete democracy will be enjoyed by all races, 14,000 Negroes crowded the great hall of Chicago's historic Coliseum June 26 for the local March on Washington meet. Amid thunderous applause Atty. Charles W. Burton, midwest director of the movement, told the enthusiastic audience that he welcomed them and also the FBI agents scrabbled about the auditorium.

"I only wish Atty. Gen. Biddle were here, so he, too, could learn that all we ask is that Negroes be given the opportunity to work at home while their boys fight abroad. We want Franklin Roosevelt to know," he shouted, "we want Rankin and Talmadge to know, that though we are the most patriotic group in America, we are the most discriminated against."

From that time until the end, the jeers rang as Walter White, NAACP, Dr. Archibald Hoag of Chicago, Milton Webster, member of FEPC, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, and others denounced the administration for permitting southerners like Gov. Edward Smith, Rankin, Talmadge, Connally and Dies to dominate the federal government.

Ethridge Should Resign from President's FEPC

If He Refuses, F. D. R. Should Remove Him; Committee Must Answer Ethridge Boast That President's Order Is on the Hitler Pattern.

The South had a big mouth in 1860. It would never give up slavery. It would break up the Union first.

Abraham Lincoln freed the South's slaves by Presidential proclamation and union armies under Grant and Sherman whipped the rebel Southern States until they were glad to crawl on their knees and beg admission again to the Federal Union.

And by a quirk of fate, the North (as Lincoln admitted) would not have been able to win had the support of the colored soldiers gone to the rebels instead of the Union.

Mouthing Mr. Ethridge

After eighty years, the mouthing ones are at it again. Physical slavery is not the issue today; instead, it is segregation.

John Temple Graves, Theodore Bilbo, Tom Connolly, and an assortment of equally small-bore politicians and editors are clamoring lest this war for world liberation shall free colored people from racial segregation.

There is, for example, Mark Ethridge, vice-president and manager of two Louisville, Ky., dailies, the Courier-Journal and the Times.

Mr. Ethridge posed as a liberal and was named by President Roosevelt as chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. Its job is to see that war industries hire workers without stopping to see whether they are white or colored, Jew or Catholic, of native or foreign parentage.

The President's exact language is as follows:

"I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origins."

All this order means is that war plants must hire workers first come, first served; hire them in all departments, and promote them when they deserve it.

F. D. R.'s Emphatic Order

To make no mistake about what he meant, President Roosevelt added:

"It is the duty of employers and labor organizations in furtherance of said policy and this order to provide for full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries without regard to race etc.

"Full and equitable participation" can mean but one thing in the English language—forget individuals, treat everybody alike.

The South is alarmed. Treating everybody alike means an end to segregation. White readers of the Louisville papers began writing letters to the editor and sending him telegrams.

Job equality is social equality, they said, and Mr. Ethridge must be put in his place.

First he [illegible] of FEPC but kept his [illegible] issued a half page statement [illegible] be interpreted the President's order to mean hire colored workers and keep them segregated.

Compares President to Hitler

If, says Mr. Ethridge, the President's order is designed to stop segregation in war plants, it is "futile, if not dangerous, disruptive . . . against the general peace and welfare . . . a Federal order . . . in the Nazi dictator pattern."

Not satisfied with putting the President and Hitler in the same category, Mr. Ethridge declared that "no decent Southern white person is willing to give up segregation" in war plants, "the President can't compel the South to do it," and not even "the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied or Axis . . . could now force the Southern white people to give up the principle of social segregation"

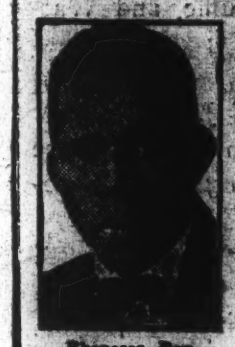
THE NEW YORK AGE

People And Things

By EBENEZER RAY

History-making! When Negro history of the twentieth century comes to be written the June 16, 1942, mass meeting at Madison Square Garden will occupy a prominent place in its annals. It is historic in racial achievement, racial determination and racial solidarity.

Many persons have concluded at one time or another that THE great Negro organizer died in Marcus Garvey. Garvey was responsible for massing together more Negro thought and effort than any other living being. A. Philip Randolph, however, in his June 16 Madison Square Garden rally runs a close second. Approximately 20,000 Negroes gathered in the spacious arena to protest injustices meted out to them and it may be safely said there were thousands others who endorsed the movement but could not reach the Garden for one reason or another.



Ebenezer Ray

Aside from proving to the powers-that-be in the U.S. that the Negro individually and as a group is aware of, and ready and willing to protest, the shortend of democracy as handed to him, the mass meeting served to prove further the half-hearted attitude certain powerful elements take in his welfare.

The daily press of New York readily finds space in its columns for news which shows the shortcomings of Negroes. When pictures are possible they are included in bold relief. But the camera boys and the boys with pencil and pad of the New York dailies found little news in the fact that 20,000 Negroes had massed orderly under one roof to raise their voices against racial oppression and racial suppression.

The radio, too, found its wires too preoccupied to spare even a half-hour's time to carry to the nation a justified appeal of an oppressed people. Sections of this form of communication have devoted ("Sheep and Goats Club"—more goats than sheep) and still devote (WMCA Wednesday night, 11—12) time to the lighter side of Negroes, but no time was available for a Negro-sponsored and Negro-conducted mass meeting.

U.S. officials have no doubt observed this mass movement by Negroes and the liberal among them may have decided to remove another of the barriers which have stood in their path these many years. Reactionaries, however, might think in terms of vocal suppression. But that should seem unwise to even the most foolhardy. You can't suppress the just appeal of thirteen million people; you can't suppress the just appeal of twenty thousand people.

Negroes are loyal. They desire nothing less than that the United Nations defeat the Axis enslavers, and to this end they pledge their lot, undaunted and unfaltering. But with similar strength and devotion they ask for a discontinuance of discrimination in the Army, in the Navy, in munitions plants and in other Government setups—Washington, D. C., included; they ask for a discontinuance of unfair treatment and violence against Negro soldiers in camps; they ask for release of the Scottsboro boys; they ask for an end to political jim-crowism in the South, and they ask that the democracy they are going to fight for abroad be practiced here—in the United States.

Compares President to Hitler

If, says Mr. Ethridge, the President's order is designed to stop segregation in war plants, it is "futile, if not dangerous, disruptive . . . against the general peace and welfare . . . a Federal order . . . in the Nazi dictator pattern."

Not satisfied with putting the President and Hitler in the same category, Mr. Ethridge declared that "no decent Southern white person is willing to give up segregation" in war plants, "the President can't compel the South to do it," and not even "the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied or Axis . . . could now force the Southern white people to give up the principle of social segregation" in war industries.

Civil War Reminders

Mr. Ethridge's big talk, his blatant criticism of the President, and his wicked distortion of the Presdential order remind us of Governor Humphrey of Mississippi who, in his 1865 inaugural address, declared colored people were free whether we like it or not, but freedom doesn't entitle them to political equality.

General Sterling Price of the Confederate Army the same year (1865) asserted that the defeat of the South meant that colored people should have the right to serve on juries or sue white people.

Like Price and Humphrey, Mr. Ethridge has his own private interpretation of national policy.

Ethridge Should Be Removed

Since Mr. Ethridge cannot go along with the President, he should resign from the FEPC at once, and if he refuses, he should be removed.

The President's order does not admit of individual interpretations to suit any section of the country.

The Ethridge boast that the committee has taken no position on the question of "segregation of industrial workers" is a challenge that cannot go unanswered.

If "full participation" doesn't mean what it says, let the committee say so. Are the committee members men or are they spineless ignoramuses incapable of interpreting a simple English sentence?

ODELL WALLER MEMORIAL at St. James church Sunday had these leaders on the rostrum. Left to right: Ann Arnold Hedgeman, Frank R. Crosswaith, Ludlow W. Werner, I. T. Parkinson and A. Philip Randolph. (Jensen foto).

Memorial Held For 'Cropper

With practically no advance publicity, approximately [illegible] lovers of true democracy attended a memorial meeting for Odell Waller last Sunday at St. James' Presbyterian church, 141 st and St. Nicholas ave. Speakers were in complete unison in striking a keynote on "the need to fite for democratic rights at home now doing the war." A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington Movement which sponsored the meeting, said the general purpose was "to keep alive in the minds of Negroes that the democratic process is not working for them and it is their job to make it work. To let the government know that the Negro has not forgotten Odell Waller who has become a symbol of persecution and injustice visited upon Negroes in this country."

A summary of expressions from speakers indicated that while we want Negroes to remember Pearl Harbor, we also want them to remember Odell Waller. Speakers were Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman, OCD member; Frank R. Crosswaith, member NYHousing Authority; Ludlow Werner, managing editor, NYAge; Reverend O. Clay Maxwell, Mt. Olivet Baptist church; John Finnerty, attorney for Waller (during the latter part of his trial); Pauli Murray, [illegible] of Workers Defense League, and A. Philip Randolph. Dr. Lawrence [illegible], chairman of NYUnrech [illegible] March on Washington [illegible], presided.

[illegible] PARADING [illegible] MARCH

[illegible] that the March on Washington movement is awaiting permission to stage a monster silent parade in the city, in which participants will wear black crape on their arms as a protest against the [illegible] of Odell Waller without giving him a chance to expose the sinister domination of politics into his case. The parade is intended to be powerful in that it will be [illegible] other [illegible] and [illegible] black crape.

[illegible] WARRANT

The death of Waller stimulated the March movement to launch an unprecedented project to bring about justice. At present, the movement is circulating a petition to be sent to the President to urge him to use his war powers to grant pardons to unjustly jailed persons in the armed forces, defense industries and all branches of civilian service, and to do similar [illegible] for civilians.

[illegible] business and labor leaders to sign the petition as evidence of their belief in the right of the Negro to receive the benefit of democracy at home while he fights for it abroad."—SWG.

BROWN AMERICA TAKES TO THE AIR

by Frank A. Young

SECOND SECT
THE Chicago Def
JUNE 6, 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Brown America Takes to the Air! Brown America, in all its glory, is piloting pursuit planes at more than 350 miles per hour, shutting off the gas then doing a double roll, much to the amazement of the onlookers, straightening the ship up and giving her the kick that sends her on a dizzy flight soon to be lost in the clouds.

"Brown America is in the Air"—it sure is, for I saw it with my own eyes and would not have visioned the greatness of it all had I not witnessed this inspiring sight.

* * *

BUT BROWN AMERICA—these brown boys who have earned their commissions as flyers in Uncle Sam's army aviation corps, and the cadets who are daily working hard to earn their commissions, the ground crews, the radio men, the mechanics, the men in the control tower, the medical officers, the men in the headquarter's and quartermaster's departments, the cooks, the carpenters, the electricians, the plumbers, the truck drivers—has an heritage handed down to them from men of their own race who have played an important part in ALL of the wars of the United States. Therefore, given their first opportunity to join the army air corps, all concerned are determined not only to make good but to write history in this conflict for liberty and democracy in which we are now engaged.

Standing in front of the New York Central depot in Albany, N. Y., recently, my gaze was directed to an almost obscure plate set in the stone. Green with age, this brass plate told the story of two Negroes who saved the then town of Albany from being sacked by Indians back in the late 16[illegible]'s.

* * *

RECALLING the feat of Crispus Attucks, the runaway slave, on Boston Commons when he defied the British army in March, 1770; of the Negro lieutenant who stopped a British relief column headed for Concord on April 19, 1775; of Peter Salem and Salem Poor at Bunker Hill; of the various battles in the Revolutionary war; of Prince Whipple, son of an African king, who pulled the stroke oar in the boat which carried Gen. George Washington across the Delaware river and surprised the British forces at Trenton, N. J.; of Yorktown and other early battles, I visioned this great heritage of which these Negro youths are rightfully proud.

* * *

NEGROES were with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans and were more than responsible for the saving of that city; they were with Admiral Perry in the battle of Lake Erie,; 22 went down with the U.S.S. Maine in Havana harbor in February, 1898; the battles of the Civil war are more familiar to those who have delved into the history books of the United States. The Philippine campaign, the Mexican invasion, and the World War I battles have their place in Negro history.

Still the support of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders by the famous Tenth Cavalry stands out as a feat. From General Green's Negro division in the Revolutionary war to the 92nd and 93rd divisions in World War I, to the feats of the 369th New York infantry and the 370th Illinois infantry regiments, it all has been a history of sacrifice, blood, sweat and tears—yet the black man has carried on in hope that some day, this freedom which he hears so much about and has fought so hard for, will finally be his.

Therefore, it was easy for me to understand why this Brown American which was in the air had the courage to do, the will to do, and the determination to excel.

* * *

MY FIRST VISIT was to Tuskegee institute airport about four miles from the school. Here a flat plot of more than 300 acres has been built into an ideal airport with a fine airdrome. It was built by a Negro contractor, Archie Alexander, of Des Moines, Iowa.

I watched the brown cadets take to the double-wing planes. Up in the air they went, handling them about as easily as the average citizen would drive his Ford car to work. This is where the cadet received his primary training. After eight weeks of basic training, these young men who have been housed and fed at Tuskegee institute, are sent 10 miles farther up the road to the United States army flying school.

There I received the greatest thrill of my life. The national administration has bought 1,600 acres and made an ideal airport for the advance flying school.

Lieut.-Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., son of Brig.-Gen. B. O. Davis, in the cockpit of one of Uncle Sam's fast pursuit planes at the U. S. army airport at Tuskegee. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis is a graduate of West Point Military academy and is the first Negro to graduate from the flying school as captain. He was made lieutenant-colonel in the air corps on Saturday, May 23 after being made an air corps major the week before. He is the first of his race to hold that rank. His father is the first Negro United States army general.—Acme photo.

THE TASK of converting this corn and cotton farmland and wooded area into a modern flying field was given to McKissack and McKissack, two famous Negro contractors of Nashville, Tenn. And have they done a job! Even the course of streams had to be changed!

Here were two shifts of men at work. More than 2,500 carpenters, carpenters' apprentices, plumbers, electricians, and laborers—all Negroes, with the exception of a few white men who are government inspectors—work night and day. The job will be completed by July 1 of this year. Common labor is getting 40 cents per hour. Carpenters' apprentices receive 67 cents an hour and carpenters draw down $1.25 per hour with double time for Sundays and holidays.

While this surface construction—the building of hangars, control towers, barracks, hospitals and offices was being completed, it was necessary to move more than 15 million cubic feet of earth, and to build seven miles of underground drainage system.

* * *

LATE ONE afternoon I looked at a big hill and saw workmen erecting posts, [illegible] get busy. The air is filled with the sound of hammers. The air above is filled with the droning of planes. How many barracks are being built? The army would believe [illegible] reporter such a [illegible] army ge[illegible] information [illegible] present [illegible] the bou[illegible] saying [illegible] 65 me[illegible] number [illegible] tary in[illegible]

THE [illegible] the Tuskege[illegible] not all [illegible] each. Stating the [illegible] might be giving mili[illegible] mation to an enemy.

* * *

CADETS who survive basic training at the [illegible] e institute airport do pass the final test. If 50 per cent finish the [illegible] it will be a very high [illegible] It is no disgrace to fl[illegible]

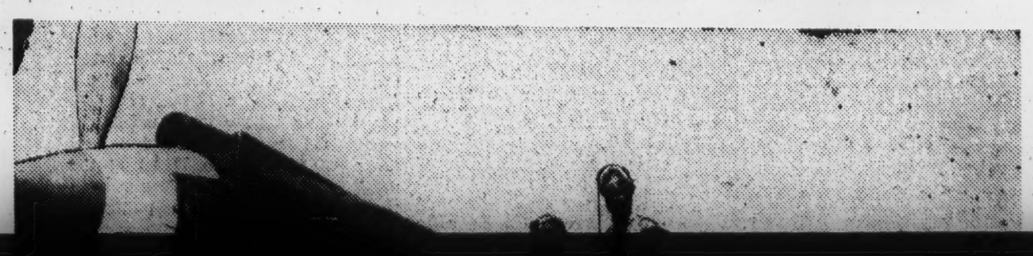
Many of the enlis[illegible] here are men wh[illegible] trained at the Air [illegible] Technical school, [illegible] field, Rantoul, Ill. Th[illegible] attained technical ra[illegible] ings are now crew chiefs, mechanics, radio men, parachute riggers, weather observers and weather forecasters. Read this paragraph over again.

attained technical rat[illegible] now crew chiefs, me[illegible], parachute [illegible] observers an[illegible] casters. Re[illegible] over agai[illegible]

* * *

[illegible] grad[illegible] Chicago's Wendell Phillips high school amon[illegible] ground men. I felt a [illegible] my back which a [illegible] knocked me down, an[illegible] ing around saw A[illegible] Jones, former Chica[illegible] Golden Gloves boxer

Continued on Page 15

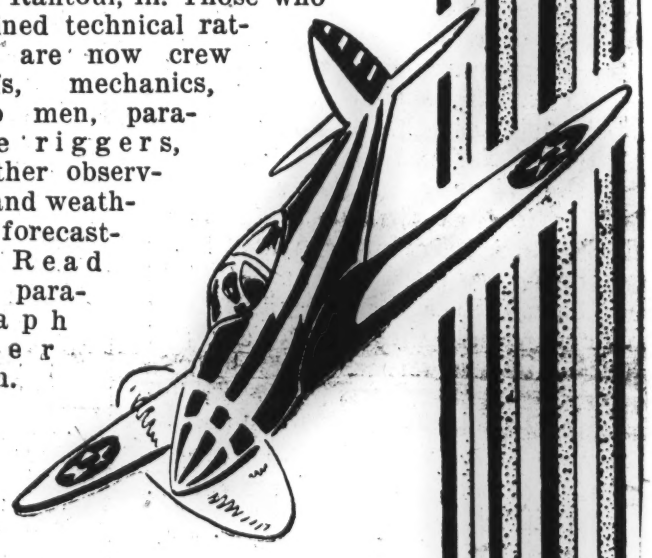


enjamin O. Davis, Jr., son of Brig.-Gen. B. O. Davis, in of one of Uncle Sam's fast pursuit planes at the U. S. at Tuskegee. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis is a graduate nt Military academy and is the first Negro to graduate ing school as captain. He was made lieutenant-colonel rps on Saturday, May 23 after being made an air corps eek before. He is the first of his race to hold that rank, the first Negro United States army general.—Acme photo.

SECOND SECTION
THE
Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY
JUNE 6, 1942

50 per cent finish the course, it will be a very high average. It is no disgrace to flunk out.

Many of the enlisted men here are men who were trained at the Air Corps Technical school, Chanute field, Rantoul, Ill. Those who attained technical ratings are now crew chiefs, mechanics, radio men, parachute riggers, weather observers and weather forecasters. Read this paragraph over again.



of converting
rn and cotton
d wooded area
n flying field was
Kissack and Mc-
famous Negro
of Nashville,
ave they done a
the course of
to be changed!
e two shifts of
. More than 2,500
carpenters' ap-

get busy
the sou
air abo
droning
barracks
army m
reporter
such a
army ge
informa
present,
the bou
saying

The air is filled with
d of hammers. The
e is filled with the
of planes. How many
are being built? The
would believe a

attained technical ratings are
now crew chiefs, mechanics,
, parachute riggers,
observers and weath-
asters. Read this
over again.

* * *

duates of
Chicago's Wendell Phillips high school among these ground men. I felt a slap on my back which almost knocked me down, and turning around saw Anthony Jones, former Chicagoland Golden Gloves boxer from

Continued on Page 15

mbers, electri-
borers—all Ne-
he exception of
men who are
nspectors—work
y. The job will
d by July 1 of
ommon labor is
cents per hour.
apprentices re-
nts an hour and
draw down $1.25
h double time for
d holidays.
is surface con-
he building of
ntrol towers, bar-
pitals and offices
completed, it was
o move more than
ubic feet of earth,
ld seven miles of
d drainage sys-

* * *

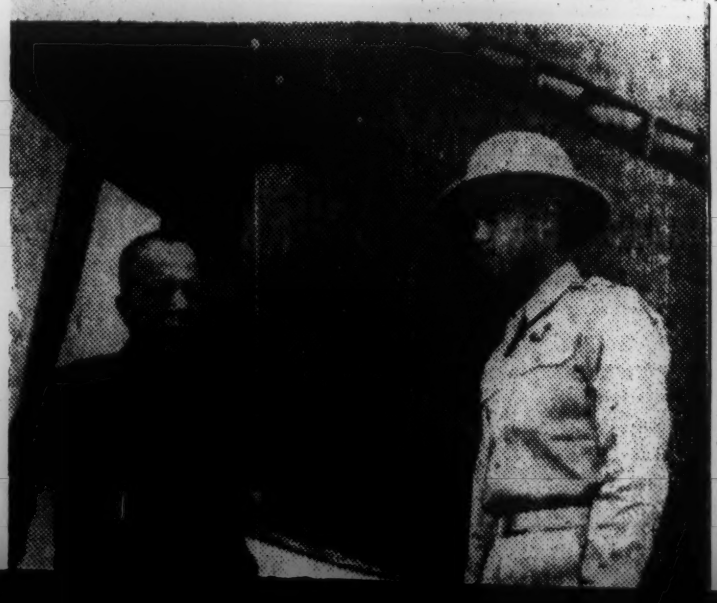
stories
65 me
number
tary inf

THE
the
Tuskege
not all

gh, housing 60 to
each. Stating the
ight be giving mili-
mation to an enemy.

* * *

ADETS who survive
basic training at the
e institute airport do
pass the final test. If



Brown America—

(Continued From Page 13)

southern Illinois, who later fought several times as an amateur at the Savoy A. C. in Chicago before he turned professional under the guidance of Eddie Anderson (Rochester of Jack Benny's radio program). He was as brown as an autumn oak leaf from the rays of the hot Ala-

army aviation corps, and the cadets who are daily working hard to earn their commissions, the ground crews, the radio men, the mechanics, the men in the control tower, the medical officers, the men in the headquarter's and quartermaster's departments, the cooks, the carpenters, the electricians, the plumbers, the truck drivers—has an heritage handed down to them from men of their own race who have played an important part in ALL of the wars of the United States. Therefore, given their first opportunity to join the army air corps, all

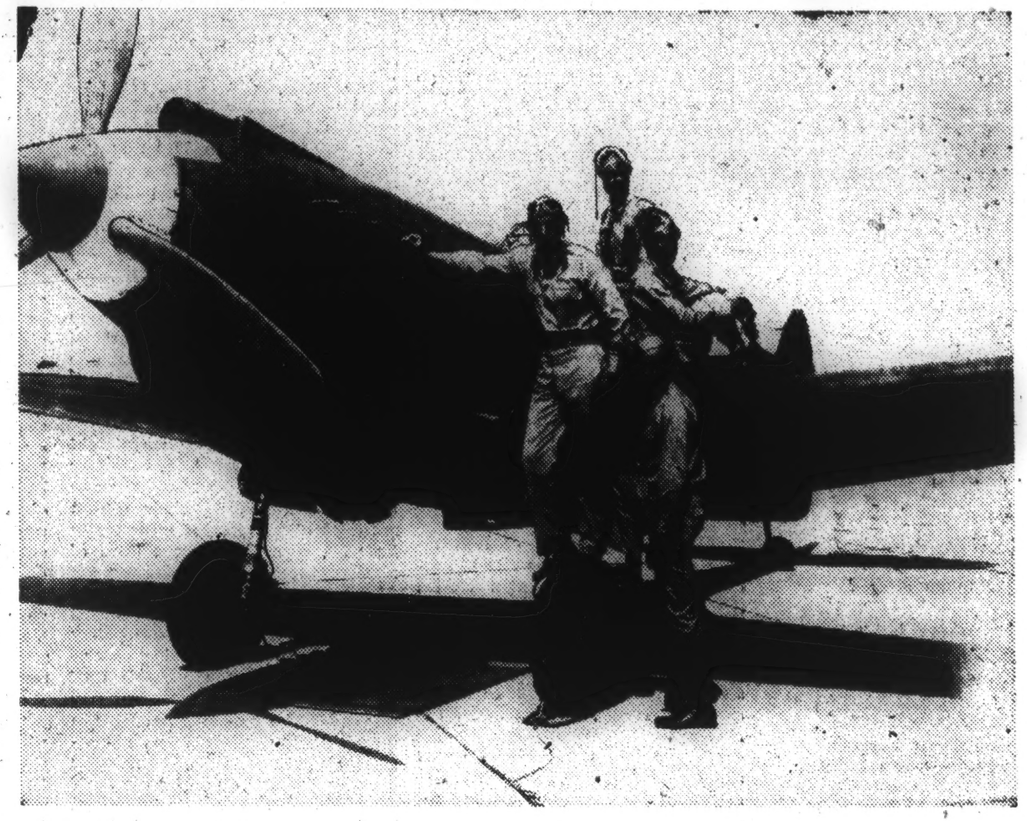
battles, I visioned this great heritage of which these Negro youths are rightfully proud.

* * *

NEGROES were with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans and were more than responsible for the saving of that city; they were with Admiral Perry in the battle of Lake Erie,; 22 went down with the U.S.S. Maine in Havana harbor in February, 1898; the battles of the Civil war are more familiar to those who have delved into the history books of the United

went, handling them about as easily as the average citizen would drive his Ford car to work. This is where the cadet received his primary training. After eight weeks of basic training, these young men who have been housed and fed at Tuskegee institute, are sent 10 miles farther up the road to the United States army flying school.

There I received the greatest thrill of my life. The national administration has bought 1,600 acres and made an ideal airport for the advance flying school.



Four second lieutenants in the U. S. air corps. Left to right, on top of pursuit plane: James B. Knighten, Tulsa, Okla., and Sherman White, Montgomery, Ala. Lee Rayford, Washington, D. C., is standing on the wheel while George L. Knox, Indianapolis, has one foot on wheel and one on ground. All four were commissioned Wednesday, May 20.—Tuskegee Airport Training school photo.

Keep 'Em Flying By Buying Bonds

prentices, plumbers, electricians, and laborers—all Negroes, with the exception of a few white men who are government inspectors—work night and day. The job will be completed by July 1 of this year. Common labor is getting 40 cents per hour. Carpenters' apprentices receive 67 cents an hour and carpenters draw down $1.25 per hour with double time for Sundays and holidays.

While this surface construction—the building of hangars, control towers, barracks, hospitals and offices was being completed, it was necessary to move more than 15 million cubic feet of earth, and to build seven miles of underground drainage system.

* * *

LATE ONE afternoon I looked at a big hill and saw workmen erecting posts for huge flood lights. Early the next morning after I was allowed to pass the military police guards who scrutinized my credentials, this large hill had been leveled as flat as the top of a kitchen table. It was a glorious sight to see men of my own race at the levers of the big shovels which picked up a load of dirt at one scoop, to see men at the steering wheels of the big five- and ten-ton trucks, to see the smaller trucks, all driven by brown hands, scooting here and there like a lot of busy ants.

The runway is 300 feet wide—all of it paved tarmac. That you will understand is almost 100 yards wide. Here the planes rested. More about them later.

* * *

ONE DAY, workers poured concrete for 8-by-8 piers which support the barracks. The next day the carpenters

65 me
numbe
tary inf

each. Stating the
ight be giving mili-
mation to an enemy.

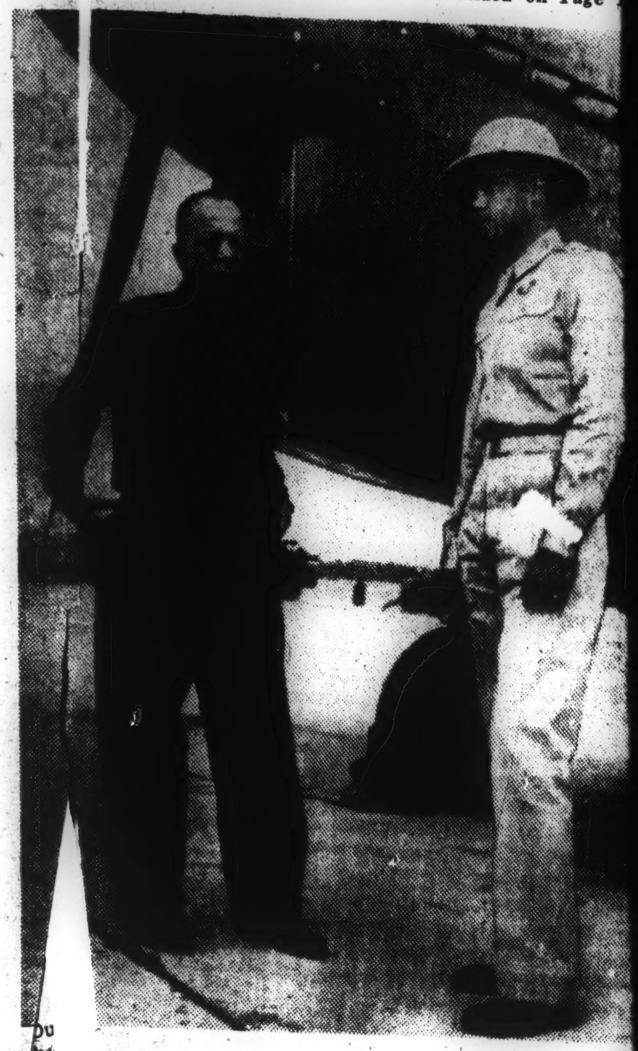
* * *

THE
the
Tuskege
not all

ADETS who survive
basic training at the
e institute airport do
pass the final test. If

Chicago's
lips high school amo
ground men. I felt a
my back which a
knocked me down, a
ing around saw
Jones, former Chic
Golden Gloves boxe

Continued on Page



Benjamin O. Davis Jr., and the author, taken at the
airport, Tuskegee, Ala., on Thursday, May 7, of this
army officer, then a captain in the air corps, was
r on May 7 and a lieutenant colonel on May 23.
r correspondent is puzzled over the greatness
rt and the air corps training school.—
S. Army Air Corps.

prentices, plumbers, electricians, and laborers—all Negroes, with the exception of a few white men who are government inspectors—work night and day. The job will be completed by July 1 of this year. Common labor is getting 40 cents per hour. Carpenters' apprentices receive 67 cents an hour and carpenters draw down $1.25 per hour with double time for Sundays and holidays.

While this surface construction—the building of hangars, control towers, barracks, hospitals and offices was being completed, it was necessary to move more than 15 million cubic feet of earth, and to build seven miles of underground drainage system.

* * *

LATE ONE afternoon I looked at a big hill and saw workmen erecting posts for huge flood lights. Early the next morning after I was allowed to pass the military police guards who scrutinized my credentials, this large hill had been leveled as flat as the top of a kitchen table. It was a glorious sight to see men of my own race at the levers of the big shovels which picked up a load of dirt at one scoop, to see men at the steering wheels of the big five- and ten-ton trucks, to see the smaller trucks, all driven by brown hands, scooting here and there like a lot of busy ants.

The runway is 300 feet wide—all of it paved tarmac. That you will understand is almost 100 yards wide. Here the planes rested. More about them later.

* * *

ONE DAY, workers poured concrete for 8-by-8 piers which support the barracks. The next day the carpenters

stories
65 me
numbe
tary inf

THE
the
Tuskege
not all

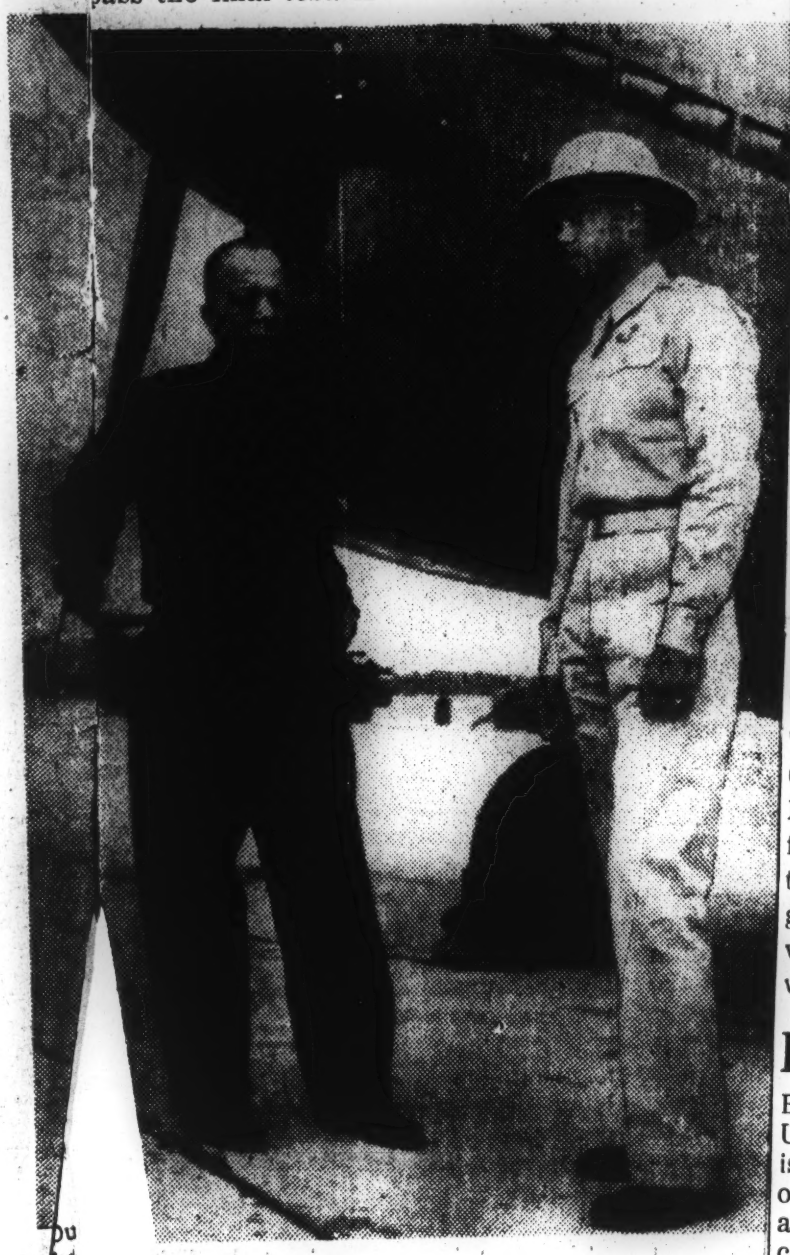
ıgh, housing 60 to
each. Stating the
ıight be giving mili-
mation to an enemy.

* * *

ADETS who survive
basic training at the
e institute airport do
pass the final test. If

Chicago's Wendell Phillips high school among these ground men. I felt a slap on my back which almost knocked me down, and turning around saw Anthony Jones, former Chicagoland Golden Gloves boxer from

Continued on Page 15



Benjamin O. Davis Jr., and the author, taken at airport, Tuskegee, Ala., on Thursday, May 7, of thi
ırmy officer, then a captain in the air corps, was
r on May 7 and a lieutenant colonel on May 23.
r correspondent is puzzled over the greatness
rt and the air corps training school.—
S. Army Air Corps.

Brown America—

(Continued From Page 13)

southern Illinois, who later fought several times as an amateur at the Savoy A. C. in Chicago before he turned professional under the guidance of Eddie Anderson (Rochester of Jack Benny's radio program). He was as brown as an autumn oak leaf from the rays of the hot Alabama sun. He is happy and enjoying his work. I met a former student of Booker T. Washington high school in Tulsa, and one from Kansas City's Lincoln high school in Missouri. I found college men, former athletes, all with one thought in mind. "We'll make good and keep 'em flying" was the prevailing spirit—and why not?

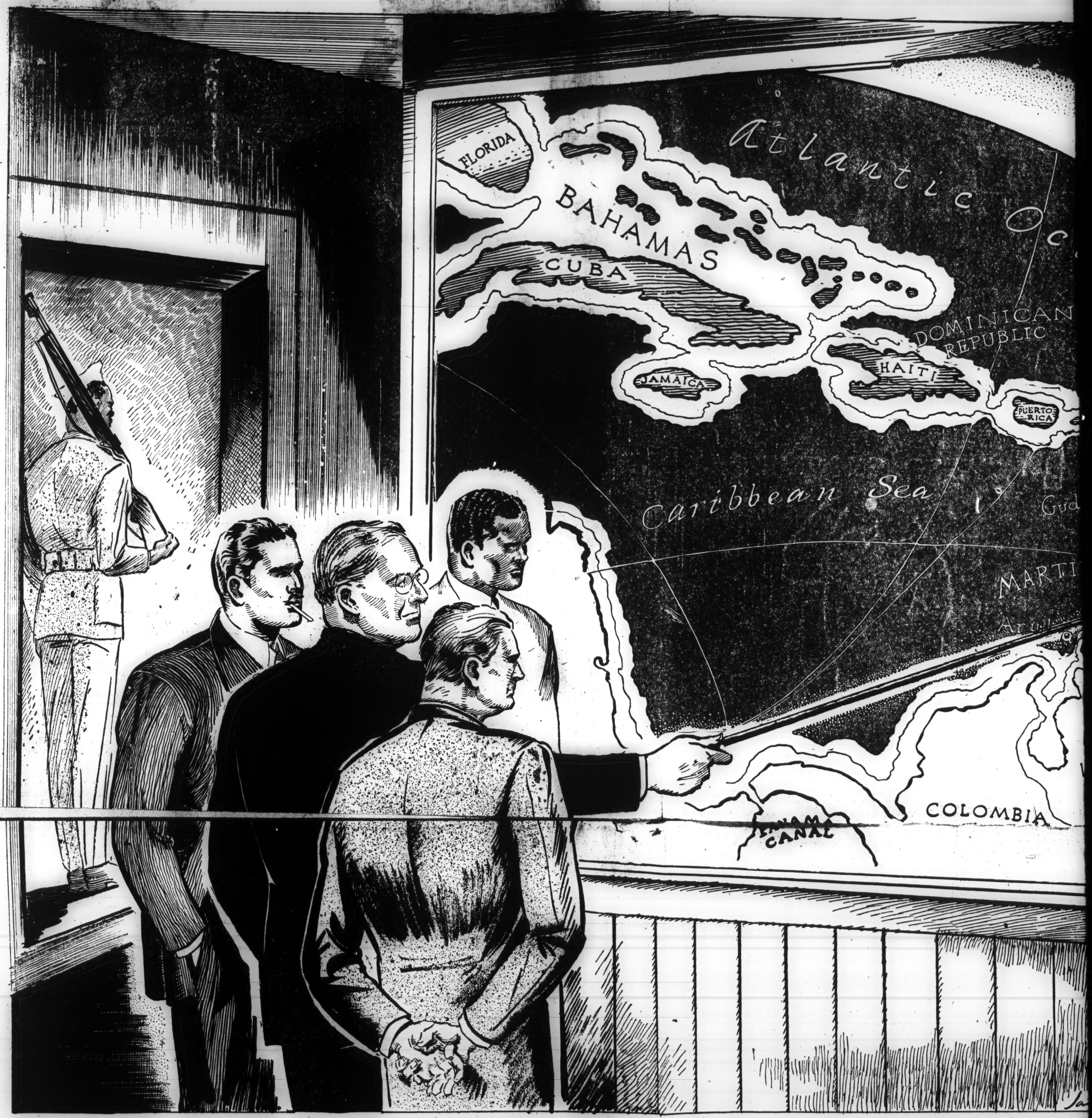
* * *

LIEUT.-COL. Benjamin O. Davis, son of Brig.-Gen. B. O. Davis, the first Negro United States army general is assistant executive officer of the school. Young Davis is a graduate of West Point, class of 1936. He served as captain with the Twenty-fourth United States infantry at Fort Benning, Ga. While there, he attended the infantry school and was later transferred to the cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth Kans., where he was an aide of the commanding general. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis is the first of his race to be commissioned as a captain, the first of his race to be commissioned a major in the U. S. army aviation corps and now becomes the first Negro lieutenant-colonel in army aviation history.

The Army Flying school here is commanded by Col. Fred V. H. Kimble, white, a graduate of West Point, and one of the veteran flyers of the United States air force.

This is the home of the 99th and the 100th pursuit squadrons. The field as now planned will accommodate several times as many soldiers and officers as when first planned and construction first started.

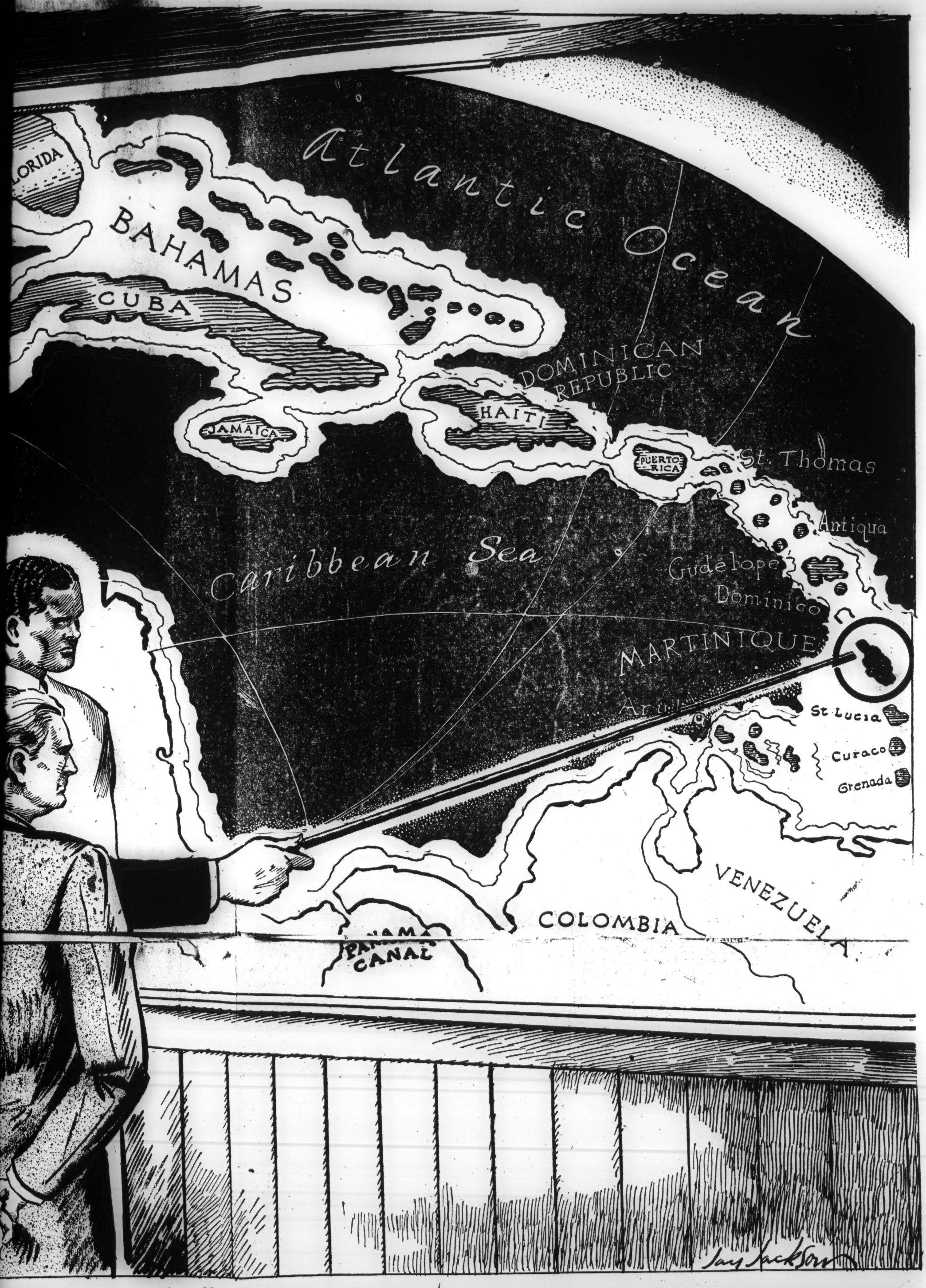
BUILDING A NATION . . . By Roscoe S



He Examines The Lay Of The Land, But In No Spirit Of Rude Conquest

The world as now seen, as seen but a year ago, you will not again see. He looks across the short stretch of waters which divide the natural Not so now. From Cuba South to the far

ON . . . By Roscoe Simmons



Lay Of The Land, Of Rude Conquest

He looks across the short stretch of waters which divide the natural

Not so now. From Cuba South to the far points of habitation the United States is guardian and guide, the unfailing liberator of man from

He Examines The Lay Of The Land, But In No Spirit Of Rude Conquest

The world as now seen, as seen but a year ago, you will not again see.

Thought in the world, on every continent, across all the waters, thought is now a UNIVERSAL thing. A ONENESS in the soul of men has suddenly sprung forth!

Overnight the world was born again. MAN has conquered thrones and wealth.

Freedom—to be, to live and dream, to labor and enjoy in peace without the stunting, the killing touch of fear the fruit thereof—FREEDOM is now watchword wherever the sun shines.

The feeble grandeur of empire totters towards the decline and end of its vulgar swagger!

New occasions greet the amazed sight of men with each swift motion of Earth.

The question flung by Cain at the outset of time and life in response to the dreadful inquiry addressed to him, finds answer in the New Spirit which has captured the hour!

Races are dying and PEOPLE begin to live.

Boundaries fall away and the seas themselves are no longer watery fences which separate hearts and hands in the COMMON ENTERPRISE of human hopes and struggles.

See in the above illustration the President of the United States, surrounded by MEN of his country, serene in the security afforded him by the sentry whose blood is wholly free of guilt, see the President examine the lay of the land at his door.

He looks across the short stretch of waters which divide the natural realm of the U.S.A.

He studies countries and isles but in no spirit of conquest. He thinks in no terms of acreage. TWO IDEAS stir his always benign interest!

First, PROTECTION of his country, for whose destiny he rides the stormy age which finds him invested with a charge as grave as that GREAT LINCOLN bore.

Second, FREEDOM, that is, the FREE man, wherever he may live, whatsoever be his color, or the altars and temples of his sires!

He might say, having no precedent to light his hard, heavy, his rugged way, as Dryden puts it:

> "Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call
> And emulate my great Original."

It was Watterson who invented the inspiring, historic phrase: "MANIFEST DESTINY." He dreamed of a WESTERN WORLD of free men, lit up by the brightness of this land.

Unlike the far-flung lands of great European nations, the AMERICAN EMPIRE will be one of SPIRIT; its flag not one of power and oppression, of dominion and conquest, but THE FLAG OF MAN'S STEADY GAIN!

Into the bays and ports of the isles of the Caribbean already the ships of the Union have anchored. Once the ships of Napoleon dropped anchor in nearby waters and steamed away with MATCHLESS L'OUVERTURE chained and bound for a dungeon.

Not so now. From Cuba South to United States is guardian and guide, the despot and unhappy circumstance which

As with Haiti and Cuba, as with Pu tinique and Gaudeloupe, and every place of the American Union.

Peopled by colored millions, from am the mighty intellects of the last four cent will be happier and bright with fondest h hand of help extended by the WORLD'S

Mr. Roosvelt knows the lines from O

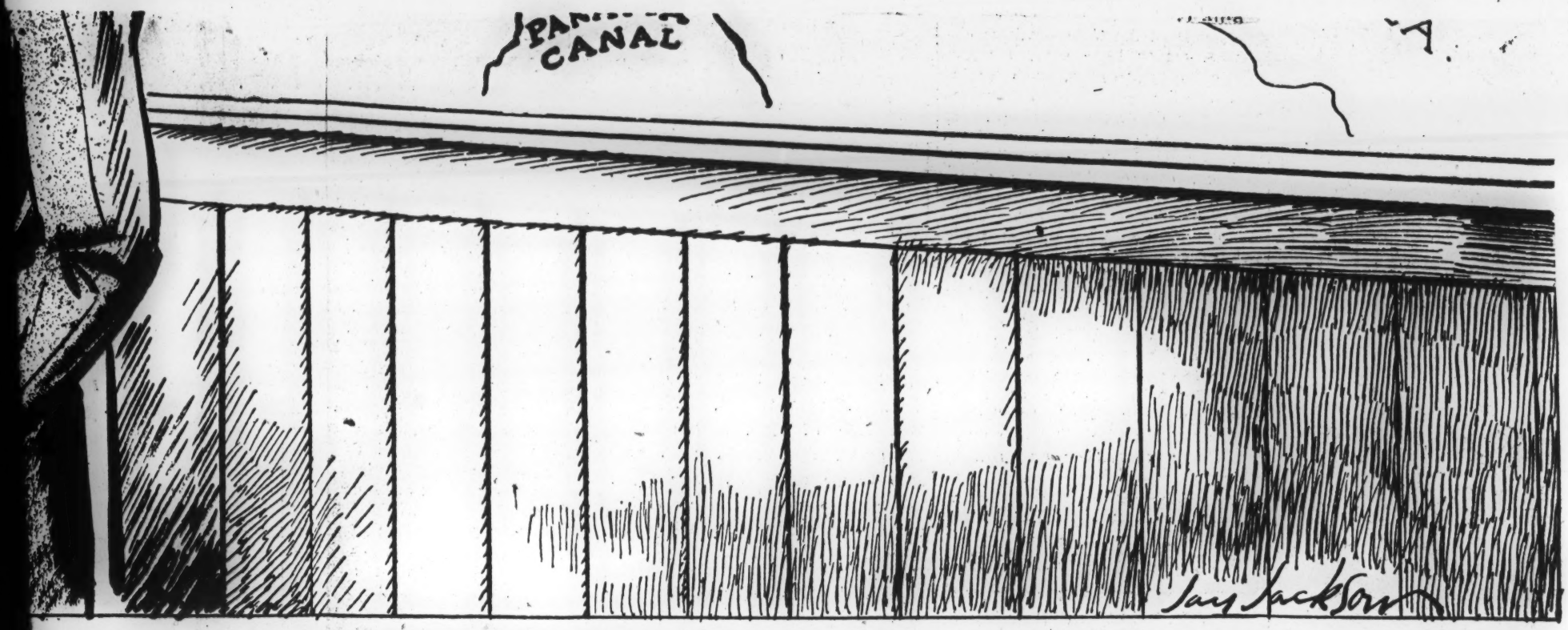
> "Nations and empires flou
> By turns command and in

From the Northern lights to the And the United States, the form and patter unrivalled in the long, full story of the h about will be molded into ONE Nation, hav after awhile a common faith, each owning noble breeze, but all turning to the FLAG ful remembrance of a noble act or for sec

Thus your LEADER meditates the sce

As Shakespeare says:

> "For some must watch, whil
> So runs the world away."



Of The Land,
ade Conquest

oss the short stretch of waters which divide the natural .A.

ountries and isles but in no spirit of conquest. He thinks reage. TWO IDEAS stir his always benign interest!

ECTION of his country, for whose destiny he rides the finds him invested with a charge as grave as that GREAT

EDOM, that is, the FREE man, wherever he may live, color, or the altars and temples of his sires!

having no precedent to light his hard, heavy, his rugged ts it:

"Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call
And emulate my great Original."

on who invented the inspiring, historic phrase: "MANI- He dreamed of a WESTERN WORLD of free men, lit

s of this land.

flung lands of great European nations, the AMERICAN

e of SPIRIT; its flag not one of power and oppression, nquest, but THE FLAG OF MAN'S STEADY GAIN!

nd ports of the isles of the Caribbean already the ships nchored. Once the ships of Napoleon dropped anchor nd steamed away with MATCHLESS L'OUVERTURE or a dungeon.

Not so now. From Cuba South to the far points of habitation the United States is guardian and guide, the unfailing liberator of man from despot and unhappy circumstance which has enfeebled millions!

As with Haiti and Cuba, as with Puerto Rico, so it will be with Martinique and Gaudeloupe, and every place covered by the light and destiny of the American Union.

Peopled by colored millions, from among whom have emerged some of the mighty intellects of the last four centuries, these lands, large or small, will be happier and bright with fondest hopes, when they accept the tender hand of help extended by the WORLD'S GREATEST COUNTRY!

Mr. Roosvelt knows the lines from Ovid:

"Nations and empires flourish and decay,
By turns command and in their turn obey."

From the Northern lights to the Andes, under the beneficent sway of the United States, the form and pattern of whose government are still unrivalled in the long, full story of the human race, the peoples around about will be molded into ONE Nation, having presently ONE LANGUAGE, after awhile a common faith, each owning its own standard dipping to the noble breeze, but all turning to the FLAG OF ALL FLAGS either in grateful remembrance of a noble act or for security from approaching dangers!

Thus your LEADER meditates the scene and thus enriches his mission!

As Shakespeare says:

"For some must watch, while some must sleep;
So runs the world away."

Event OF THE WEEK

▲On the speakers' platform at the Greater New York Inter-Racial Rally Wednesday, June 3, at Lewisohn Stadium are Eunice Hunton Carter, Thomas E. Dewey and Nevil Ford, state administrator War Savings Staff. PV picked the rally as event of the week because it showed the unity of Americans.

▶Marian Anderson, world famous contralto, chats with Olivia De Havilland, Hollywood actress. Miss DeHavilland made a plea for racial unity. Marian Anderson sang the aria from the opera *Le Cid*, Massenet's *Let's Break Bread Together* and the spiritual, *My Soul Has Been Anchored in the Lord*, arranged by Lawrence.

▼Included in the list of distinguished artists who offered entertainment was the immortal Bill Robinson. The Eva Jessye choir sang *This is God's War* with John Garth III as soloist.

▲Pearl S. Buck, the novelist, talks with Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the meeting. Miss Buck's speech brought cheers from the audience. Dr. Tobias is associate state administrator of the New York War Savings Staff. Other speakers included Dr. Marshall Shepard, distinguished leader.

▼Lewisohn Stadium was dimmed out in compliance with new regulation. The crowd saw the stage of the stadium darkened with blue lights on the stadium colonnade. Admission was free, with tickets being distributed through the Office of Civilian Defense.

The Reader's Digest

An article a day—of enduring significance, in condensed, permanent booklet form

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR JULY 1942 VOLUME 41 NO. 243

How the Negro Fights for Freedom

By

Stanley High

THE WAR has set the American Negro marching. Where he is going he is pretty sure of. How he will get there he hasn't quite made up his mind. But from New York City's Harlem to red-soil Georgia, he is on the way.

Last February, James G. Thompson, a war-age Negro of Wichita, Kansas, wrote to the Pittsburgh *Courier:* "Will things be better for the next generation of Negroes in the peace to follow? Would it be too much to demand greater liberty and opportunity for people of my race, in exchange for the sacrifice of my life?" His proposal was: "Let colored Americans adopt the Double V — VV — for a double victory: the first over our enemies from without, the second over our enemies within."

This proposal the *Courier*, largest and most potent of Negro periodicals, put in inch-high type on its front page; enlisted its 8000 dealers; distributed bushels of Double-V buttons, blotters and car-stickers bearing the legend "Democracy: At Home — Abroad." National Negro organizations and other newspapers endorsed the idea. The five leading Negro denominations called on their 40,000 ministers to celebrate Easter as "Double Victory Day." In Evansville, Indiana, 10,000 Negroes staged a Double-V mobilization meeting.

Better led, better educated than in 1917, the Negro is asking for extension of democracy at home — and getting it.

This rush to the Double-V bandwagon is symptomatic of what the Negro thinks about the war as it affects him.

The Negro is neither disloyal nor ungrateful. He believes he is realistic and logical. He knows from experience that the Negro future cannot be left wholly to the unprodded action of the white man's conscience. He is prepared to use the war and the white man's global embarrassments to speed up his advance.

"I believe in the religion of Christ and the Constitution of the United States," a Negro businessman in Pittsburgh told me, "but in the way they are supposed to function."

The People's Voice, a weekly tabloid edited by the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., minister of Harlem's Abyssinia Baptist Church, the world's largest Negro congregation, declares: "As long as Negroes are kept in the glory-hole of ships, in the isolated 99th Pursuit Squadron, in the Jim Crow regiments of the army, and get no closer to the assembly line in defense industries than as porters in the

toilets, the war is futile and the peace is already lost."

When the War Department sent out a picture of heavyweight champion Joe Louis and his recent ring opponent, Billy Conn, sitting side by side in army uniform, the Washington *Afro-American* published it with the caption: "Stupid Army Regulations Say That They Can't Fight Side by Side."

"The loyalty of our race to the ideal of democracy remains unshaken," said the Michigan *Chronicle*, "but we have a legitimate grievance and we intend to be heard."

"In the past," said the *Afro-American*, "the nation has welshed on Lincoln. The time is ripe for a new emancipation."

The Negro effort to hurry this emancipation often lacks finesse, is sometimes injudicious, and in some instances is exploited by the considerable number of Negroes who live by agitation. There is, however, no evidence of fifth column work. Only one Negro is known to have been arrested for Axis leanings — one Robert Jordan who in Harlem got himself labeled the "Black Hitler." When he went to jail his soapbox following evaporated. Communist influence among Negroes, once strong, has declined toward the vanishing point.

Substantial Negro leaders — their Americanism unwavering — believe that our democracy can be made even more worthy of the Negro's sacrifices abroad if it is made more effective, in his behalf, here at home. Thanks in large part to such leadership, considerable progress has been made.

Army policy now calls for Negro units in every branch of its service. That these outfits are segregated is vastly displeasing to some Negro professionals. Among Negroes, generally, there is a great deal of pride in the 99th Air Corps Squadron, the famous 41st "singing engineers," the 768th Tank Battalion, the 92nd Infantry Division, and other all-Negro outfits.

In the navy, up to mid-April, Negroes could serve only as messmen. At Pearl Harbor a colored messman rushed up from his galley, manned a gun, and was subsequently decorated for his heroism. Today the navy, in accordance with liberalized policy, accepts Negroes and, under their own petty officers, they will man certain small naval craft.

This victory for Negro leadership and ability the *Courier* headlined: "We Asked for More — We Want More — We Deserve More." But the widespread satisfaction among the rank and file over this advance is reflected by the way in which the Negro press, the *Courier* included, spread over its front pages photographs of the types of vessels which will be Negro-manned.

Nowhere is the Negro fighting more persistently under his Double V than in the field of employment. His most pressing problems are economic. So are his aspirations. Before

the war, only a few plants — Henry Ford's being the most notable — gave the Negro an equal chance to rise in the industrial scale. When management did not discriminate, the unions did.

Negroes are 10 percent of U. S. population but for 10 years they have comprised 20 percent of our unemployed. They were "last hired and first fired." A government survey found that of 29,215 employes in 10 war plants in the New York area only 142 were Negroes. In 56 war-contract factories in St. Louis last year, each employed an average of three Negroes. Outside the NYA and WPA, there was practically no provision for Negroes in the program of war-employment training.

To dramatize this situation, A. Philip Randolph, forthright head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, last summer called for a "Negro march on Washington." Buses were hired, special trains chartered and a capital visitation of at least 50,000 Negroes appeared to be in prospect.

White Washington, as the Negroes hoped, was stirred. Mrs. Roosevelt, sometimes known among colored people as the "Great White Mother," asked Negro leaders to call off the march. They refused. President Roosevelt called them to the White House and made the same request. They refused again — unless the President agreed to issue an order, with teeth in it, banning discrimination against Negroes in war industry and training. They got the order. The President also set up a Fair Employment Practice Committee, with two of its seven members Negroes, to carry out this promise. It has by no means ended the Negro's economic problems. But it is opening many hitherto closed doors.

In January 1941 there were fewer than 300 Negroes in the aviation industry. By April 1942 there were 3500, a majority of them in skilled or semiskilled production work. In September 1940, 5900 Negroes were employed in navy yards. A year later there were three times that number, working in 37 different crafts. In three leading East Coast shipbuilding companies today, Negro employment is 24 percent of the total. In Detroit nearly 1500 Negroes have completed eight weeks' training as machine-tool operators, welders and riveters. One unit of the new U. S. Cartridge plant in St. Louis will be entirely manned by Negroes.

These war strides have been particularly notable in the South. During 1941 the navy yard at Charleston, S. C., increased the percentage of its Negro employes from 9.5 to 17.7. Negro employment in the Norfolk navy yard has more than tripled since September 1940 and now stands at approximately 25 percent of the total employed.

That these, among the country's 13,000,000 Negroes, are no more than "token" achievements is continually proclaimed by some Negro leaders and most of the Negro press.

Negro leaders in the federal government are more realistic. These men and women (sometimes called the "Black Cabinet") who look after race interests from positions of key importance are among the best educated and most constructive-minded leaders in the country. They are aware that the Negro cannot move ahead of his preparation. These "token" advances, they say, are opening the door. The next job is for the Negro to make good. How well is he prepared to do so?

There is no doubt he is far ahead of where he was in World War I. He is better educated, better led, better organized and more experienced in doing things in his own behalf.

Today only eight percent of Negroes are illiterate, as compared with 30 percent in 1910. There were 64 Negro high schools in 1915; today there are 2500. Between 1930 and 1939 there were 16,500 Negroes graduated from college, more than twice as many as in the preceding decade. Ten years ago only 15 percent of Negro supervisors of education in the South were college graduates; today 70 percent are graduates and many have master's degrees.

Of the many agencies which influence Negro life, the most powerful is the church. The Negro goes to church not only because religion comes naturally to him. He goes because in church, more than anywhere else, he is in a world that uniquely and altogether belongs to him. Ten years ago the hold of the Negro church appeared to be slipping. Today it is in the midst of a healthy comeback due to the improved educational training of its preachers and to the fact that, during and since the depression, many of these ministers have stepped to the front in the Negro's effort to lift the level of his own life.

In Detroit I attended a mass meeting called to discuss the employment of Negro women in war industries. The discussion was led by a Negro official of the United Automobile Workers Union and a Negro Episcopal clergyman. For sound sense the preacher had the better of it.

Churches that set the pace are more and more manned by men who studied for the ministry in first-rate seminaries. The largest Negro school for ministers is Gammon Theological Seminary, a Methodist institution in Atlanta. Its students are trained not only in the Scriptures but in such practical matters as the construction of septic tanks, the importance of screens, and family hygiene. They take courses in Atlanta University's excellent School of Social Work. Every summer Gammon runs an Institute which brings in preachers from rural areas for the same sort of training.

Negro self-determination and self-help are given similarly aggressive leadership by the National Urban League, organized in 48 cities; by

the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has 565 chapters extending even to rural communities and is the nearest thing to a national Negro lobby; and by the National Negro Congress, more recent and more Leftist but, with its 102 chapters, more all-out in support of the war than either of the other organizations.

Prior to the appearance of the CIO, organized labor, with few exceptions, had bars up against Negroes, and 24 unions — ten of them AFL — still follow the policy, "Never let a Negro pick up a tool." The CIO, however, set out to organize the colored workman.

Negro labor responded with a rush. Five years ago Negro unionists in Detroit numbered a few hundred. Today the United Automobile Workers alone has between 25,000 and 40,000. Negro union members in New York City total 70,000. Of the 102,000 CIO members in Alabama, one third are Negroes. Almost all of these CIO unions have some Negro officers, and a Negro is president of a large steel workers' local near Birmingham.

The better-organized determination of the Negroes to improve their lot is backed, too, by a powerful Negro press. There are 230 Negro papers — of all varieties, with a total circulation of 1,406,800, reaching probably one third of the country's 13,000,000 Negroes.

These papers are not organs of general news. They are, more accurately, house organs for the national Negro community. The news they publish is almost wholly Negro news. The causes they espouse are Negro causes. Too often they lean to the side of sensationalism. Their effort to turn every incident to race account is as uniform and, sometimes, as poorly supported by the facts as the class-angle policy of the Communist *Daily Worker*. Much of the self-assertiveness, some of it misguided, now apparent among Negroes can be traced to the journalistic diet on which many of them are nourished.

The Negro is more positively American than he was in 1917. In a southern city I met the head of the Negro civilian defense setup — a graduate of Hampton Institute and Harvard University and a World War veteran. His organization has a thousand air-raid wardens, 800 enrolled in first-aid classes and hundreds of others taking war nutrition and other courses. In the city's first blackout the Negro district carried off the honors. On the day of my visit he showed me an announcement from Civilian Defense headquarters of a mass meeting at which Negroes, as customary, would be segregated.

"Our board," said the director, "has unanimously turned this invitation down. The time is past when — in a civic enterprise in which we share the responsibility — we will submit to segregation when we can avoid it."

When I was in St. Louis, Convention Hall was filled to capacity each night with an "Old-Fashioned Revival" in which, according to the original plans, Negroes were to be segregated. The Negroes, with churches of their own to go to, objected so strenuously in their press, pulpits and mass meetings that the fence came down.

When, last winter, Negroes discovered that the American Red Cross refused to accept Negro blood, Negro opinion was promptly mobilized to fight the ban. After some weeks, the Red Cross partially revised its policy. Negro blood is now accepted, but it is segregated, presumably for Negro troops. Even so, it is a step forward in recognition of the Negro's right to share participation in common causes.

The Negro has learned in the past 25 years that by picketing the stores where he trades he can force them to hire colored help; that his meetings, petitions and hearings get him better schools and more recreational facilities; that lawsuits result in increased salaries for Negro teachers; that through union activity he can get more jobs at better pay; that the delegations he sends to Washington do, in time, produce slum clearance and housing projects.

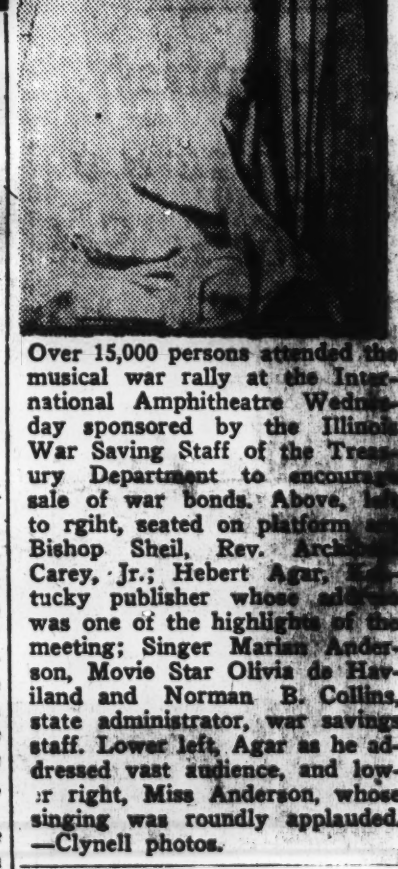
Proof of what the Negro can do — collectively and on his own as a better-educated, better-trained American — is appearing from many quarters. Whether the Negro's aggressiveness will get out of bounds depends a great deal on the spirit with which the white man receives his legitimate aspirations. Much has been done in recent years by whites and Negroes alike to improve race relations. There is much more yet to be done. More deeply than ever before in his history, the Negro is sure that he has what it takes and can deliver. With such eagerness and such a faith, he does not believe that America will short-change him or let him down.

So That's How It Started!—26—

THE BRITISH built the first tanks in World War I with complete secrecy. Even the workmen who made them didn't know for what purpose they were being built. They were told the machines were to be used in Egypt for transporting large containers of water, and every record in connection with their manufacture was made under the heading "water carrier." Eventually the men in the factories adopted the word "tank" for brevity. The name stuck and is now used by practically all countries.

— Major Paul C. Raborg, *Mechanized Might* (Whittlesey House)

CHICAGOANS ATTEND MUSICAL WAR RALLY AT AMPHITHEATRE



Over 15,000 persons attended the musical war rally at the International Amphitheatre Wednesday sponsored by the Illinois War Saving Staff of the Treasury Department to encourage sale of war bonds. Above, left to rgiht, seated on platform are Bishop Sheil, Rev. Archibald Carey, Jr.; Hebert Agar, Kentucky publisher whose address was one of the highlights of the meeting; Singer Marian Anderson, Movie Star Olivia de Haviland and Norman B. Collins, state administrator, war savings staff. Lower left, Agar as he addressed vast audience, and lower right, Miss Anderson, whose singing was roundly applauded. —Clynell photos.

Citizens Give Bousfield Testimonial On June 5th

Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, prominent physician and member of the school board, will be given a public testimonial at the Parkway ballroom, Friday, June 5, at eight p.m.

A citizen committee of almost one hundred is taking this means as a farewell to Dr. Bousfield, who will report to Camp Davis, June 7, where he will be inducted into the United States government hospital prior to heading the government base hospital in Fort Huachuca, Ariz., next month.

Under the title of Lieut. Colonel, Dr. Bousfield has been placed in complete charge of developing the new institution, with authority to select the needed personnel. Official order from the Adjutant General's office came to him recently, and he has proceeded to assemble the staff that will go to the famous Arizona camp where for many years soldiers of the regular army have been stationed from year to year.

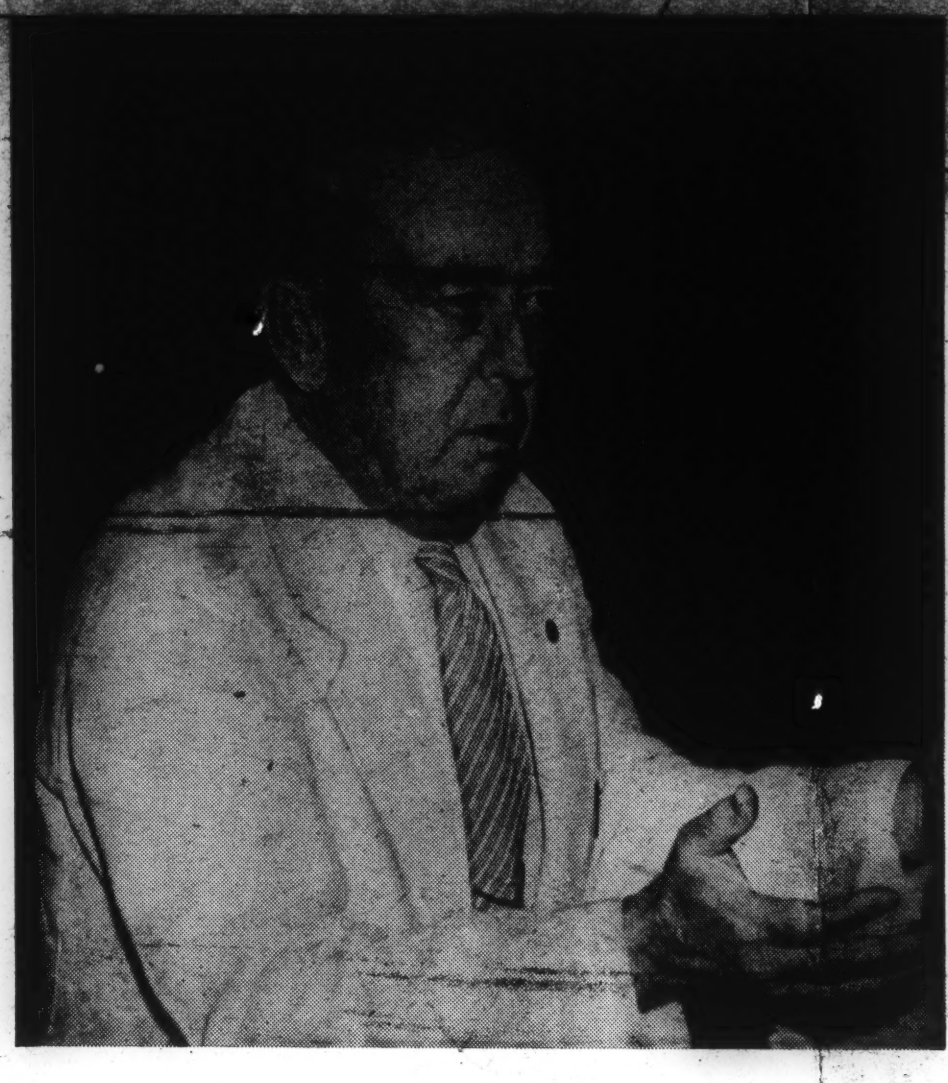
Among those who have been selected by Dr. Bousfield, and who will soon be in the hospital are: Dr. Harold Thatcher, major; Dr. John West, major; Dr. Maurice Shaw, major; Dr. Arthur W. Thomas, captain; Dr. Clarence Jamison, captain; Drs. Earl Shephard and Joseph Mitchell, lieutenants, all of Chicago.

Dr. Bousfield has been a director of the Rosenwald Foundation for several years, is a member of the Board of Education, is a former president of the board of trustees of the Chicago Urban League, and is an official of St. Edmunds Episcopal diocese. Mrs. Bousfield is the principal of Wendell Phillips high school. Dr. Bousfield is likewise medical director of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, with home office in Chicago.

The testimonial promises to be one of the largest ever held in Chicago, as indicated by the acceptances that are coming in to the committee. Admission is by invitation, two dollars per person.

On the committee of honor are listed Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Bishop John A. Gregg, Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Marshall Field, Edwin Embree, James B. McCahey, Franklin D. McLean, Lewis E. Meyers and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Heading the Citizen's Committee are Joseph D. Bibb, chairman; Homer Roberts, vice chairman, and William P. Harrison, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Bibb will act as master of ceremonies. Truman Gibson, assistant civilian aide to the War Department, will attend.



The Gentleman from Mississippi

A Speech by Rep. Rankin of Mississippi in Congress on May 28, 1942

MR. SPEAKER, one of the most vicious movements that has yet been instituted by the crackpots, the Communists, and parlor pinks of this country is that of trying to browbeat the American Red Cross into taking the labels off the blood bank they are building up for our wounded boys in the service so that it will not show whether it is Negro blood or white blood.

That seems to be one of the schemes of these fellow travelers to try to mongrelize this Nation.

They are not so much interested in its effect upon our wounded boys as they are in carrying out their Communist program.

Thank God, the Red Cross has stood its ground and refused to permit this outfit to have Negro blood pumped into the veins of our wounded white men on the various fronts.

That is no discrimination against the Negroes. I am not sure that it would not be as detrimental to a Negro to pump the blood of some other race into his veins as it would be to pump Negro blood or Japanese blood into the veins of white men.

Being unable to browbeat the Red Cross into submission, they are now bringing pressure to bear upon the OCD to try to get them to take the labels off the blood they are storing up for the civilians of this country when a disaster occurs. They seem to have some crackpot alien doctors advising them that it makes no difference what race this blood comes from. I suppose that these doctors and their fellow travelers would contend that it would be all right to fill our soldiers full of Japanese blood.

They had better remember that there is still a Congress of the United States, and that Congress represents the American people, and that the American people through their Congress are not going to permit such outrages against our wounded boys at the front, or against our men, women, and children who are injured in local disasters.

One of the papers that has been urging or advocating taking these labels off this blood is a New York tabloid known as PM. In its edition of Friday, May 22, it quotes one of these doctors as saying that "whether the blood comes from Negro or white makes no difference whatsoever."

I am calling this to the attention of Congress now, so that each and every one of you may know what is going on. I am going to demand that the OCD label this blood it is storing up to be used on the men, women, and children of this country just as the Red Cross is doing that to be used in treating our injured men in the armed forces.

(Mr. Rankin's remarks ended here and the Speaker of the House said, "The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.")

The Truth: The Journal of the American Medical Association, May 16, 1942, declared; "There is no factual basis for the discrimination against the use of Negro blood or plasma for injection into white people. . . . The transfusion of Negro blood into white persons and that of white persons into Negroes has been repeatedly performed in civil practice without any evidence of harm or aversion on the part of the recipients." Shortly afterward, 372 Massachusetts physicians—among them some of the nation's most highly regarded doctors—petitioned the Red Cross in protest of its blood segregation policy. Said the petition: "This policy . . . runs counter to the fundamental democratic principles for which we are now fighting. As physicians and scientists, we know there is no valid basis for the discriminatory policy. All biochemical and physiological researches have emphasized the fundamental identity of human blood, irrespective of race and color. . . . We must not succumb to the racial myths of our enemies. . . . We recommend that the blood of all Americans be made available without prejudice and whenever necessary for the American sick and wounded."